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> Lessons in Practical Writing No V



It is often said that "practice makes perfect This is true if the term practice implies thoughttal, patient, and persistent effort for improve ment otherwise it not be quite untrue

Thoughtless scribbling tends rather to retard han to cultance the acquisition of good writing Each time a copy has been carelessly repeated meorrect, or bad habits have been confirmed rather than corrected -- a more backward instead of forward. This is a fact not sufficiently appreciated by teachers or pupils. Better far not practice than to do so can best one might as well seek to win a race by occasionally taking a turn in the opposite direction.

In our previous lessons we have considered position, movement, unity of form, and the correct proportion of letters as essential to easy and legible writing; another essential which we will specially consider in the present lesson is the proper spacing and connecting of letters and words; upon these very much ponds, as in many instances the connecting lines alone impart the distinctive character to letters

In determining the proper writing, the distance between the straight lines of the small v may be taken as a space in width. The distance between the parts of letters having more than one downward stroke should be one space; between the letters one and one-fourth spaces, measured at the head line, except a, d, g and q, which should occupy two spaces measuring from the preceding letter to the point of the ovals between words there should be two spaces:

EXAMPLE OF CORRECT SPACING manymen

INCORRECT SPACING

eommunication

Much care should be exercised while practicing to employ the proper curve for connecting let ters and their parts. It is a very common and grievous fault in writing that a straight line or the wrong curve is employed in the construction and connection of letters, thus leaving then without distinctive character, or imparting one which is false and misleading. As for instance a form made thus A is really no letter, but

may be taken for an 1720 a 160

and possibly for a 111. In cases where the context does not determine, its identity nes a mere matter of guess, and when extended thus IIII its significance, as will be still more vague and uncertain; as it might be intended for either of the following seven combinations

1712 7112 1711 1111 16:00 13012 Will-

With a properly trained hand no more time or effort is required to impart the true and unmistakable characteristics to each letter than to make forms whose identity is open to doubt and

Connecting lines should have slant of 30°, as shown by the accompanying diagram.

Before practicing the copy for on the following exercise for movement may be practiced



employing purely the muscular or fore arm It is not intended that in practice the pupil will make precisely four lines as is in dicated in each oval, but many light lines, ing each other as nearly as possible.

The special effort to trace rapidly and accu rately the lines so that a whole multitude of them shall constitute one well defined oval is in discipline that gives a

same time that it imparts ease and rapidity to rriting; with this as in other practice if i careless and without design, the lines sprawling out in all sorts of ill-defined shapes, it is time orse than wasted.

We now present the following copy for prac-

6 T Tractiona

We specially urge each one seeking to profit by these lessons to give special attention to the correction of the faults mentioned and the suggestions given for improvement, in connection with each lesson attention and effort concentrated upon one or two faults at a time will be the most effectual method for overcoming or removing them

Toil is the price of excellence

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

How to Teach Writing.

The successful teacher of writing will be certain to set the brains of his pupils to work before he does their fingers. He will recognize the fact that the fingers can be skillful only as the ready and obedient servants of an enlight ed and active brain, that the one can never perform better than the other perceives and directs. He will therefore direct his first efforts to awak ening thought and inquiry concerning the sub ject. This is best accomplished by a skillful and free use of the black-board, upon which should be carefully written the copy of each exercise when it should be carefully and critically analyzed y the teacher, before being practiced by the class thus conveying through the eye to the mind of the until a correct idea of the force and construction of the copy, which should also be written or engineed in the most perfect manner posible, and placed before the pupil for study and By skillful black-hoard illustrations imitatiou, the eye and mind will become familiarized with the correct forms and construction of letters and writing and when thus in the mind there exists a clear and perfect conception of writing, the ngers, with proper instruction regarding position, movements, etc., will very soon acquire the requisite skill for transcribing it upon paper, not will they soon lose that power, since a perfect copy for insitation will always be present in the mind, while the pupil, who by much practice with little study, may become skillful at imitating a good copy so long as it is before him, will at once lose that power when the copy is remov-Teachers who look for permanent success, must therefore make a free use of the black board

Are Good Writers Bad Spellers.

It is often remarked that good writers are no toriously bad spellers, that they are more so than any other class or profession we do not beheve. This mistaken idea comes from the fact that good writers impart to each letter a perfection of form, which renders every error in spelling very conspicuous, while had writers, employ such imperfect and doubtful torms for letters as to often reader their identity uncertain, and their legibility impossible, except from their context, happily escape the odium of being had

Back Numbers.

re are remaining a tew of all the back umbers of the Jounnal since and inclusive of the September number, 1877, in all forty numbers to Jan. 1st, 1881, which will be sent for \$3,00, with all four of the premiums for \$3.50. | nography, 744 Broadway, New York.

Penmanship.

ST O. H. SHATTECE

[The following most valuable suggestions as to the methods of teaching penomanship were given to the teachers of the Children's Aid Society, at a meeting which they hold regularly for self improvement. At the close a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation.]

When I go into a schoolroom the teacher shows me the hest copy-hooks; I then ask for the poorest one. The teacher is to be judged by the poorest work he does. All teaching should aim at the lowest,—should come within reach of

ince it, and wanted to make it better." I told him to write one more and then bring it to the teacher. He did. She asked, in astonishment, "Did you write that?" He was proud of it. I merely pointed out a little thing for him to do, and he did it. Put your instruction within reach

of the lowest.

A teacher needs to impress on every pupil that the eye of the teacher is on him, the same as if he was about. He cannot eather work, and mark his properties. He cannot eather work, and mark his properties with the early the early the properties of the class-room. A common tault of beginners is to bear down hard on the pear. When on puscing along I see this, I put on the top of the page this post of the class-room. A common tault of beginners is to bear down hard on the pear. When on puscing along I see this, I put on the top of the page they do not took the top or betton line. I put two parallel lines—If the slope of the letters is not correct, I put a slanting mark thus N. If the letters are too mear together, or too far apant, I take their books at the earl of a recital and note the characteristics. Un the next day I mek all who had a certain mark (those shatting avong for example), to stand up and look at their books. I sak them to their opinion as to discuss But mind; it work to to be too critical or find too much fault. I seek an opportunity to praise. When I see improvement in the copy to praise. When I see improvement in the copy to praise. When I see improvement in the top to praise. When I see improvement in the copy to praise. When I see improvement in the top to praise. When I see improvement in the top to praise. When I see proper to the do such marks. The first thing is to hold the pen right. Traing hooks are made for this. Then proper now to hold the pen and hond, in going over the stealing. First tet them use a dyre pen out it they read of the contracting. First tet them use a dyre on all they pen and they are and they are a such as the seed of the contracting. First tet them use a dyre on all they are and they are a such as the contracting. First tet more a dyre or and they are a such as a suc the lowest.

A teacher needs to impress on every pupil that

is not to teach the formation of letters but how to hold the pen and hand, in going over the tracing. First let them use a fire pen until they can hold it easily, and bring the book into po-ition to suit the slant he wants to give, and see that all understand what you are endeavoring to teach, best carefully go over the tracing with pen that the state of the pen and the pen and the ma-straction silves. Do not state the in-struction silves are not because it has instruction given. given. Do not attempt to instruct them in the form of the letter -1 I you do, they at once knuckle down to it with cramped fingers trying to make a good letter. That is, train them to hold the pen and write over the traced letters with ink before attempting to teach the analytical form of the letter -X, Y, School Journal.

"Lesone in Practical Writing"—Is the trile of a price of valuable articles by Professor D. T. Ames, in his PEMAS's AIT of BEAL, published at 200 Brandway. The number for December has an article comparing the common longhand with shorthand, showing how much shorter the latter is, and suggesting that the want of the age is some relief from the unnecessary later of longhand writing. What better any later of longhand writing. What better or Standard Phonography—Studente Journal, we want to the standard Phonography—Studente Journal, we want to be a support or Standard Phonography—Studente Journal, W. Standard Phonography—Studente Journal,

We agree with the Journal that there is now no method better adapted to meet the demand than that it suggests. For further information address, A J. Graham, author of Standard Pho-

THE PENMANS FLEART JOURNAL

THE GREETING OF THE PEN.

The Pen, with life and fire and soul, The breathing, speaking Pen, Gives theer to all its votaries Among the sons of men.

New Year's greeting fresh and warm And never spoke before, offers from the treasury Of thought's unbounded store,

The reserve of all by-gone year With all the Pen's glad word And all the Pen's proud victors Its present purpose girds.

The injectry of years undawner Rs germs in pledge doth hole The triumphs of the unborn di Re promise doth cufold.

uncarsed majesty of power speak the future's pride, sleep within its made point e happy dreams, and hide.

The palpitating heart of hope Doth throb within its form. The fire of zeat beneath it hurns Ami faith is ever warm.

A prescience of what shall be A knowledge of the past, Its subtle mystery dath band In miracle to last,

The fine aroma of past swe With sweetness never she The chalice of its nectar he The secret fountain head

The fragrance of divinest thought, Begenimed with Hesven's dew, From all the bloom-hand of past wealth It holds forever new.

The hero's triumph ne'er to fade. In never-pulma glow, Within the garner of its pride. Its mutchless might can show.

The blash of bloom from all the bowers Where bloom is yet to be. With surely of its perfectness, Its prophecy doth see.

The triumph of the hero's etr Through all the days to con Doth live immortal in its tip And find eternal home.

The sense of all defeat gone by, And vanquishment to be, Its high-strung metal keeps for truth, And quark with pain to see.

For wisdom's sake and virtue's guide And parity s it keeps, To flash revealing light in need, When human judgment sleeps.

Its fine nerves quarer 'neath the weight Of shane at bears within, For light to monocure untaught Auntil the hosts of sm.

an angel, with a touch of fire, then the deeps of might, or wavering and tempted souls its warrangs flish in sight.

All might and magic slumbering In latent glow within, Its sphere is all eternity, Its mission is to wm.

Its treasury of growth and gain
Is for immortal years.
Its here of pain is garnered safe
To spare the future tears.

Its power of soaring bath no bounds its pride of strife no rest. All soul-inglit gathers in its skill, All liberty is blest.;

Beneath its grace all beauties dwell To charm with sudden might; All splendors gather in its spell Elernity to light.

The sun of glory hides its beat Beneath its wondrons tip. The here heart unendingly Its joy from theuce shall sup-

The radiance of all his profe The Fen shall keep and hold o light the scroll of here name For deathless life enrolled.

And high in Heaven, with Peu of fire, An angel hand shall write The lofty names of spotless sonls To slave in angel sight

Neath fractifying energy Of universal life, The Pen to all its votaries toyes cheer annul their strife

With life, and fire, and soul, and heart tif all its boundless wealth, Its cheer and love it gives for love, with prayer for peace, and health May all the years of time be glad, And all eternal days

And all eternal days glorified with reasoless joy to chain the Eather's prais

MADILE MAPLE

Graphiology

aper read by Charles H. Benison, before the San Fran eiseo Microscope: Society—Defection of Forgery by the aid of the Compound Microscope

At the reculus moeting of the San Francisco Mecroscopical Society, beld recently, Mr Charles II Denison, the Secretary, read and distortance the following paper on "Graphology," or a treature on the art of writing, the detection of the secretary of the second of the s At the regular meeting of the San Francisco

in the New York Times also presents the same subject, and states that writer's theory upon forgery. I quote a few of his words. "Where the methods of the expert (in detection of forget the methods of the expert (in detection of forget the methods of policital and size represented by the compound microscope interfere to detect and demonstrate forgery. If you follow the tracings of a letter, however rapidly written, you find when examined with a power of ten disnaters, and illuminated and power of the disnaters and illuminated his power of ten of disnaters and illuminated his power of ten of the policies. It is a larger rapidly that the policies are supported by the policy of the p " A MINUTE SECONDARY BUYTUM.

"A MINTER SECONANY BINTEN,
which is imperceptible to the naked eye and cannot be accurately developed with a hand less,
or simple microscope, but which comes out forcibly in the optical image furnished by the compound instrument. This secondary rhythm is
traceable to the action of the small muscles in
maintaining and regulating the amount of presure upon the pen. The next that supposes that
the peap pressure is uniform in writing, merely
because it appears the eatonished to learn that
its variations are between 200 and 300 to the are between 200 and 300 to the its variations are between 200 and 300 to the inch, and that they are regular just in proportion as they are respontaneous and involuntary, that its say, when a man is writing in bis natural manner, the variations in pressure upon the pear perfectly hyphimical, while, on the contrary, while he is consciously initiating the writing of the contrary of the pears of the constant of the contrary of t while he is consciously initating the writing of another they are irregular and wanting in rhyth-mical symmetry, and they remains on just so long as the conscious voluntary movement irecitent to the act of copying is exercised. If you follow (I still quote him) the margin of a well-illumin-ated letter in a genuine signature, with a con-pound microscope you will observe the con-pound increasely on the construction of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of th

fabric, with the same pen and with the same ink as the drops, which exhibit similar edges. I consider, therefore, that I have established this fact, that there are no regular nerve impulses individually with each other; or, in other words, that this theory is not practical, and cannot be demonstrated before a jury, or ourt, and that the irregularities seen on the margin of signature of the second of the s

CADET WHITTAKER CASE, at West Point, agrethens of Troy, New York, who is an advocate of this theory, did not report at all on the examination by the microscope, but by comparison of the letters in the ordinary way, showing that the theory was not practical. I have brought for your impection a few simile of by that called, and a copy of a letter written by bim a month subsequently. [The Secretary then explained and compared the land-writings.] But after you have finished the comparison of words and letters, and begin the examination of the fairlie upon which a signature or document errorcope is invaluable and certain. It is sure to detect any disturbance of the fairlie, by erasure, or saldition, and becomes an important to deciect any disturbance of the fabric, by era-sure, or addition, and becomes an important factor in the examination. I do not believe any addition or erasure can be so skillfully made that the disturbance of the fabric or the inequality of admittance of light through it. I fit me permit-ted I should be glad to speak upon other tests, but will show only one, and that is in examinaduction here, however, New Year's eards have rapidly become popular throughout the United States, and this year they have even crossed the border-like into Canada. The first New Year's eards, as such, were published by J. C. Y. Corn-

was in the winter of 1863-20 that the december of the mean to me to print some New Year; cards," said Mr. Cornwall. "The thing was wholly an experiment, but it did not involve much expense, so I thought I would try it. I prepared two designs, which were printed from woodcuts, to black ink. The III would try it. I prepared two designs, which were printed from woodcuts, to black ink. The III would try it. I prepared two designs, which were printed from woodcuts, to black ink. The III had orders for all I could supply. That first years, I had the next year a creat many publishers came out with doct years are an additionally the work years are the supplied to the printed from stone, two of which were dwant for me by Thomass Nast. The cards had a very great run that year, and their pupilshirty larger in proportion this year than ever before, and what begun as a mere experienced has become a really large and important has become "It was in the winter of 1868.'69 that the larger in proportion the year than ever before, and what began as a mere experiment has become a really large and important because come a really large and important because the property of the property of

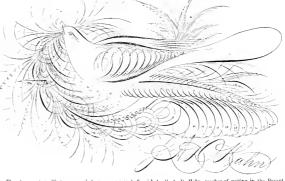
Large numbers of the different varieties of Large numbers of the different varieties of New Year's cards may be seen at various store, filling show sindows and covering counters. The prices range from \$1 to \$25 a hundred, and special single cards, hand painted, cost from \$2 to \$25 each, a few specimens going up as high as \$50. The latter, however, are nothing more ress than water-color paintings with a date or rest sharper of the prices of the property of the prices when the prices water the prices was the prices of the prices of

" seutiment " added Their subjects are mostly of the flowery nosty of the flowery order, or represent fresh winter scenes, One of them contain ed a series of medal lions illustrating the four seasons about to be ushered in by the new year. These cards, however, search come under the ad of "calling cards,"

by come under the control of the control of the Christ mas eard.

A new fashion m this year's ceiling cards, to account out to the cards of the Christ mas eard.

A new fashion m this year's ceiling cards, to account out the cards of the card of the card of each guilte man. These envelopes are usually a detail cards of the card of t are usually in debrut tints, differing from each other and from the card to which they are attached, thus make



The above cut is Photo-engraved from an original flourish by S.A. D. Hahn, teacher of writing in the Bryant & Stratton Davenport (Iowa) Business College, and is one of the most accomplished peamen of the West.

tated, as long as the imitator exercises a vestige

CONSCIOUS VOLUNTARY CONTROL

CONSCIONS VOLCTABAY CONTROL.

of the band essential to the net of initiating in tracing the letters, just so long the margin of the stroke remains irregular in the length and district the stroke remains irregular in the length and district the stroke remains irregular in the length and district the stroke of if would indeed actorish us. For a better clusi-dation of the subject, or examination of this sa-tonishing theory, I have the pleasure of exhibit-ing some genuine and some insurated algorators for your examination. The first one is the rapidly evented signature of the Severtary of the Southern Facilic Radional Company, which a The mun who can shota, and regarding or 300 variations in an inho of that signature, will be able to show in what does not exist. You will see carnations also up the margin of this signature, but they are not caused by any nerve impulses or tensor. In the subject of the signature, will be treated in the subject of the signature, but they are not caused by any nerve impulses or tensor. In the subject of the signature, will be very subject of the signature, and the signature, but they are not caused by any nerve impulses or tensor. In the subject of the signature of the signature, but they are not caused by any nerve impulses or tensor. In the signature of the signature of the signature, but they are not caused by any nerve impulses or tensor. In the signature of the signature of the signature of the order of the signature of the signature of the signature of the order of the signature of the signature of the signature of the order of the signature of th the uneven surface of the paper fabric, assisted by capillary attraction. No matter how well rolled or calendered the fabric, under the mi-eroscope there are seen fibres and inequalities, and those depressions and swellings of the pulp cause the

I NEVEN FUGES OF THE 1NK

As a proof of that declaration, I submit specimens of ink-drops on paper, which have dried undisturbed, and upon the same kind of labric as the signature—the edges showing the same uneccomes and resembling exactly the edges of the signature. Too will also ubserte the straight threat dawn with a ruler upon the same

tion of the question whether by use of the nu-

DATE OR PRIORITY OR WRITING
can be determined. [The Necretary then exhibited figures shose parts are made at differhited figures shose parts are made at differsalbequently after drying the ink to a figure 1; In
conclusion I will add that the compound macroscopic in Courts of law, to evanine disputed
with, documents and signatures, must become a
valuable instrument in establishing, must become a
valuable instrument in establishing comment; to
the interest of the property of the cameric
total int its use. I have formed the opinion that the
examiner should be called by the Court or Judge,
and not by clients, and it at his opinions and decisions should be as impartial as those of the
enced by the parts in shose interest he comes
lefore the Court or party. He should never locsight of the fact that his duty is that of an impartial investigator—a Judge rather than an addiscussion with resident as of a very interesting character, and lasted outil a late bour. The
specimes of the Secretary were examined, and
commented upon with much rest. DATE OR PRIORITY OR WRITING

New Year's Cards.

BOW THEY ORIGINATED AND HOW THEY SELL-SOME OF THIS SEASON'S VARIETIES.

or this standy's America.

New Year's carids this season are tovel and pretty. While many of the inert of the Christians code are imported from Beghant and man cards are imported from Beghant and American both in manufacture and use, and owe then organ indicate in this city. Although the New York custom of moking calls on January I, runs far look into the Knickerhoeker times, in the Comparatively recent date, and appeal cards for the day with printed holiday greetings were only introduced deven paras ago. Since their historicans of the custom cards and the comparatively near para sign. Since their historicans of the custom parasites of the custom parasites of the custom for the custom parasites of the custom comparatively near the custom of the custom comparatively near the custom comparatively means the custom of the custom custom

ing very pretty combinations. The same idea varieties dut less elaborately in various olde ways. Upon the large eard bearing the most any number of small cutak may be tasterned be the different gentlemen. Another arrangement is a number of cards of different lengths and form of tablest, the outer card being the most form of tablest, the outer card being themselved with the New Year's greetings.

A great many of the eards have surm ribb

A great many of the earlier have sent in obtained colors upon the gold have sent in order of manner of the colors their faces; others are beavity endered, and some are alormed with a profession of the colors and the colors of of various colors, upon which the complimes of the season are printed in gold letters, study

nation is a roung sun with white rays. Two rard triangles are tied across each other with salk cords in true-lore knots, so as to form a six pointed star, in the centre of which is a gold monogram in a blue medallion. Above this is scarles are horaring an inscription, and below is taken for a name. searlet arch brazing an inscription, and below is a place for a name. These earls cost \$100 a insuffed. A square white rard, with a beavy publish below \$100 do not be to the property of the

New Year's Eve.
One form, which stands high in the stationery
trade, and introduces many costly movelies, has
not laid in any stock of decorated New Year's
ralling cards. A representative of the firm told
the reporter that the highest style, according to
their idea, was the ordinary written or engraved
calling card. He added, however, that he had old a painted New Year's card, that same morning, for \$50. Tribaine,

The Pen.

A Poem written by Rev. L. D. ross, Lake, N. Y. for, and didlicered by Pro-t. into (1918), Pa., in connection with ture on Writing at his graduating ex-tension at Keystone Hall, Union City, Pa.

Or did the man of Hz who said, Figrove with from pen and lead, My dorp sillictions in the rock That they may live till times last shock?

Or they of Nimesd's fandl by night? From Belos tower, where stars were bright In studying the Zodkac? And planets in their onward track?

Or they beside the Nitis flood Or monuments that so long have stood In hieroglyphics which have told. The secrets deep that were of old?

Or was it He the Migraty God, When trembling Shua He tred, His finger tracing for his pen, On stony leaves his laws for men

Though wrapt in mystery thy birth, Wondrous have been the going a forth, For man what treasures has thou kept That otherwise would ever slept

From age to use then hast brought down. The wisdom and the high renown! Of Hern, Poel, Statesman, Sage, tucrossing light with every age.

And the Beginning bye and bye Puto the ending thou shoft the And then, and then and not fill them, Will all thy power be known O.! Pen

Educational Notes.

LOURS NICATIONS SOIL THIS DEPARTMENT WAY BE RESSERTED BUT KELLEY, 205 BROADWAY, NO

Harvard University now has 1,364 students

The Boston Public Library contains 377,225

There are 56,000 schools and colleges in India, with an attendance of 1,900,000 hoys and

In Hungary, 600,000 children of school age o not go to school at all.

Professor Blackie (Grock professor at Edin-burgh University) advocates the study of at least two modern languages and one ancient language as indispensable to culture.

The latest statistics show that Nevada teach The latest statistics show that Newada fearners receive larger salaries than their or laborers in other states. The salary averages \$100 µcm manh to under, and \$81 to fearners. The lowest salaries joint to make, and \$81 to fearners. The lowest salaries joint to make is in South Carolina, averaging \$28 µcm munth, and to female, and Manne, averaging but \$15.92 per mouth = \$0.50 µcm fearners.

Lova has in her public schools, an ave-Iowa has in her public schools an average at-tendance of 265000 pupils and 21,000 Irea hers, be seconplained that the standard of the fencies' examinations in the State is not saliciently high, and that the certificates issued are no evaluences of real abolity. Iowa's school fund amounts to more than \$5,500,000

Says the Educational Weekly "Gram is the worst-taught subject in the schools, side of the graded schools too much the spont upon arithmetic. It is arithmetic, and sone of the graded schools no sensors. Out-sign an upon arithmete. It is writinater, arritina-tic and the schools of the schools of the schools of substitutes to tender through the studiests three times. The arxives father says a discount my boy good in arrithmete, and so the graduates from the school in posses-sion of this binach of learning, perhaps, but madde to speak or write a sentence ac-corately.

The English alphabet contains twenty-six to the Spirit apparent contains twenty-or, the Spirit Assembly, the Spirit Assembly, the Spirit Assembly, the Spirit Assembly the Spirit Assembly the Spirit Assembly that The Spirit Assembly that

There are in the content states and influences was good twenty are of legers, of these, twenty are in I was ew England, the State of Missouri has twenty occuping, and Pennsylvania twenty nine. As to 4 a high

which is a rising sun with white rays. Two church or other control, there are twenty-rard triangles are tred across each other with series Natz Universities, and forty-eight sonial cords in true love knots, on as to form a six soil cords in true he knot to the soil cords in the control of t

Governor-elect Porter said at the Indianatea-hers meeting the other day that he believed that "the best preparation of the buy for a trucus life is to interest him in good reading." that "the best preparation of the bay for a virtuous life is to increed him in good reading. I remember that a few years ago, when one of my boys was a lattice fellow; I noticed that he was reading at the fellow; I noticed that he was reading at the fellow; I noticed that he was reading at a side, I don't like this business of novel reading, and thought the ought not to read the hook any more. But hefore I insisted on his giving it up he said, I wish you would read one of these books I have heen reading. book about The Coral I-lands. It chanced to be Sunday morning, and I did not go to hear any preacher that morning, or afternoon cirker, and was not content until I, had read the book through. I Laghter I, Whre, such books put corn each the drift of a buy's mind and character by tumbling out hefore him prominenously as lot of hooks better than perhaps in any other way; and it is which aboy is reading books in which he is interested that he is shaping what not for removed from my own family, who has developed a remarkable fonduces for the sciences, and all from reading, a popular series of looks treating on water, heat, electricity, and other matters of that kind, each of which is worked up into a story."

The Chicago Tribune indulges in this fling at The Unicago I roome induges in this using as our colleges: "Can I give my son a collegiate education at home?" asked a food parent. Certainly. All that you want is a base ball guide, a racing shell and a package of cigar-

The principal of a female seminary stepped suddenly into one of the recitation rooms, and said: "That person who is chewing gum will please step forward and put it on the desk." The whole school stepped forward with one accord toward the desk, while the teacher shipped the quid beneath her togute, and said 'Leally, guls, I'm surpriseld!"

A schoolloy got up and read a composition on "The Tree." He got as far as: "This subject has many branches," when the teacher said, "Stony, you have not made your bough yet," "Hy on interrupt me again," and the boy, "HI leave. "You young kim," said the teacher, "HI you give me any more impudence I'll dack the sap out of you. Such hapmage is the fruit of the said of the property of the said of the sa

A father has been questioning his son, who has just returned from an expensive school, and says the hoy answers fourquestions out of every five correctly in every branch of his studies. To four questions out of five the boy says, "I dun't know," and this answer is always a true one. When he hazards any other it is apt to be

"How many zones are there?" asks a teacher "min hany zone's are oliver," assess a warnet, None of the class being able to answer, a second question is propounded—"Can you mention none? To this one of the pupils freing bis superiority to the rest of the class by quilted hand vigor-saly indicates that he is prepared to answer. "What is it asks the teacher. The pupil with combinence answers "The Auazano.

Harry Capitals CASANACA. ロー・アンケー・アングス 1) 121111. 11166.3 1000000 666515

The above cut is a far-smile repuduction of a page of part four of the New Spencerium Cunprendium, reduced about morehalf from the original size.
This is one of seven plates presenting a great variets of all the capitals.
This is now of seven plates presenting a great variets of all the capitals.
The copy has been carefully prepared by Lyman. P. Spencer, and engraved on steel by Arch
idad McLeer. The work is well high faulties and presents the greatest variety of the most elegant turns, and will be invaluable to all permon aspiring to a high degree of pretessional excellence.
We have also cranited seven of the nine plates of Part V of the Vimpendium which are
created to alphabete, and which are most exquaste in form and engraving. This simular hids fair
to the continuous control of the control of the plates of the plates of the control of the co

EUCATIONAL FANCIES

A teacher explained that "let" as a term tion indicated smallness us in streamlet, risule lambet, Ac., whereupon a youngster in cla-asked if hamlet meant a small ham

A green sportsman, after a fruitless tramp, met a boy with tears in his eyes and said, "I say, boy, is there auxthing to shoot around here?" The boy answered "mothin" just bout here, but there's the scheolmaster tother side the hill. I wish you'd shoot him

We received a work cutified "The important of Style in Pennanship." We shall in futu wear kild gloves, a white cruvat and a silk has while engaged in writing.—Keokuk Gate City

thile engagen in wrong.—Avaisa has a cross-cycl the of our Eastern colleges has a cross-cycl professor. A few days ago he called out: That boy at whom I am booking will please stand up." Twenty-seven boys stood up in answer to the summons.—Notes Dame Schostand up."

Board's hodmaster (desiring to explain the word 'somerett', which had occurred in the course of the reading-le-son), "Now, buys, sup-pose that I was always boasting of impleming, that I knew a good deal of Latin, for instance, or that was personal appearance was—that I was possiblooking, i knew, what should you say I was "N straightforward boy (who had "camplat the speaker's eye"), "I sh' say you was a liter"—Ploud and the should be a liter "Ploud" of the speaker's eye", "I sh' say you was

The other day the protessor of German asked an unregenerate jumor what the gender of a certain noun was. The junior quickly replied, "I think it is neuter, sir, at any rate it is new-

Experience may be a dear teacher, but she su't any dearer than a pretty schoolma'am.

A schoolboy says that when his teacher under-takes to show him "what is what," he only finds out which is switch

Chirographic Education

Chirographic Education.
The Washipton Education Writing Ulub, aos mumbering in its four divisions a membership of nearly her hundred ladies and gentlemen, has become one of the popular insistement of the popular insistement of the popular insistement of the popular insistement of the ladies of the division of the chief 1890s, 4th Separation Bussness College, the following premulte and recolutions, other days a committee appointed, were unannously adopted when the production of the control of the division of the chief when the second the chief was a supplied to the institudible service credited by the Spencer Rendlers in so simplifying the set to place it credit and cash within the reads to place it credit and cash within the reads and the control of the control

and in this of the inestimator service reducers by the Spencer Brothers in so simplifying the method of acquiring the art of practical writing as to place it readily and easily within the reach of all, therefore be it

Resolved. That the comprehensive and un-

equaled method of instruction derised by the Spences Brothers, whereby Indies and gentle-men is from eight to twivel resons are enabled to change their style from bad to good writing, receives our unanimous endorsement, and we earnestly recommend the Spencer Brothers and their incompanale system of Instruction to ladies and gentlemen everywhere as worthy of the follest confidence and most therel parton.

age.
A. B. Morgan, J. B. Vonscharberg, Miss M. J. Prandi, Fanoic A. Crandall, committee; H. C. Powell, president of W. E. W. C.; P. C. Mays, secretary.

Almou Ioo specimens from Division D. of the club were submitted, for examination, to a cononitree consisting of Hon. J. trumoul Wisne, superintendent of Washington public blook, superintendent of Washington public blook, writing, and Mr. Was. F. McLanman, this of the Warrant Division of the United States Treesary, who makes up the monthly and annual statements of the United States and annual statements of the United States from the Control of the Warrant Division. The States and annual statements of the United States for the Washington of the United States. The States of the United States are the Control of the United States. The States of the United States are the United States and the United CHIROGRAPHIC PRODUCES. and who is acknowledged the best pennian In the Trassity. These graditions, after a care-ful examination, comparing first and last apeci-ness, decided that the greatest improvement among the gentlemen of the clob bod, in the Will Rater Springer, and the greatest among laties by Miss Louise Rosenbush. To each was swarded a ticket for a full course of 16 lesson in practical writing, to be taken in the month of in making the decivious from the fact of 8 many specimens being nearly equal in merit. Among the many highly meritorious once, Miss Fannic A. Crandall and Mr. R. T. Mitchell were pronumed worthy of special numbin.

son remarked substantially as follows

In looking over the specimens of this club I
was surprised to find that so much had been
accomplished in a course of six lessons. * * *
All of the specimens show the advantages and All of the specimens show the advantages and excellence of the course of instruction.

I know of no one ching that yields so large a return for a small investment of time and money, or that is indeed so useful to the possessor as a graceful, legible handwriting. There is no place in this broad hand where writing is acquired under such effective and practical methods of instruction as in the Spencerian Bonness College.—The National View, Washington.

Complimentary to the Journal.

Complimentary to the Journal. Under date of January this inst, Prof. George M Nicol, Principal of the Old Dominion Business College, Bichimond, Va., says: "In office advise my students to subscribe for the Journal, and in setting forth the advantages to the Assach, and in setting forth the advantages to the executionly interesting points that are rarely, if ever, presented in the schools, and the numerous and variously diversified questions are soft readed as to give pleasure and exhibiting under divelegan of lettering and fluoristing, and other delegans of lettering and fluoristing, and other progress of those who are striving to execut. Convert Lates N. C. December 28, 1880.

COUNTY LINE, N. C., December 28, 1880.

Editor Pennan's Art Journal:
DEAR Sm—I am well pleused with the JongSal. It would be a grand thing in every family,
and especially excellent to learners and teachers
of pennanship. Find \$1 for 1881. With kinder
Jone A Bertzer

Jone A Bertzer

regards.

Aut, Beatty, Utility, The Peway's Aut
Joersak Ins. come to hand, and is incomparably
beautiful. For specimens of me practical
peanmat-hip and splendid pen drawing, we presume it has no iroid in the world. Every teacher,
scholar and business man should have this Joer
Saka. D.T. Auxe, "other am peopuletes," B.F. Keller, as-sonine editor—Poppelite, (Pa.) Sentined, December 241, 1896.

CLINTON, Wis , December 27, 1880

CHANDS, Was, December 27, 1890
Editor Pennamis Act Journal:
My Dran Sin—You have done me distinguished home by sanding specimen capies of your Planuss's Art Journal, for which accept my warmest thanks
An examination of their contents convinces me that not teacher, or others interested in good pen

that no teacher, or others interested in good pen man-bip, on a allord to lose the invaluable an struction which these passes contain now being conducted by yourself in the flow. SAL, furnish valuable suggestions to the teacher, and I think moght be of great partental athing in introduced for the guidan of the arting classes, in our remainers when Section 5 to 7 in it the

in our rammon schools. Success to you in the grand field in which you seem born to shine. Enclased please find one dollar, and let my name appuer on your subscription roll. I hope to keep it there as long as you continue the Jarusza. Vours fraternist, Ww. Justs., Superintendent Public Instruction, Rock Coun-er Wes.

UNION CITY, PA., Dec. 30, 1880.

I Vans. Cite, P.A., Dec. on, come. J. Wy Friend Anne:
Your card noifying me that my subscription to the Johnson. And expired is received. Thank can for the remainder. Herewith Ind one dollar for remeal. We cannot do without the June, publication now betwee the writing public to columns are filled, both in theory, and particle, with the hest-in thought and finest in art, and we wish it a long and active fleat and large with expired publications. We have the proposed of the properties of the pro



Published Monthly at \$1. per Year

D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR 205 Broadway, New York.

Single copies of the Journal sent on receipt of tercents. Specimen copies furnished to Agents free.

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o render the Journal, sufficiently interactive, to secure not only the paironage of are interested in skillful writing or tear earnest and active co-operation as corr d agents, yet knowing that the laboror is hirr, we offer the following ing and attractive all those who are ing, but their ear pondents and age worthy of his hu

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To every new subscriber, or renewal, enclosing 3 Lor renewal and the subscriber, or renewal, enclosing 3 Lor en "Lord's, Frayer," "Perkl," "Flournshed Ladge," 1872; the "Contennal Petrumof Proposes," 2224, or en "Bounding Mag," 24502. For \$1.75 all four will be renewed to the subscriber of the subscriber, and another name subscribers, inclosing \$2, we will mail to each the mail to the sequency as one of the proposed and another name mail to the sequency as open of either of the following the subscribers, each of which is among the linest specimes of pennambing over published, viz.

3 Specimen Shoets of Engrossing, each. J1x4 in, Congdon's Normal System of Lettering.

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For twelve names and \$12 we will forward a copy of Williams & Packard's Goms of Penmanship," relative

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PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL,

205 Broadway, New York

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PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL 205 Broads

NEW YORK, JANUARY 1881

The Journal for 1881

With the present number, the Journal enter upon its fifth volume. It there was at the outse a doubt in the minds of its publishers or patrons regarding its permanence and success, we are authorized on behalf of its publishers to say that such doubt has long since passed, while the large and rapidly increasing list of subscribers and patrons to its advertising columns gives evidence alike of their growing appreciation and confidence. During the year past the patronage of the Journal has a doubled, while the indications are promising for even a larger increase during the coming year. Letters and cards have been reversed from burn dreds of subscribers asking extra copies, to be used in securing clubs to accompany their own renewals. On behalt of the publishers we can assure those who have favored us with their subscriptions, and spoken a kind word for the JOURNAL that there will be no backward step, while we have abundant reason to believe that the JOVENAL for 1881 will be much more valuable and attractive than during any year past. The increased patronage and experience of its pub lishers will certainly tend to add to its excellence. We begin the volume with new type throughout, and bave reason to believe that the illustrations

during the year will be more numerous and better than hitberto. We refrain, bowever, from mak nises, believing that works are the best evidence, and afford the strongest pledge for the We therefore make a simple statemen of facts, and point to the Jouanat's record for the four years past, as being, we trust, fairly indicative of the future

Answering Correspondence.

From time to time we have stated through the columns of the Journal the utter impossibity of replying personally to letters asking favors or specimens of permanship. It is generally sup-posed that a party, receiving a letter, inclosing a stamp, and asking a proper and courteous que tion, is bound to reply. Next to our own self-preservation we desire to have all persons believe us to be courteous and honorable. And when we receive letters like the following, we wish the writer to understand why he does not get an answer

"Enclosed find three cents for an answer to the following questions:

What do you think of my penmanship, for never having taken any instruction? Also do you think that by purchasing some good work I could learn to do ornamental work, as good as some 1 see in your ART JOURNAL? And what would you advise me to get for self-instruction? By answering as early as convenient you will eonfer a favor on Yours truly."

Another letter covering a page of foolscap paper closes by saying, "I have heard you were a very fine penman, will you please send me ome specimens of your writing and flourishing, I should be very much obliged?" These are two among many similar letters received in one mail.

Undoubtedly the writers of the above enter tained not the slightest doubt that we should and would reply by letter to their questi ons, the have been disappointed, and undoubtedly think us discourteous if not dishonorable, in not doing them a very simple favor for which they euclosed a stamp. But let us see, suppose we receive fifty such letters per day, which is a moderate estimate, requiring in the average, to onen and read, five minutes; to answer, ten minutes; in all fifteen minutes to each letter, saying nothing of time required to make the desired specimens this requires an agregate of seven hundred and fifty minutes or twelve and one-half hours, three hours and one-half more than is allotted to a days work, the three cent stamps enclosed are all used to return our answers, and fifty sheet of our paper and as many envelopes used for which we bave no consideration. It would af ford us satisfaction to oblige all these writers but we trust with the aid of the above statement they will see how utterly impossible it is for us to do so and attend our other duties, and in future, we trust, they will refrain from agitating our kind and benevolent disposition by ask ing questions and favors which circumstances compel us to pass unnoticed

The Pen Mightier Than The Sword

"Beneath the rule of men entirely great, The PEN is mightier than the sword,"

Whether or not the oft repeated saying, "the pen is mightier than the sword," is true, is pendent upon the circumstances under which the are wielded. In estimating their relative power we may properly treat the sword as the symbol and agent of organized physical force, while the per symbolizes the great moral power of the world. that which civilizes and elevates the untutored sayage to a man of letters, science and refinement Thus viewed, there can be no doubt but that the pen now exercises upon the world a power balanced with which the sword weighs as noughteven in warfare, as conducted in modern times ander the code observed by all civilized pations. the sword itself, becomes little more than the agent of the pen. At its command the sword is sheathed or unsheathed, and its blows are directed, given or withheld, at the command of the pen. In olden times, when the rule of the was that "might, made right," the voice of the pen, if not altogether silent, was but feeble heard. The sword was the one recognized now under its sway kings and tyrants arrogated to themselves divine right to rule the masses, as slaves baving no rights which a king was hound to respect; but gradually the pen bas asserted its power and emancipated itself and the world from the thraldom of the sword. Its victories have been those of light over darkness; truth over

error; civil and religious liberty over the tyranu of royal and priestly bigots and despots; from ands it has wrested the sword and broken forever, its power, and in place of empires ruled as if owned by tyrants, the pen has opened the way for nations founded and governed by the people, for the people, and in later times assisted by its handmaid, the press, it has at an accelerated speed led the van of progress in all depart ments of buman thought and research,
Verily, the pen is mightier than the sword.

Special Rates to Clube

To favor teachers and pupils in schools where numerous copies of the Jounnal are desired, we offer to mail it one year on the following very

1a	vorable terms:					
2	copies	\$1,75 (15	copies	٠.	 \$8.3
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- 5	comes	3,50 1	100	copies		40.0

To each subscriber will be mailed, as a pre mium, with the first copy of the Journal, as they may designate, either the "Bounding Stag," 24x32, the "Flourished Eagle," 24x32, the "Lord's Prayer," 19x32, or the "Picture of Progress," 22x28. For 50 cents extra all four of the premums will be sent. These premiums were all originally executed with a pen, and aramong the masterpieces of pen art. Either of them, to an admirer of skillful peumanship, is worth the entire cost of a year's subscription.

Has it been Worth the Money.

Those of our readers who have a complete file the Journal for the volume that has just closed, and besitate, regarding a renewal of their subscription, can best settle the question by reviewing their file, and refreshing their memor; relative to what it contains of instruction and example. If a teacher, does he not find strength and inspiration for his work and a greater pride in his profession? If an artist, has oot the examples and instruction regarding professional pen work repaid his dollars? If a pupil, has he not been aided and encouraged to the extent of a dollar's worth? If a lover and admirer of the "beautiful art," has he failed to derive an quivalent for his dollar?

The King Club

for the past month numbering forty-three, comes from L. E. Kimball, of the Lowell (Mass.) Business College. Mr. Kimball has been one of the most successful workers for the Jornal during the past year. He not only appreciates the value of the JOURNAL, but evidently desired that his friends and pupils should share its benefits. The club second in size numbers seven teen names, and is sent by C. S. Chanman, nonman in Baylies' Business College, Dubuque, Iowa. Clubs have been very numerous during the past month, and promise to be more, so during a months to come. Who sends the next King?

Obituary

Through L. B. Lawson we learn of the death of E. M. Hoffman, which occurred at East San Jose, Cal., on June 8th, 1880, from pneumonia. aged 33 years. Prof. Hoffman was a graduate of Ripon University, Wis., and also of the Law School of App Arbor Mich He was a man of first abilities, of exquisite taste and a most genial compunion. Owing to ill health, he had not recently pursued his profession, but was well and favorably known in the larger towns of the State as a genial and most successful teacher of penmanship.

When Subscriptions May Regin

Subscriptions to the JOURNAL may date from any time since, and inclusive of Sentember 1877. All the back numbers from that date with the four premiums will be sent for \$3.00. All the numbers of 1880 and 1881, with either two of ums will be sent for \$1.75. With all four of the premiums for \$2.00.

Binders for the Journal

All who desire to preserve their Journals i a convenient form for study and reference car do so by using "The Common-Sense Binder." It will contain at least four volumes of them, in as convenient and perfect form as if bound in a book. It is both a file and binder. Sent, postpaid, for \$1.75.

Extra Copies of the Journal. will be sent free to teachers and others who de sire to make an effort to secure a club of suband been

Book Notices.

GASKELL'S COMPENDIUM OF FORMS, EDUCATIONAL SOCIAL, LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL.

By G. A. Gaskell, author of "Gaskell's Comper um of Practical Writing," and principal of the Bryant and Stratton Business College, at Jersey City, N. J., and Manchester, N. H. Published by Fairbanks, Palmer & Co., Chicago, Ill. This is an elegantly illustrated work of 492 quarto pages, embracing a complete self-teaching course in penmanship and hook-keeping, and aid to English composition. Including orthography. rapital letters, punctuation, composition, clocution, oratory, rhetoric, letter writing in all its forms, the laws and by-laws of social etiquette, business, law and commercial forms, complete dictionary of legal and commercial terms, synonyms, abbreviations, foreign phrases, poetry, Also a manual of agriculture and me chanics, with a complete guide to parliamentary practice, rules of order for deliberative assen lies, organization and conduct of meetings, etc. We have seldom examined a more practical and useful work. It is a library in itself. As a book

can be obtained by addressing the author, G. A. Gaskell, Jersey City, N. J., or Fuirbanks, Palmer & Co., publishers, Chicago, Ill. NATURE'S BOOKEFFEIRE

of reference it is invaluable to persons in every

occupation and position in life. It is sold only

by subscription through agents. Full information

We have received copies of "Mayhew's University Book-keeping" and "Manual of Business Practice." The University edition is a complete text book on business and accounts. The entire science of accounts is arranged and presented in a plain, practical, comprehensive, and convenient form both for study and reference. The manual is designed more especially as a guide and class teaching book-keeping, and is a deservedly popular work. Professor Ira Mayhew, the auth these works, has for many years ranked among the leading educators of the West, and is now President of Mayhew's Business College, Detroit Michigan. See his advertisement in another column.

Exchange Items.

The Short-hand Review, published quarterly by T. J. Wolfe and Willard Frucker, Cleveland, Ohio, is an attractive fourteen p.ge magazine, devoted to the interests of short-hand writing, more specially Scovil's System. It is well edited ed filled with matters of value and interest, to all parties interested in short hand writing. Subscription price \$1.00 per year; single numbers 30 cents.

Vick's Floral Guide for 1881 - We have to acknowledge the receipt of the above named work It is the most superbly illustrated publication we have ever examined. It contains upward of one hundred pages, illustrative and escriptive of every desirable flower and vegetable that can be grown in this climate. Upon its covers and in its titled pages and headings is displayed a high degree of artistic skill, while all its illustrations are made with a remarkable degree of fidelity to nature. Vick is a king among florists. If you want flower or vegetable seeds of any kind address James Vick, Bochester, New York.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the ditors of the Journal, are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns: all communications, not objectionable in their character, or devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to bim to say so

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by post-office order, or a bank draft on New York, next by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage stamps. Money enclosed in a letter is always at the risk of the sender. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, or Canadian postage stamps. Dominion of Canada notes may be sent

Inclose ten cents for a specimen copy of the JOURNAL. A single dime is a trifle, but when aggregated to thousands it is not a trifle. Again, ou wish a copy of the Journal, which is of value to you and a cost to us. The cost of a single copy to you is a trifle, but the cost of

HE PENMANS (F) ART JOURN

The Ethics of Art.

It is a remarkable, though not a notorious feet, that the guild of artists presents fewer knaves than any other class of men in the world. I say the fact is not notorious, because it is one of those quiet, universally recognized aspects of rder of things which nobody ever conceive the idea of disputing, or even of looking at twice. There would be a great ado in the world was a reasonable possibility of the sun not rising to morrow. Sunrise would suddenly become a great and engrossing event in men's minds. They would begin to appreciate its importance as a fact in the econmy of life So with other universally acknowledged facts: men estimate them justly and at their full value inly when something occurs to draw especial at. tention toward them. We tacitly admit, without formulating, the proposition that artists, as a rule, are men of honor and of noble character but when we come to state it in as many words and then go back and think it over, we are struck with the significance of the fact; we perceiv that it means a great deal, and we are irre-istibly led on to investigate its meaning further. Why is it, we ask, that artists are less liable to kna very than other men? Is it because by being good they fit themselves to be artists, or by being actists they fit themselves to be good? In words, is othics preliminary to art, or art prelim inary to ethics !

We shall answer this question in favor of the latter alternative, and offer a few reasons for doing an

In the first place, many who have become art ists, and who are now recognized as men of high moral character, were profligates, and even crim mals, when induced, either by eigenmetances of the inward erasing of their nature, to devote themselves to the pursuit of the aesthetic and ennolding ideas which art fosters in the hi mipd. How many exquisite creations have been arought in the prisoner's cell, and how many minds thus directed in the path which God do signed for them? Love for his art, too, has saved many a man from intellectual and moral min The minute he takes a step toward what is evil and base, he feels a sense of shame and regret that gitts intended for the highest and purest use and vouch-aid to but few of the human race should be squandered on the common Insts of Immore lite

These are outward proofs. Let us look now at some of the interior reasons why the artist should be an upoght man. And first, the presence before the mind of an abiding ideal is tion to cold. A man who has above an end in view is never a vacillating man; he keeps the strought path. It most his aim of his be in it nature beautiful and right, in harmony with all that is more and inspuring, it is natural that he should come to partake of its spirit, to grow like, to be himself be attiful and right in character. It a said that when those who truly love each other have been married many years, however dissimilar their features, they gradually grow to look like each other; sympathy and deep acquaintance bave made their thoughts akin, and thoughts after all, are the chisels with which our taces are Likewise, when a man is wedded to a conecotion, a high ideal, this family resemblance is sure to ensue. Artists are men of pure and high ideas, and these ideas, long contem plated, have their effect moon the life and character of those who entertain them,

Again, always being occupied is a warrant of good character. The old saving about Satan and tille hands bears testonous here. Now the artisis perhaps the only man who can be always o rupned, directly occupied, in his work. The wak ing hours are all his, thought is his worksh and its tools are always, at load. Indeed Lain inclined to think that if all artists spent more in conceiving, and less in executing; we should have more masterpress. Even in Penmanship, after an bour of patient thought on the barmonics of form, the adaptation of certain styles at letters for certain kinds of work, and in that the selectific environment of his art as a whole, I think the amateur willfind that by gain the come valuable abstract ideas he has vastly ruproved his technique. The artist, fortunately is always impelled, as well as provilezed, to be at work. There is a charm and tasemation about enlisted the affections, never suffers them to lag Accordingly, when his mind is not otherwise or eupled, the artist is prone to pursue his task in thought, and often the finest touches in his pro

ductions are the off-pring of ideas not immediately put into execution

Finally, the true artist never forgets that he is a teacher, a commissioned man, and that the on-ibility of superior talents rests upon him. I know not exactly whence it proceeds-this ase of liability to a higher power. The atheist acknowledges it, as well as the theist; but pres ent it certainly is in the minds of those intrusted with distinguishing gifts or acquirements, and especially is it present to the artist. He realize that he, above all other men, possesses the power of impressing the human mind and directing its affections. To him much is given, and much will be required,

All honor, then, to the guild of artists-the noblemen of our free country! Under these fair skies, where merit, and not easte, is the sport to rank, who shall stand above the h est seeker of the beautiful? He is the upright man among men; pure hearted, devoted, filled with love for his kind, and an ardent desire to elevate and instruct them. He is a servant to whom, at the last, the Master shall fitly say Well done."

In the councils of many there is wisdom. Let this he scrifted through the columns of the JOURNAL. If you have a practical thought or a gem of pen art, send it along

Art. We close of the Bryant & Stratton Buffalo, (N. Y.,) Business College for the holidar vaca-tion, H. T. Coomis, teacher of permanship, was presented by the students with a handsome gold heatled cane. Mr. George W. Davis, manager of the actual business department, was then confident with the confidence of the conf cuff-huttons.

cuff-buttons.

G. A. Stockwell who for secreal years has been associated with C. T. Miller in the N. J. Businese College, Newark, N. J., has disposed of his interest in the College to Wm. E. Brake, who has for some time past been a teacher in the College. Mr. Stockwell retires owing to the unfavorable condition of his health. We are pleased to learn that the College is in a highly prosperous condition.

The Students of Eaton and Burnett's Business College, Baltimore, Mil., gave a musical and lite-rary entertainment on Dec. 23, at the close which, E. Burnett and A. A. Eaton, Proprietors, and W. R. Glein, the pennan of the College, were each presented with a gold watch. Served their right, they should not expect to have two hundred and fifty students and escape being, "come up" to occasionally.

At the closing exercises of the Bryant, Strat At the closing evercises of the Bryant, Strat-ton & Sadler Busines. College, Baltimore, Md., on Dec. 23, certificates for distinction and ex-cellence were awarded to a large number of pupils by the faculty and presented to them by Prof. Sadler, president of the institution, with Prof. Sailer, president or the mannine-congratulatory remarks. After the announce-ment of the closing of the school for the holiday Sailler was controuted by Mr um, who, in behalf of the pupils romising pen artist, as is evidenced by a highly rtistic and skillfully flourished bird and card esign now before us.

G. W. Combs, Oaklandon, Ind., writes a

J. M. Bemish, one of the proprietors of the Island City Business College, Galveston, Texas, writes a handsome letter, and reports an unusu-ally large attendance of students at that insti-

1. J. Tuck, Crapbrook, Ontario, writes a graceful letter, and encloses several well written carde

S. A. Holmes is teaching writing to classes at Hydesville, Cal., he writes a very good hand and encloses a creditable specimen of flourishing and

F. R. Davis, penman at Cady and Walworth's usiness College, of this city, favored as with

Business College, of this city, favored us with some superb speciments of witting and flourish-ing, which should have been arknowledged in the Dev. No., but were inadvertently overloads, cd. Mr. Davis latrly completed a course of practical and ornamental permanship at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Philadel-phija, Ta, under the tuition of Messey Soule and Thickney, but and the special control of the property of the special control of the control of the a high degree of excellence, and now, ranks among our most accomplished writers.

First, for grace, heanty and excellence, amore specimens of writing received during First, for grace, hearty and excellence, among the specimens of witing received during the past month, is a letter and several sheets of writing from Prof. L. D. Smith, teacher of writ-ing and drawing in the public schools of Hart-ford, Coon. They go into our "big scrap book,"





The veteran Captain, John L. Tyler, is still aching writing in the public schools of Fort

E. L. Mellravy is teaching a large class in him and urnamental writing at Palmyra, Mo., and vicinity. He is an accomplished writer, and shighly commended as a teacher.

A II Buley, Bookkeeper, Sheffield, Pa-, writes a very good hand. His capitals are quite graceful, a little practice upon the fore-arm movement will greatly improve his small writing.

II, S. De Sollar, of the Southern Business College Nashrille, Tenn., is paid a high compli-ment in a recent issue of the Courier Journal for his skillas a writer, and success us a teacher.

Certificates and testimonials for various de-grees of excellence, were awarded to one hun-dred and fifty pupils in T. R. Browne's Busi-ness College, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the close for oliday vacation

b. 6. Stearns is teaching writing and draw-the public schools of Newport, Ky. He is d writer and popular teacher. We ac-edge the receipt of an attractive specimen rishing from his pen Geo. G. Stearns is teaching

1. S. Thompson, author of the Eelectic System Penman-hip and Professor of Industrial Art, Perdue University, Lafavette, Iod., is noticed the Adrian (Mich.) Bigb School Lecture

presented him with a valuable diamond ring, a solitante, settin English style, as a slight testimo-nial of their regard for him as a hielend and in-structor. In accepting the gol, Prof. Saulter responded with pleasing and appropriate re-marks, and extended his best wishes for their responded with phasing and injumpiate remarks, and extended his best suphes for their happiness and enjayment during their short respite trem study. This close the duties of a most highly successful institution, comprising were three humber parts in duly attendance. Dee, 31, 17 of Sodler presented to such of his accordance professors hand-omners bound copies of "Gaskall's ('ompendum' of Laws and forms of business and society. In the presentation, Prot Sadler referred to the very effective service remeleads to the cause of fusions of characteristics of the public as eviment by the largely increased partsuage bestewed upon the institution during patronage bestewed upon the institution during patru age bestowed upon the institution during ar just closed, the total membership being



Charles B Ward, with G A Gaskell, Jersey I incloses City, N. J., incloses fine specimens of and earl writing, also a creditable sp

F. M. Babeock, teacher of writing and book-keeping, at Alfred (N. Y.,) University, writes a very graceful letter.

J. D. Day, the inventor of "Day's Patent T

where you can all see them when you visit ou

G J Amidon, teacher of write Pittsffield, (Mass.,) Business College, sends a superbly flourished swan and an attractive and well executed bird design

Answers to

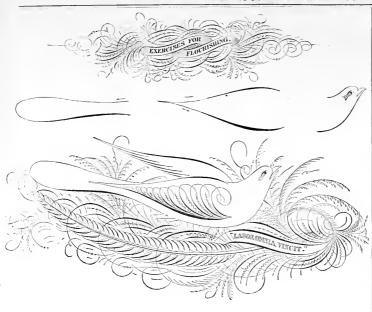


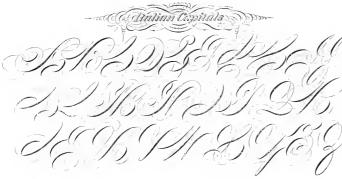
Note: There this head we will end agor be questions of general interest to our rea-sisting a beauting upon any of the specialized of Journal trade, and not personal or of the a-advertisement. Many questions fail to very ere from our of those reasons.

II. A. D., London, Ont. Prepared India ink does tolerably well for pen drawing and lesseng, but does not flow as readily or produce satisfactory results as that freshly ground action which of for pendits. stick of fine quality. The prepared in commended only for its convenience.

D.E. J., Oswego, N.Y. Steel pens are the est for all grades of professional pen work, and or use in the class-room, Gold or stylographia ensisted in the used by pupils learning to gift.

If E. G. Mobile, Ala. There is no ink, to ur knowledge, made, possessing all the qualities on mention, viz jet-black, ready-flow and un-hangeable. Duk to be jet-black when used just contain so much coloring matter as to inmust contain so much coloring matter as to in-terfere to a greater or less degree with its flow. M. O. B., Durlington, Vt., Probably, abou twenty words per minute is the average speed





The above cut, photo-engraved from a page of Williams and Packard's Gems, and was originally executed by John D. Williams.

of long hand writers, thirty to thirty-five being of long hand writers, thirts to thirty-five hong the maximum for anything the legable writing. Short-hand writers, with corresponding skill and celesity, evenue from one hundred and fifty to two hundred words per minute. About the varyer rate of speaking is one hundred and first words per minute, two hundred is rapid, two hundred and thy as about the maximum.

G. W. J., Munchester, N. H. We regard a fine quality of Bristol heard as the best material for line pen drawing and specimen work. What-naid's paper that pressed, is also good.

B. E. S. Detroit, Wich. Pen work designed for reproduction should be executed upon paper laxing a very land, smooth surface with a fine quality of jet-black India ink freshit ground from the sita, and all pencil or public lines should be carefully removed from the drawing with a piece of self-unit properties. All such drawing should be under upon a scale twice the size of the discrete production.

A J.D., Kansas City, Mo. The "Penman's Help' was changed to the "Album of Pen Art." which has suspended publication. So far as we are intorned, the Poswass-Aut Jurgs or is now the only regularly published paper devoted to the art of penmanship, in the world.

N/R/L , Union City, Pa : We have no back numbers of the Journal previous to Sept. 1877, All others can be supplied.

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An Albany telegraph operator has received letters parted for a cipher writer designed for deterviers, heaves, business men, publicane and exterviers haves, business men, publicane and privacy that none save the neckys and those onlinations are dimitable, and however well one man may unbestead the simple little mean may unbestead the simple little mean may unbestead the simple little mean may unbestead the simple little means may unbestead the simple little means may unbestead the simple little means may be supported by the latest the simple little means and the little l

Persons addressing the Person's Arr Joen Na, should be sure to use the entire name and not "Art Journal" as there is another publication called the Art Journal, also an American Art Journal. Communications intended for us, but imperfectly addressed, other go to one of those publications.

A Treasure Wagon.

A Treasure Wagon.
The removal of the Bureou of Engraving and Prioriting, at Washington, to a building half a mile from the Treasure, has made it necessary to provide new arcaneous for the transfer of more. The department is a first provide new arcaneous results and constructed a heavy star-like vagon, a sort of vault on wheely, build of ion and steel, and arranged internally like a bank vanth, with a sheet ion lining. The time of the constructed and the color, with gold unmountainton. When drawn through the storest by two immerces however, it study that the foreks are of the combination order. The banks of the vehicle is pointed an olive color, with gold unmountation. When drawn through the storest by two immerces however, it study the storest by two immerces however, in the star and compared by five attented agents of the Treasury Department, two guarding the front and three the rear

"Ladies and gentlemen," said an Irish manager to his audience of three, "as there is no-hody here, IT dismiss you all. The performance of this night will not be performed, but will be repeated to-morrow evening."

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Friend Sudfer: This is to say that we are using Sudfer's Comining Boose Arithmetic in any Sensor Department, and consider if the best Business Arithmetic Law of the Company of the Comp

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The explanations and rises are clear, contror and pointed. I am glad to give your work my heavify approx.

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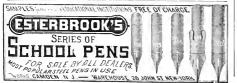
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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1881.

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Lessons in Practical Writing. No. VI





It must have been a special gift," is a conskill is do lood in the use of the pen. The charge and only following but in the ofinal love that, not having "the gift" they are

Good writing is no more a gift than is good reading, spelling, grammar or any other attainacquired, viz.: by patient and studious effort.

Writing is just as much a subject for sondy and thought as any other branch of education Study must, however, be united with practice. The correct form and construction of writing must be learned by study, while practice must give the manual dexterity for its easy and gracebil execution. Many persons fail to become good writers from not properly uniting study and practice. Careful study with too little and practice. practice will give writing comparatively accorrate in its form and manner of construction, but labored, stiff and awkward in its execution, while upon the other hand much practice with little study imparts a more easy and flow ing style, but with much less accuracy as regards the forms of the letters and general proportion and construction of the writing, which will commonly have a loose and sprawly ap pearance. Example of writing which has resulted more from study than practice

Studygives form

Example of writing in which there has been nore practice than study.

Tractice gives grace

Writing, the result of study properly comined with practice

tudu combined grace and fur feelien

Undoubtedly many of our class will see for cibly illustrated in one of these exown experience; so manifest is the effect of those ent modes of practice, that we have only to glance at a piece of writing to discern the extent to which a writer has combined study with practice while barning to write

We have in previous less osition, movement, unity of form, correct proportion and snacing, as the essentials to food writing. We shall now direct special attention to a correct and unitoria slope as mother essential to good writing

The degree of slope now ador by the leading authors and one which we approve, is at an angle which we approve, is at an angle of 52s from the horizontal, as

The relative effects of correct and incorrecshow may be seen in the following examples

() Cilling

The variation in the slope of different letter and their parts will be rendered much mor perceptible by drawing straight extended lithrough their parts thus

One of the most common faults in slope occurs on the last part of letters m, n, u, h, p, which are unde thus :

minuhh

In practicing the pre stention be given to the observation and correctinu of these faults.

ise to be practiced for movement

もののめののがのめに

While we invite special attention to certain faults in connection with each lesson we, by would have any one lose sight of any of those previously mentioned.

r.G.G.ammav

Owing to an unfortunate mistake by which the main cut in the following illustrations was inserted upside down, and several thousand he January number printed before the mistake was discovered, we here repeat this portion of that lesson.

Much care should be exercised while practicing to employ the proper curve for connecting letters and their parts. It is a very comgrievous fault in writing that a straight line or the wrong curve is employed in the construction section of letters, thus leaving them without distinctive character, or imparting on which is false and misleading. As for instance a form made thus fire is really no letter, bu

may be taken for an 121 a 155'

and possibly for a 160. In cases where the context does not determine, its identity

becomes a more matter of eness and when extended thus 1972 its significance, as will be still more vague and un certain, as a might be intended for either of the following seven combinations

111 1111 1111 1111

With a properly trained hand no more time or effort is required to impart the true and unmistakable characteristics to each letter than to make forms whose identity is open to doubt and contecture

Ancient Writing.

Ancient Writing.

The art of writing it most ancient, and the account of its origin lest in the distance of time. It is clear from history that it had its commencement at a very early period in some region of the Kast, and from these was carried into all parts of the world. Many have supported in the control of the world of the world of the control of the parts of the world of th

We find the first mention made of witting in Exodus 17; 14. And the Lord said unto Mores, "write this for a memorial in a book, and re-heaves it in the ears of Joshan," etc. And in Exodus 24; 1, 'and Mores wrote all the words of the Lord, and rese up early in the morning and builded an alter under the hill, and twelve and builded and ster under the hill, and twelve the contract of the contract of the contract Seventh verse; "and he mak the book of the covenum and read in the audience of the pos-phe." And they said; "All that the Lord hath said will we do, and he obedening." Twelfile

covenin and read in the analysis of the pro-let. "And the said: "All that the Lord Intil view is a con-pression of the property of the property of the con-verse: "And the Lord said unto Moore, come at the mean of the property of the property of the and a law, and commandments which I have exciten, that thou may set teach them." Exacts a said on the Exacts of at 1. "And the Lord said unto Moses, hew there two tables of stone like unto the first, and I will orier upon three tables the breakest." Twenty-eighth verse: "And he was there on the Mount with the Lord forty shay, and forty neglets, and he did neither cat bread nor drink water, and he area upon the tables the words of the covenant, the ten command-ment."

ment."

The pen is first mentioned in the Bible in Joh 19: 21. In Job's complaint of misery he says: "O, that my words were written; O, that they were printed in a book; that they were graven with an *iron pen* and lead in the rock

Forty-fifth Psulm, 1st verse, David in speak-ing of the majesty and gause of Christ's king-damsays: "My heart its inditing a good matter; I speak of the things which I have made touching the King; my tongue is the pen of a ready

witter."

Jeremiah 17: 1. "The sin of Julah is written with a pea of iron, and with the point of
a diamond; it is graves upon the table of their
heart, and upon the horns of your alturs."
There is, therefore, much reason to believe
that the art of writing was understood among
the Jews with other nations were yet withing
a, and that from them it has passed into all
other countries, and has been handed down to wn time.

ans practiced running band as early h century. The Greeks and Romans as the foorth century. The Greeks and Romans believed that the Phoenicians were the inventors of letters, and that the knowledge of it was brought by Cadinus from Phoenicia into Greece about 1500 B. C.

about 1500 B. C.
From the Phoenician, or the Hebrew, with which it is closely allied, are derived the Orien-tal alphabet used in Asia, written from right to left. The principal being the Syrac, Arabic and Persian.

and Persian.

The original Greek was first written from right to left and then right to left and left to right consecutively. But inscriptions dated 742 B C were written from left to right, or in

142 B C were written from left to right, or in the way now parkiesel, thook a viriling case to the ord the cathest methods a string case to the control of the control of the control of the way to trove them or multished the control of the sale them thoroughly burn them with fire to make them hard and distable. Lablets or plates of bead or bross were em-ployed when the writing was smarted to be must distable. Tablets of wood were most convinent— —with was used by Zechrara when he manded has son John, Luke 1; 63, "And he asked for lass son John, Luke 1; 63," and he asked for John. And they nativeled mile. In some countries they covered these tables with wax and work or in that The instrument employed for making the letters on these tables.

was a small pointed piece of iron called a style

was a small pointed piece of tron called a sayle, hence the term sayle of writing. Leaves and the bank of trees were early used for witing. From the thin films peeled off from the Egyptian reed. Papyria, which grew along the river Nile, a material was formed which answered the purpose much

That of lines and sometimes of cotton was

Unit of lines and semedius of cotton was unother arts and material for writing. The skins of animals, also, were proposed for the purpose. About 200 years below Christ, the art of proparing them was brought to great perfection in the city of Pergamus, whence they received the name Pergamund, whence they received the name Pergamund, which, in English, has changed into particulate. where they received the name Pergamena, which in English, has changed into parchment, and remains still in use. For writing on such sub-tances, a reed, formed into a pen, was used to trace the letters with ink of some sort, after

the fashion that is now common, or else they were painted with a small brush, as was probably the general custom at first.

Books were written generally upon skins, leave times were written generally upon skins, to later times was most esteemed. The several pieces, or leaves, were plond together so as to make a single sheet from the beginning to the ead. This was then rolled round a stick, or and the state of the stat

named 29: 11. "And the vision of all is be-sume unto you as the words of a hook that is sexuled, which men deliver to one that is learned, saying, read this, I pay thee; and he saith, I cannot, for

it is scaled."
Then we have the account of the book scaled with seven scals, which no man is worthy to

Revelation 5: 1 Revelation 5: 1, 2, 3. "And I saw in the right hand of him that sat on the throne, a book writthrone, a book writ-ten within and on the back side, seal-ed with seven seals And I saw a strong angel proclaiming with a loud voice, who is worthy to open the book, and open the book, and to loose the seals thereof? And no man in heaven, nor in earth, betther under the earth, was able to open the book, neither to look thereon.

to look thereon.

Letters were generally in the form of tolls, too. The ywere, probably, as is the Eastern cusis the Eastern custom at present, sent in most cases without heard sealed, while those addressed to persons of distinction were placed in a valuable purse or long, which was field, and then closed over with clay or wax, and

The above eat lege, Newark, N. J.

cmy or wax, and stumped with the writer's signet. The Roman Seriminn, or hookense, is a box of symbiotic shape, the roll, see placed in this perpendicularly, with labels at the top contain-ing the titles. These among the Jews who were skilled. These among the Jews who were skilled perfaments on the pen, were of considerable im-portance in some pen, were of considerable im-portance in some pen, acres of considerable in-ternations of the pen were of considerable in-portance in some pen, were of considerable in-ternations. to their guidle Exchiel 9

tions direct them to having an intellect in the direct them to the them to having an intellect man among them was cluthed with hure, with a writer's ink-hurn by his side. And the Land said unto him, go though the city of Jernsalem and set a mark man and the side of the like with the libble but one; third Epistle of John, 12th cress. "I had many things to write, but I will be side of John and the side of John and J

When Subscriptions May Begin.

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The New York Mercantile Review, for January, pays a high compliment to 6: A. Gaskell, of Acryc (Ur.), K. Gaskell, of Arryc (Ur.), N. M. H. Hishines Colleges, and anthor of a compendium of practical pennan-hip, and a recently published work on "Laws and Forms of Business and Society." Mr. Gaskell is one of our most cutterprising business inten and awthors, and is achieving an envisible success and fonce.

A. H. Himman has opened a business college at Woreester, Mass. Mr. Himman is a thorough and conscientions teacher, and will undoubtedly give full satisfaction to all who may favor him with

their patronage.

Thos. Powers, who has for some years conduced the Fort Wayne, (Ind.), Business College, but sold his sold his sold his should to the proprietors of the Mannee Business College, of that city, which is conducted in connection with the Fort Wayne College, by the Rev. Addis Albra, M. S. Mr. Albra is a thoroughly competent instructor and will undoubtedly build up a Bourishing connection. ofal institution

C. W. Robbins conducts a commercial de-partment in Christian University, Cauton, Mo. Mr. Robbins is an accomplished penman.

P. R. Cleary is teaching large classes of writing in Michigan. He sends a club of fifteen name



C. W. Rice, teacher of writing at Bryant's Business College, Chicago, Ill., incloses several specimens of business writing which are among the best we have received. Mr. Rice is one of ur most promising young penmen.

J. B. Moon, Powder Springs, Ga., sends ve reditable specimens of practical writing at flourishing.

H. T. Loomis, teacher of writing at Bryant's (Buffalo, N. Y.), Business College, is an accomplished penman and teacher of writing.

A numerous collection of well-written copy slips and cards comes from L. W. Hallett, who is teaching writing classes in West Dauby, N. Y.

A skillfully executed specimen of flourishing has been received from A. W. Dudley, teacher of writing in the Southern Indiana Normal College at Mitchell, Ind.

Oscar Stephens, a student of the Joliet (Ill. Business College, sends a good specimen of prac-tical business writing.

J. C. Miller, teacher of writing at Allen's Business College, Mansifeld, Pa., incloses sev-eral slips of writing executed in a masterly manner. Mr. Miller is among our most accomulished writers

most exquisitely written letter. For simple

W. S. Bowman, Lynn., Mass., incloses several uperior specimens of lettering executed with the Automatic Shading Pen. We have seen no ork of greater merit executed with those pens.



Norre—Under this head we will endeavor to ans all questions of general interest to our readers, having a bearing upon any of the specialties of whe the Jornay Livrata, and not presented or the nature an advertisement. Many questions fail to elicit swers from one of these reasons.

J. B. R., Wheeling, W. Va.—Shaded writing for business purposes is not objectionable from the fart of its shade, but from its more difficult, slow and correct execution, as compared with unshaded writing

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60 centre per numee.

M. E. B., Whimington, Del , asks what are the special requisites for good business writing?

From the special requisites for period business writing?

From the special requisites for period business of simplificity and account of the special specia their proper com-pass. These, unit-ed with a graceful, rapid movement, will give good basis ness writing

F S B, Salem. N. J., desires to know it blackboard practice will and in practice will aid as obtaining a free movement. We think very little aid for the ordinary think very little and for the outline was a functional to the formal to conditions are so dissimilar as to have very little in com-

A. C. W., Lon-don, Ont —The whole aim move-ment is not prac-tical for general nee m writing.

oto-engraved from a design flourished by Fielding Scofiald, tracher of penmanship, at Bryant, Stratton & Clark's Business Col codield tanks among our most skillful penman and successful trachers

for the JOURNAL from his present class, writes a very graceful hand

USINESS COLLE

We return our thanks to Messes, Miller A Brake, propiletors of the N. J. Rosiness College, Norrak, N. J., for mixitiato he present of the graduating exercises of that meititation at Park Theatre, or Jan. 19. Audiging from the reports of the press, the exercises must have been very intresting and highly creditable. We regord that we seek mushle to attend.

1 S. Haines, who is teaching writing at Ann Arbor, Wich, is highly complimented by the press of that city for his line pennonship and successful teaching

C. F. Foul, principal of a select commercial school for ladies and gentlemen, cor. Loth and Chestual Sc., Phaladelphia, has, sext a large to the Jordan and the principal school of the con-tone to the Jordan and the control of the con-tage, "I relia systimatis that a good hand writ-ing combines the beautiful with the webdi. That it they rolly who to become good welve-ther, have left school." That its beautiful tours-and practical exercises, as they there appear from month to month, will improve their taste, preserve their interest, and tend to unspute the preserve their interest, and tend to unspute the good position of the beauties and uses of good pennan-hip."

We notice that Prot. V. N. Douglas, the po we notice that trot. V. A. Dougns, the popular superintendent of penmanship and book-keeping in the Lockport Public Schools, was a delegate to the Grand Chapter of the Boyal Arch Masons, recently in session at Albany—a compliment well bestowed — "Doug," was always a good boy.

II C Spencer, of the Spencerian Business tollege, Washington, D C, layers us with a letter executed in genuine Spencerian style, which is all that need be said.

F. H. Banker, of Lawrence, Kas., inch eral specimens of well executed practical writing and a specimen of flourishing

C. B. Ward, now with G. A. Gaskell, Jersey Gty, X. J., incluses several specimens of plannard funcy eard writing which are very creditable.

Geo Spencer, with the Northwestern Mutual Benefit Association, writes an elegant Spence-raan hand. Several slips which he incloses are soldom excelled.

S. G. Snell, Cisco, Me., writes a very easy raceful hand; the writing, however, lacks pre-

м. Ј. 6 oldsmith, teacher of writing at Mo-Business University, Atlanta, Ga., incluses in an elegantly written letter several slips of superb practical writing.

W. H. Johnson, at Musselman's Business Col-lege, Quiney, Ill., sends a club of seven names, and incluses a card photograph of a very hand some pen drawing, entitled "Home, sweet Home"

Joseph Foelier, Jr., of A-bland, Pa., writes an

A. W. Woods, a student at Musselman's Busi A W woods, a student at missenian's B ness College, Quincy, III, is not only a grac writer, but an artist of considerable skill a evinced by photographs of two complicit specimens of pendrawing which he incloses.

H W. Flickinger, teacher of writing in the nion Business College, Phila., favors us with Union Bus

no writing. It should be used only where Ising capitals or with mg are required or a me admissible, such as in ledger headings, super-scriptures, etc. The hoream or combination movement should be employed for all writing of an ordinary size With long and constant practice, the whole arm movement may be off-separate the superior of the property of t

D. W. J., Cleveland, O., desires to know it we D. W. J., Cheveland, O. desires to know at we do not favor tending writing analytically. Ves. most decidedly. But we would avoid so complicating our analysis as to remplie change in analysis as to remplie than is the variety respectively. Most of the loss given through the Jornsan have done, more complex than is the variety respect departed from that method in the pressure pack departed from that method in the pressure tirely some general bints upon the stocking and practice. The pressure course of ressons will be followed by a course of analytic lessons.

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That which makes thousands, pediags authors think
there.

A sapid pouron can write tharty words in a man to Toda this lie must draw has per though the space of a roll, extended a last fet. It had with the pare of a roll, extended a last fet. It had minutes his pen travels a turbing. We make, on an average, extree curves so turns of the pen a writing each word. Welting fluts words in a minute, we must make two teach minute, in a minute, we must make two teach minute, in a minute, we must make two teach minute, in a minute, we must make two teach minute, in a minute, we must make two teach minute, in the most like the special of the special period of the special perio per writers, for instance, made (1,000,000). Here we have, in the aggregate, a mark of 300 indes long to be traced on paper by such a writer in

THE PENMANS TO ART JOURNA

THE IRON PEN

Made from the fetter of Bonnivard, the prison Chillon , the handle of wood from the frigate, C tion, and bound with a circlet of gold, inset with three us stones from Siberia, Ceylon and Maine

> BY HENRY W LONGFELLOW I thought this Pen would arise From the cacket where it lies— Of itself would arise, and write My thanks and my surprise.

When you gave it to me under the pin I dreamed these gems from the mines of Siberta, Ceylon and Maine Would glimmer as thoughts in the lin

That this iron link from the chain Of B univard might retain. Some rerse of the Poet who sand Of the prisoner and his pails.

That this word from the frigate's n Might write me a rhyme at last, As if used to write on the sky The song of the sea and the blast

Then must I speak, and say That the light of that summe In the garden under the po-shall not fade and pass away

I shall see you standing there, Caressed by the fragrant air, With the shadow on your face, And the sunshine on your hair

I shall hear the sweet low lone (if a veloc before unknown, Saying, "This is from inc to ye From me, and to you alone."

Ved in words not little and vain. I shall snewer, and thank you again. For the gift, and the grace of the gift, O_c beautiful Helen of Maine.

And forever this gift will be As a this sing from you forme, As a drop of the dew of your youth On the leaves of an aged tree

EDUCATIONAL NOTES

COMMEND ATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT MAD BE SUBRESSED TO BEE KEELEY, 20% BROADWAY, NEW YORK BRIEF FRICKTIONAL ITEMS SUBJECTED

so young men have been sent out by King Kalakama to Germany for naval and militar education

The number of optic nerve fibres is 437,000, and of retiral cones in each human eye 3,360,

The Stherman University is rapidly becoming established. The Russian government, before the foundation stone was baid, had expended scategory A bhory of 35,000 volumes has already been collected.

The State of New Jersey offers the sm twenty dollars to every one of her free public schools, with which to start a library, provided the distinct takes as much more. Ten dollars added variy, upon the same condit

III the colleges in this country ninety pro-nounce Lettin according to the English method, sevents five tollow the Continental method, and sevents (we have adopted the Roman or Latin method.)

methon. A coupling to the recent investigation of termon scientist, the percentage of pupils with an enear splitted increases with alarming rapid it as the pupils increase in age. The percent cyclot pupils with six views of a uge, found in the or sighted, was 11 per cent, while at taxing the contract of the contract no veries, no less than 624 and to be affir ted in this man

bound to be after recovery as more than the all curves at Flower 18-8 will be a method in the property of Flower 18-18 will be a method to be property of a white and the all the property of quotiant will contain a 9, et multiplied by 9, the product contains twa muses. If the 18 he placed under the 81 and addied, the sum is 99. If the ingress be add of this, 1, 8, 8, 1, it will give 18, and 18 is two multiplied, marketin mass placed in Archive, and multiplied, marketin mass poodie 4, being one 9 for every year model in complete they may

La it Stone Var. There are seventeen that to a school ages in the States air. Territories, 17 a via boin, the longest pend and reverse the shortest. The rathest age at which pugils are admitted to the public stress the school in air. State is event. In min States the school age is 2 d and in gell States 5 2 f. Massachusette reports admitted to the public schools in any State Vegers. In min State the school age is 87 and in orghi States 5/24. Massachurents ripor the highest percentage of population of schools ago smalled in the school, e.g. 104, or 3. po-car more than the whole monther between cell 1-years of ago, and also the highest pic-conductivities and the schools of the public of A 1 8 3 declared.

A The following rather concess pures of compensation was country and the final process of the following rather concess pures of compensation was country and control was considered as the following of the following control of the following conduction that the following conduction of the following conduction o good the day Creeofs I to ally humself to a countly, for our and donly on a 2 billy of the Wa-lay or Creeofs tree. He werefungly pur-classed a change and record neckbar of the channel-on bus and secretaria south of rooms at a principal brotel, he engaged the head water as his conductor. He then dispatched a letter in

the most unexceptional callgraphy extant, inviting the young last to a matine. She previous at the sides, refused to consider hereoff sacrification of the property of the property of the product of the property of the product of th

Seminaries for the training of teac existed in Prussia for nearly 200 years.

W. H. Wells, author, and ex-Superinter Cublic Schools of Chicago, has a collection of English grammars, by various authors, number-ing over one hundred, and has learned the titles of about four hundred others which he is desi-rous of obtaining.

Can you, dear reader, interview Webster or Worcester in regard to the pronunciation of etiquette, subsidences, precedence, commandant, sagary or extant, and not meet with one or note

In nothing is illiteracy shown more easily and convincingly than in incorrect orthography; and yet we frequently condemn persons unjustly who inadvertenly full into errors of this character from reading the works of such writers as Josh from reading the works of such writers as Josh Billings, Petroleum V X-ady or Artenus Ward. The writer of this confesses to the loss of a prize at a competitive establishing, in consequence of a transport of the confession of th his familiarity with the French language in which this manner of spelling prevails.

Queen Victoria recently presented to the Pre-ident of the United States a massive and magni-ficent writing-desk made from timbers of her Majesty's ship Resolute

At the dedication of the new Pardee Hall a At the dedication of the new Pardec Ball a Lafacetic College, Pastron, Pa., there were pre-ent the President of the United States, a portior of his Cubinet, and the General of the Army The prespectity of the college is largely owing to its president, Dr. Cattell.

The College for Working women in London England, is eminently successful.

EDUCATIONAL PANCIES

The Sophomore class of one of our college abraces seven young ladies. A very commor embraces seven voting ladies place occurrence.

Little boy at the opening of a proposed-ling match; "Lets start fair, grandmot you take Nebuchadnezzar, and I'll take cat." ndmother

Instructor—Ute some of the references to assat's times "—Student hesitates, and his next eighbor—suggests, quate audibly, "Though lost orde, to memory dear"—Echa

Teacher—"Suppose that you have two sticks of eardy, and you big brother gives you two more, how many have you got then?" Lattle box, (shaking his band). "You don't know hou and that kind of a boy," A college is a place where a young mar-ept during the period he is sowing his v ats, and thus relieves his family of the any

ance of having bun about -Boston Post "Speaking of the dead languages, Professor," inquired the new student, "who killed them?" It is supposed that they were killed by being studied too much

Freshman in (Algebra), while the protess back is turned (in a whisper): "See, how you get that quantity out from under the r cits". Another treshman, (consolingly), "I

Said a college professor to a notations lag gard, who was once, for a great wonder, promptly in this place at morning prayers, and at the ap-pointed time "T have marked you, sit, at principal this morning "What is your excuses" "S+ack, sir, and conduct sleep," was the reply

"In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his lifter" asked a Brooklyn Sunday school teacher of a quint booking bay at the foot of the class. "Dead," calmly replied the buy. Burlington Hawkeye

We might to spell the word potatic "Chough philiteghtean," according to the following rule of he stands for p, as youll had from the last latters in this ough, aught stands for n, as in dough, pbth stands for t, as in philisis, eight stands for a son neighbor, and can stands for

Some between Professor and Freshman 'How dary you swear before me, sir". Freshman (troumphantly) "How did I know you wanted to swear first." After the seems that enough the Freshman gathered himself up and silently side or — Joherst Student.

Letter to a teacher—Mess Q ——Bon't teach my lasty no more sounding of his a b best flow bearn hem that at home. And don't waster four time over the jun astrs—he give and of them over the back gate. You hav too much fooling gold on Fin alread your skolars don't learn much bits muther mix M at for our pains. We believe, then, that whoever would thrive in penmanship, or anything else

One of our State exchanges speaks of "the

oresent corpse of teachers." This is too graves, subject for levity, or we should be tempted o perpetrate a wicked joke at their expense.—

Normal Monthly. The undertaker of that witticism better try again.—Teachers' Guide,

withicism better try again.—Trachers' Guide.

"Chawles," languild; Carawled Jusephine, looking up from her hook, "I see one of the studies at West Point is trigonometry. What is trigonometry anyhow?". "Trigonometry, replied Charlet, coving with an invalid mass tache, "a—a—is the wience of pulling trigger, of course." I thought so," said Josephine, resuming her novel.— Norristown Herold.

suming ner movel—Jorestooth Therwin.

Richard Graun White has a long article in the
December North American Review called "The
Public School Failure." It is supposed the
article was suggested by hearing a fifteen yearold pupil asy to another, in front of a confectioner's window, "Say, Joe, them there cakes
looks petty serumptions, don't they?" and his
companion replying, "You betcher books," If
a byt doe-nit Jak like a fix-teless genummer, oy doesn't talk like a Grant thinks the publ —Norristown Herald. olic schools are a fail-

There was a brave soldier, a Colone
Who wore in a way most infederel
But he never once thought,
As a Christian man ought.
He imperilled has own life etolonel. illo Herald

Twas the fault of his father patolenel, that during his youth bright and volor Time Colonel so Fair, Had learned so to swear, And saddened his mother matolenel,

"Stp" AND "Str"—Many of the agricultural journals are sorely troubled to know whether a hen sits or sates. If some chitur of digatal would set a hen on the nest, and the editors would let her sit, it would be well for the world, although the sold how many the set on her, although the sold hen might sit on them by the hone of they would allow. A man reamout set on the wash-hearly, but he could set the hashin on it, and meither the basis non grammarians would object. He could set us a bog to make the hearly of the sold set on the although the sold set on the although the sold set of the sold set on the although the sold set of the sold set on the although the sold set of the sold set on the although the sold set of the sold set on the although the sold set of the sold set on the although the sold set of the sold set on the although the sold set of the sold set of the sold set of the sold set of the sold set on the although the sold set of the so for it in the sign were strong, or no ongeties con-ton out. It hat the should set on the aboresald tail, or set his boat there, the grammariams, as-well as the log would hook. And yet, stempe as it may seem the man indicate the tail sade, then sit down and neither be assufted by the dog nor the grammarians.—Allegheny Trucher.

Bad Penmanship.

BY PROF. II RUSSELL, JOLIET, ILL.

could permaniship is one of the most useful and necessary branches of education; yet, it is one, most painfully neglected, even by our best known educators, as well as our profoundest scholars. The atrucious penman-hip of the late In Greeley, for many years the most brilliant editor of the United States, will probably remain the thome of distringing comment as long as will the recollection of that good untuwriting served the purpose of many a practical joke, some at which, perhaps, might bear tepeating the one occasion, having become disgusted with the continued blunders of a comsitor, he wrote an order for his dismissal, aborb it is said the compositor used for years afterwards as a testimonial of his splendid ability, tions tirreley. On another occasion, he wrote a long letter to a certain government official giving his opinion, as he was in the habit of doing. That gentleman, after wrestling, for several day ever the manuscript, tound that he had got it buttom side up, he then called in experts from the various departments, who were utterly unable He then enclosed the manuscript to a triend in New York, with a request that he call personally at the Tribune office, and get an interpretation, which he was requested to write out and forward. The New-Yorker called at the Teilorne office in due time, and was shown to Greeley's office. Upon presenting the manuscript for interpretation, Mr. Greeks could not binself read it. It was a conceded fact by Greeley himself, as well as all who were acquainted with him, that he made the procest manuscript of any person of his day. Some persons have even claimed that poor penmanship was a mark of genus, and cited Greeley and other noted mer who were had penmen as proof of this absurd concrtion. I non the same hypothesis, it could he shown that some of our greatest states; who were remarkable for their fine talents, but were great drunkards, were geniuses because they had the eccentric habit of getting tipsy Bad pennishship is a mark of a sloven and mexcasable shiftlessness, and it is a grand mastake for any person to attribute to any one an extraordinary amount of ability on account of his bad writing. It we were to try to convince one of our sensible mechanics, that a very poor wor man was a gentus, we certainly would be laughed

for that matter should observe this time honored motto, "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

Handwriting and Character.

Handwriting and Character.
You awer take a year in hand her year are shewing one-thine of join remains are. The were still be a proper of the determination of character. The way in which a man dashes off a letter is very much the way in which the man uses his twice. Tarer is a modulated sease in the tones of the handwriting. Without professing to be expect, like grapher a general idea of character from the handwriting. A minister was commenting on a very strong de-patch in given the minister was commenting on a very strong de-patch in the pre-case of his sovereign. "The language is strong," said the stateman, "but the writer chose not mean it, a strength of the work of the strength of the wide of the strong," and the stateman, "but the writer chose not mean it, a strength of the strength of the wide of the strong with the stateman, "but the writer chose not mean its proper of the strength of the s grat deal of humbug is often talked by people who profess to be judges of hundwring. I showed a professon of caligraphy a letter which I had received. He took a very unfavorable view of the handwring. It was the handwring of a man without learning, without feeling. "And non, Sir," I said, "will you look at the signature?" The letter was written by Lard Macaulay.—London

Pitt's Precocity.

William Pitt was born on the 28th of May, 1759. He was the second son of that William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, who, as the great Commoner, had ruled the House of Commons William Pitt was born on the 28th of Way, 1739. He was the second son of that William Pitt, fiss Earl of Vitabian, who, as the great with an iron sany such as its members had never before experienced, and wha, as First Minister of the Crown, had made the name of England found in both hemispheres as she had rever before experienced, and wha, as First Minister of the Crown, had made the name of England found in both hemispheres as she had feated. There are some men who, at a very early age, give signs of the fame they are afterward to obtain. We are told that Suration, when a child of six, made a windowli, that Carpent to write a book again for the University of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Light was companion for hisper! 'data when mere lade, Hartley determined to write a book must be the company of the Light was companion for hisper! 'data when mere lade, Hartley determined to write a book must be the company of the Light was companion for hisper! 'data when mere lade, Hartley determined to write a book must be the company of the Light was companion for hisper! 'data when the lade of the chases was profound.' He was will make his medical the was a brilliant schedar. His knowledge of the chasels was profound.' He was will make which must be sufficiently be a subjected by the chasels was profound.' He was will be supported by the chase of the chasels was profound. He was will be supported by the chase of the chasels was profound. He was will be supported by the chase of the chasels was profound. He was not supported by the chase of the chasels was profound to the chasels was profound. He was not supported by the chase of the chasels was profound to the chasels was to the chasels was profound to the chasels was t

A pointer having restored the freewars of a shared was sequented to prevent the bulk, which he did as follows: For having corrected the Tables of the Law, 81,25, for having hershed up blate and put a gold tassed to his can, 81,75, for having part on a new tall to the rosest of SN, but having part on a new tall to the rosest of SN, but having startlength on the start of the Law, 81,75, for having washed the face of the mould certaint Camphas, and put rugue on her checks, 80,30, for having renewed factor, the factor of the mould restart to Camphas and put rugue on her checks, 80,30, for having renewed factor, in the factor of the many control of the factor of the mould restart to the factor of the start of the st

Back Numbers.

There are remaining a few of all the back numbers of the Journal since and inclusive of he September number, 1877, in all forty numbers to Jan. 1st, 1s81, which will be sent for \$3,00; with all four of the premiums for \$3.50.



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To revery new entirelector, or removal, enclosing \$1.00 on \$10 and the deciman, any year and seed, a copy of control and the deciman and the second of the seed of the second of the second

Deptennial picture, size 29'40 inches, retails for \$2.
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LONDON AGENCY

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Il Bouverie St t (Fleet St.) London, England

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1881

Habit and Personal Identity in Handwriting

to Habits and how by apparets de cross-As brooks make rivers, Wellington observes that

. Walnut by tony turns a mater

The imperative torce of liabit is manifest in all the social and industrial conditions and relation of life extending to the nametest details of lar num thought and action. It is observed in the salutation, shake of the hand, the artisan's skill, the training of oratory and music. 11.000 formed from a long and frequent repetition, he come, as it were, a part of must be at once theirdoned pravoided. Probably there is nothing in which this is more manifirstly a fact than in a persons handwriting Writing being a complicated mechanical str ture in onited at first by study and practice, and subsequently modified and individualized by emetice, presents a combination of the bal it of thought and mechanical effort, more conplex and full of habitual detail than any other

This handwest one of different individual, differenin appearance and charact risties as widely as the physiognomy, style of dress and general personal appearance of the writers, and the writ ings are as certainly do inguishable from each

It sometimes happens that in general appear ance different bundwritnes, as do different nonons, have a marked resemblance to each other in which case mistaken identity is liable, in th hundwriting, except by persons familiar withit or those who make a careful scientific examination, and of the persons except by intimate acquaint-

ances. In cases where persons of nearly equal skill have learned to write by practicing from the same copies and who have not subsequently changed their hands by practicing under widely different circumstances; there may not be the very marked distinguishing characteristics or personality common to handwriting.

It is the peculiar eccentricities of habit it writing as it is the figure, dress, &c. in person which readily and certainly determines their identity. A person of medium size, having regular features, without excentricity of habit or dress makes no marked impression and is not readily identified, while a dwarf, cripple, giant, or per son exceptional in dress or peculiar in habit challenges attention, and is recognized on one ual acquaintance or even at sight. Sc, different writings consisting of regularly formed letter combined and shaded according to some stand and system, are liable to have many coincidence of form and apparent bubit, which renders their indentity, when unestioned, diffiicult and some times uncertain.

The following is a specimen of writing not highly characteristic and of the style in which concidences would be frequent.

He is the west man Who is not wise at all

The following is a specimen of writing considerably eccentric and in which coincidences would be fer

The is the wisest man · Ilhow notwiewatall

Persons are never so identical in form, teatures, dress, habit &c., as to be mistak en by intimate acquaintances, and usually where a strong personal resemblance is apparent to strangers, it ceases to be so upon a mo e inti mate acquaintance. So, two different handwrit ings of nearly equal size, uniform slope, shade &c. may as a whole, or in its pictorial effect, pro sout to the eye of a povice or casual observer much the same appearance, yet to one familiar with them or to an expert examiner, they v be without characteristic resemblance

The handwriting of every adult must inevita bly have multitudinous distinctive and habitua peculiarities, of which the writer is more or less unconscious; such as initial and terminal lines forms of letters, their relative proportions, conos, turns, ungles, spacing, slope shading, (in place and degree), crosses, dots, orthography pametuation, &c., &c. These peculiarities being successfully avoided or simulated through any extended piece of writing. No writer can avoid that of which he is not conseious, nor can any e-pyist take cognizance of and successfully r produce these multitudinous habitual, no uliari ties, and at the same time avoid his own haldt writer may with the utmost ca change the general appearance of his writing this may be done by a change of slone, size, a to using a widely different pen, yet in spite of all effort his nuconscious writing habit will r main and he necessible in all the details of his writing; such an effort to disguise ones writing could be scarcely more successful than would b a disguise of the person to avoid recognition

Puck and Business Colleges

In a recent issue Puck, to use a connarlance, just went for Business Colleges, clear acterizing them as hombugs of the worst sort ad their graduates as being inferior to thus of an ordinary public school, even charging that in most instances voring men suffered positive injury rather than deriving advantage from oring a course of study in one of these is stitutions. It is not our wish or purpose to become the special champion of Business Col leges or of any special education, but from ou long and close observation of Business Collegwork and the advantages which have resulted en, and ladies too, who have been graduates of these institutions, we are prep to denounce Puck's sweeping charges as being That there have been so-called Business Col

leges, and college professors, which were sham and fearls we would not deny, nor could we or Puck deny a similar charge if made against some of the so called institutes, academies, semaries and some other institutions dignified by the titles of university and college, the fact is that each of one of the above, named instantions are mentorious or otherwise precisely as they of Columbia.

are conducted, by honest intelligence or knavish ignorance, and we have no reason to believe that all the knaves who profess to teach, are confined to business colleges.

As regards the practical utility of such a course of training as is given in a really first class Business College there is no more ground to doubt than there is regarding all sch special education. Few persons would quesfor a soldier, or of medicine, law, theology, o engineering, &c., to their respective p namers. The science of accounts the art of penmanship and a general knowledge of orms and customs of business are just as much a matter for special study and teaching as are any of the above named specialties and are more generally useful than any of them, since to center or less degree those branches are called into use in every other profession and pursuit

According to Puck no business man would e to entrust a Business College graduate with the keeping of a set of books. To our knowledge many have done so, and as they ! safely, and, we have not the slightest doubt, that there are quite as many business men who would trust a Business College graduate to keep their books, as there are who would entrust themselves or friends if sick, in the hands of a freshly graduated medical student or their legal affairs to the recent graduate of law school. As a marter of fact, in all these cases the experienced and tried practitioner is to be preferred; the Business College graduate must no more prove his fitness and ability to fill a position of trust and responsibility than the graduates of any other institution, a certain sense must serve a routine of practice nd gain promotion or place as they prove their morits. Each will have a broader and mon comprehensive understanding of their profession from having pursued a special course of study and training. This is as true of the Business College graduate as of any other,

In our opinion the day when the utility of necial schools for business training can be an more questioned than any other class institution has long since passed, and, although, as a rule, ck is well up with the times, on the Busi College matter, he is certainly twenty-live years behind the age

A World's Feir in 1883

The World's Fair to be held in New York in 1883, on the centennial anniversary of the signing of a treaty of peace by Great Britain, is now promising for success.

The Commission has been organized with General Grant as its President The Commission is comprised of able and responsible r which together, with the liberal contributionof funds being made to deliay the expense of the fair, are an ample guarantee of its complete

The Egyptian Obelisk.

On the 22d of January the Eventian Obelish ans raised to its position in Central Park. It was first erected in Egypt 3500 years ago, It was subsequently removed to Alexandria where, after lying prostrate tweaty-three y it was erected twenty-three years B. C. before the palace of the Casars. The Obelisk was assessment to the United States In Lennil Probaand was transported to New York by Lieut. Gorringe, at an expense of \$75,000, which was paid by W. H. Vanderbilt. - ---

The Census of 1880.

gives the population of the United States at 50,152,551, an increase of nearly 12,000,000 in ten years. The five burgest States in their order are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illi onis and Missouri; the five largest cities, New York, which has 1,206,590; Philadelphia, 846, 981; Brooklyn, 566,089; Chicago, 503,301; B ton, 362,535. The population of New York City alone exceeds the entire aggregate popul lation of the five States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Nevada and Dresor and should we add to its nonalation that or Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken and suburbs, which are really a part of New York we have a population of over 2,000,000. 6 equal which would require the additional States of Delaware, Colorado, Florida, and the District

The Penman's Gazette.

We bearn from Prof. G. A. Gaskell that he is short to resume the monthly publication of the Penman's Gazette which no doubt many of our readers will be pleased to learn and will join us in wishing it success. Prof. tinskell is an able and fluent writer, his experience as editor and author will undoubtedly emable him to conduct a really first-class penman's paper, We shall welcome the Gazette with no sparit of jealousy or envy, there is ample room and work fo We shall hope that every two pennian's papers. penman will find it to his interest to subscribe or both the Journal and Gazette, and have no doubt they will find it the best investment of two dollars they can make. It is safe to say that neither the JOERNAL or Gozette will be any the less interesting or valuable from the publication of the other.

The King Clubs

For the past month comes again from C .W Boucher, Teacher in the Commercial depart ment of the Northen Indiana Normal School, Valparaiso, Ind., and numbers screnty-fire names. This makes an accremate of three han dred names sent by Mr. Boucher within a period of less than five months, and by far the largest number sent by any other single person within that period. The second inreest club comes from II T. Loomis, teacher of writing in Bryint's (Buffalo) Business College, and numberthirty-seria. The third club in size comes from Charles R. Frailey, Lancaster, Pa., numbering eighteen. The mouth previous he sent a chilof twelve. The past has been emphatically a mouth of clubs, for which we return our thanks, and shall endeavor to reciprocate by sending a constantly improving paper, ---

School Management,

is the title of an highly interesting and valuable little work by Prof. Amos M. Kellogg, editor of the The New York School Journal tains many variable suggestions to teacher regarding school work.

An appropriate and highly interesting intro m is written by Thomas Hunter, President of the New York Normal College, Prof Kellogg is an experienced and popular teacher and is eminently fitted by his long experience as a teacher and observer of school methods to give, as he does in his book, the best and most valuable advice regarding every department of school

The brook is published by E. L. Kellogg & Co., 21 Park Place, New York, price, 75 cents

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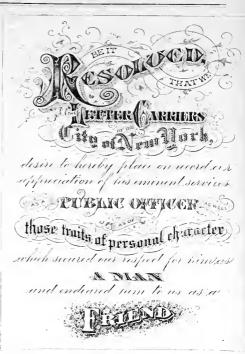
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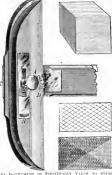
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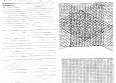
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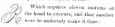


In a present has on we don't at some length upon the great develoantage of practicing upon greatly increased the difficulty of learning to citic and the labor of writing over afterward We will consider briefly the advantage to be deour standards for the several letters of the

The simple forms are not only more easily acquired, and more rapidly executed, but they are more easily read than the more ornate styles; in fact, those forms that cost the moorth the least. It is as if a merchant should constantly purchase an inferior class of merchandise and pay the high price of the hest; his chances for success certainly would not be

Labor, whether of the clerk or mechanic, is rewarded according to the results it can produce The copyist or clerk who can write one hundred words, equally as well, in the same time that another writes fifty, will certainly, other things being equal, command twice as much pay-

The rapidity with which writing can be exeented, depends largely upon the simplicity of the forms of letters used, and the size of the writing. A medium or small hand is written with much more case and rapidity than a large hand, from the fact that the pen can be carried aver short spaces in less time and with greater ease than over long ones, and can execute simple forms more easily and rapidly than complicated ones. To illustrate. Suppose one writer were to habitually make the capital R thus;



Requiring only four motions of the hand. It is apparent that the differ race of time required to make each can not be less than the proportion of eleven to loss, that is not all. The complicated form, consists of many lines, some of which are required to run parallel to each other, and all made with reference to balancing or harmonizing with some other line, and requires to be made with meh greater cure and skill than the more simple so that the disadvantage is even greater than indicated by the simple proportion between eleven and four

The practice of these complex forms of the alphabet, will be fatal to rapid and legible business writing

These remarks are intended to apply more pecially to business and unprofessional writing Where show and beauty are of greater consideration than dispatch, variety and complexity of are quite proper, and even necessary

We here give the entire alphabet of capitals such as we would recommend totall business pur poses, as combining simplicity of form and easi

Form and Movement in Writing. BY LIMAN D. SWITH

The ruling idea seems to be to cut the letters into pieces for beginners in order to educate the eye as to form, and to simplify the movement believe that the eye is better educated by see ing the whole letter, and having attention called to the parts as illustrated in the whole letter, than by destroying the unity of the form. It is very easy to educate the eye. It is very difficult to educate the muscles. To do the lat ter, it is absolutely necessary to let the child strike out for the whole turn in making the The labored and precise drawing of letter. lines will never produce easy writing. For i stance, what is the governing idea in making small i? Is it not a semi-augular form with an introductory curve leading up to it? These ntroductory and final hair lines are what give the easy, cursive character to script writing. It is really easier to write the whole letter than to make any one or two bies of it separately, e can see by trying. When you write small i, the idea of a semi-augular form is in your mind all the time controlling the moveof your hand. When the pupil writes small i, you want him to put the same idea into his mind to control the movement of his band. Do not direct him to ascend with a little piece of the letter on connective slant one space; then to unite angularly with another little piece carefully drawn down on main slant to then to turn as short as possible without stop ping the pen, and ascend with a final piece preci-ely drawn upon connec tive slant one soner By the time the pupil has this rigurarole fixed in his brain, the letter will be buried in the Do you call this writing? I do not I rute. is only a painful drawing of the letter by pre-Do you teach the child to read in this way ? These fragments-a little piece of right curve, a little piece of straight line, a short as possible turn-all break up and obditerate in the child's mind the vivid outline of the letter with its individual characteristics.

Take small i and u. Why is it not just as well to call attention to the right enries, the straight lines, the angles and turns as illustrated in the complete forms, as it is to break up the letters to show these parts? The straight bues are seen to much better advantage as regards comparison and criticism side by side with the curves. The turns have sur 6.6116,6

that o combines prins. 3, 3, 2, 2; or that parts of a are elements IV, 11. 11. 111, V, and harizontal curve? This piece ment analysis, or cutting up the letters, tend directly to piecemeal writing, or cutting up the movement. The units of form are not recog nized in the letters and made the direct and definite aim of the pupil. Take this rule los small o: Beginning on hose line ascend with left curve on connective slant one space; join angularly and discad with left curve main short to hom; turn short and assend with right curve making others at top finish with horizontal right carre one half space to right. Width of oral , one-half space The spil is not directed to ann for the unit of form the oval which is only incidentally alluded to in measuring the width. The main feature of the letter is thus entirely subordinated to this piecement movement. While the aval is ig sored as a unit of form and movement, the pupil is taught an augular joining which he had better not think about, as it is sholly in cidental. Again, the object placed before the pupil in ascending with right curve is meeting the other currenat tup, only one of which is a part of the oval y

Ought he not to be thinking of completing the The oval should be the governing idea in writing o. When writing the introductory curve the papil should aim for the top of an ideal oval. As suon as he strikes the where the oval should begin, he should write the oval as a whole with continuous movement, and should not be distracted by thinking of an angular joining, a left curve on main shout a short turn, or a right curve meeting athers at top. His only aim should be to make a well shaped wal. Criticisms can be brought to bear upon the oval after it is written. Is it maring y Do the sides curve equally v narrow . Do not be too precise about ball space measurement. Writing is an art and cannot be made altogether by the role and planmet without losing its naturalness and grace

The sample forms of the letters, themselves have far greater (ducating force than fine-spin analysis, or elaborate abstractions. I would not by any means be understood as ignoring the value of the simple lines of the letters in teach ing. They should of course he used for pur poses of explanation and criticism. But I do object to is, cutting them out from the

letters and setting them up in a formal row; calling them elements and principles; designating them by Arabic and Roman beares, instead of using their simple and expressive names going them for separate practice teaching that when a child once learns these elements and princi-

ples, he has the whole scance and art of nship in a nutshell. He will find that he has a hard not to crack yet before he gets to the kernel. After all this he will have to loain to make the bity-two letters of the alphabet, and to combine their risely and rapidly, and the sooner he begins to do it, the better Teach the child to have a model of the entire letter in his mind, and to strike out holdly for the entire letter with his pen. In this, and in no other way, can you produce easy and natural writer-

Opportunities are very sensuive things, if you elight them on their first visit, you seldon

Now is the time to subscribe for the Journal d begin the new volume

present lesson, which we will precede by the

should be practiced, making use of the



as seen in the letters. The eye readily perceives how the straight lines blend into the torus, and combine with the right curves, mak mg a unit of the semi-angular form. But ent out the turns and you have nothing to show They have their character in being disconfrom the main lines. It is an absurdity to at tempt to show them outside of the letters. The parts of a letter, and their relation to the whole letter, are much better seen in the whole letter, than in its disconnected fragments.

Take small o. Is not the idea of this letter in oval with an introductory and final curve The oval stself is a single curve, and should be made with continuous movement. It cut up into pieces, or made by piecemeal, it loves its character as an oval. What kind of an idea of the letter does it give the pupil to tell him

THE PENMANS (FI) ART JOURNA

Penmanship.

as light thy work should be Every line from smirch kept free, Naught to stain a single thought, Modesty with skill inwrought, Modesty with sain unbooks.
Act to loveliness refined,
Nobleness and grace combined
Servant of the deathless soul,
Heart-voice of undying roll, Heart-voice of the sea Lathmus bridging time's wide sea Pure as light thy work should be!

MADDE MAPLE

A Most Remarkable Will.

London Society recently published a long and interesting article under the above caption, a portion of which we reprint, believing that it will be of interest to many readers of the Jour. From the narratiou it appears that upon the decrase of an eccentric and wealthy maider lady named Miss Bridgita Molloy, her will was found under her pillow, carefully scaled in a blue envelope, and endorsed: "My Will-B. M." I seems that there had been some doubt and anxiety as to who were the chief legatees by her will. Among those most probable, were a favorite niece named Lucis Bridgita O'Birn, and a nephev named Ferentz Steldl. The narrator says;

numed bereutz Sebhl. The narrator says:

'I own that it was uith some curiosity that I opened the will, for she had made such a mystery of what should have been a very simple piece of business, that I had a me indigiting least she should be the such as the should be should be such as the should be such as t rne equal partition very well. So I broke open the envelope, unfolded the

So I broke open the envelope, unfolded the will, and read:

'. And all the residue of my property whether real or personal, I give, bequeath, and devise to GPX DN WM DN BOOY JW DM PI I DAX Z.

HI.

That was the bequest—as clear to the sight as it was dark to the mind. Had I been mistaken, and had Miss Molloy been in ane after all? It it was dark to the mind. Had I been mistaken, and had Miss Molloy been incane after all? If that were so, every pumy of five and twenty thousand pounds a could be the sound to be the sound of the meast of his. No, strety that insanity was impossible.

I twisted the document up and down, and round and tound. Those letters still obstinately reach, lad good to be the worst of his place of the sound of the sound of the sound of the sound of the sounds of the sound

senses, and carried the win straight to my co-cercutin, pr. Kirwan.

'She was an odd old hady,' said he, at has,
'But I'll bear witness in any court you like that she was as same as anybody that ever made a

"But what's to be done?"

"Als, what indeed? What's the effect of this will as it stuming?"

The york magel if I know. The will's otherwise without a flaw. And in all my practice, and all my reading too, I never heard of the alphabet's being muste a resiliantly legates. I don't like promping a count of equity would go upon; but I don't know at one. I don't see each low it would come within the doctrine of Cy Prec."

"What's that?"

"What's that?"

"Why, that when the conditions of a gift can't be literally carried out, the Count of Chancery will dever some method conformable to the general object upon the properties of the conditions of the count would apply the estate to the foundation of a college to the study for committees Butter addressed to you. "Then," and De Kirnam, "I should say the Court would apply the estate to the dioundation of a college to the study for communitum. Butterfalls, Lake, here's some things the dropped out the country with the study of the country of the carried in the fall of the country of the country of the carried in the drawing room in the country of the late. Here, Molley, and, according to our instructions, turned up the carried in the owner of the late. Here, Molley, and, according to our instructions, turned up the carried in the owner of the late. Here, Molley, and, according to our instructions, turned up the carried in the owner of the late. Here, Molley, and, according to our instructions, turned up the carried in the owner of the drawing room. Since country, we found another except the carried of the carried and Fall." It is not a shelf in the breakfast-count.—B. M.—I was to reveed at at this folly and mystification to saids.

I was for reveal at all this tony and magnetication to simble.

"Bi, Jupitati" exclaimed the Ductor, 'this accounts for that madinglit randle over her house just before, she theal, She was writing these motes and hidal, them Puro o'ld had)—it's wing these motes and hidal, them Puro o'ld had)—it's wind deathbad, to have the major for people on their deathbad, to have the major for the properties arounded by spines and randles. It isn't brancy, though, eb? "That it's her cause o'l lamacy in others," 'But it's the cause of lunacy in unabled I 'Well, now for Goldson,'

And there, exactly on page 173 of volume if is yet a third scaled note for me. And the

ran 'Key behind wainscot three inches toward cumboard from dressing-room window.—B. M.'

'At last!' said I. 'I was afraid we were gog to be sent up all the chimneys before we'

ing to be sent up at the canonicy seriors we door, Jupice, Lake, just think what would have a happened if there'd been one link missing; if one of these pillrat-to-post notes had been lost or gone out of the way!

It's too territor of these young people near the world have the pillrate of the pillrate to talk of. It would have the pillrate of the p

match down, this is rather a dark hole. Thereadher's—hollon!"
Dr. Kirwan pulled out a fragouent of an encope to which the red sening was still chung, and on which I could read a part of any of more. There were also some of the paper scattered with the paper scattered with the paper scattered with the same only too plainly to be learned from the torn and to the paper with the paper scattered wi

ound. A scuttering and scrambling behind the wains ith the certainty that the mice cot mocked us with th had snallowed the key.

had a wallowed the key.

What was to be done now? The naice alone knew to whom Miss Bridgits Molhy's money be longed. The letter soliptication of the property of the property

Molloy,'
I wish he were, with all my heart! But

ancely. There's nothing else be done.

'No. He shall not go in Chancery. He shall have his right and his due. I am his father,

When you can read those communical returns the Ferentz Steld, I'll pay him every penny with all my heart, and take the consequences; two good, Mr. Lake. Then 1 shall read them into Ferentz Steldl, and without magic; and then you shall pay Now, Mr. Withers, if

"Mr. Withers is your solicitor, I presume?"

"Mr. Withers is your solicitor, I presume?"

"I have not the hound," said Mr. Withers, gibby, to be in the professional in your profession, six, that is to say. We are a firm of present of the solicity of the you please.'
'Mr. Withers is your solicitor, I pre-

process prove one another.

Then I must have your process, it you

please.'
'To be sure. No patent. Any body can do "To be sure. No patent. Any body can do it. This epider, vir. no ween almostly simple bid you eye read the "Gold Bug" of Edgar Allen Pool. No. That's a pity, because I shall have to explain from the negaming. I shall have to explain from the negaming I have rather a entitional to that story—the insides. It is fire discovery would have been found out by a child to be fire to ma. And this explore before a contract of the transparent properties of the propertie

Well A person like Miss Molloy, presumably ign rant of the beautiful science of cryptograph would be almost certain to adopt the plan making one letter do duty for another.

aces between her words.

course she has left no spaces between her words. Now, you know that the commonest English letter is et set that tell the commonest English letter is et set that tell the commonest English letter is et set that tell the commonest english letter is et set the tell the common tell the com gentleman is a liready no—coming together. Let s write "nephew" right out and see if we get sense that way. It'll come like his see it we get sense that way. It'll come like his see it we can be seen to the property of the company of the company

"Nothing whatever, Mr. Withers. Nothing at all," You have you next, sir "
"Nothing whatever, Mr. Withers. Nothing at all," In surprised. Don't it strike you can be a surprised. Don't it strike you can be a surprised. Don't it strike you can be a surprised to surprised to be a surprised to the surprised to be a surprised to the surprised to be a surprised to the surpr

a how.

I was a little sorry for Miss Lucis; but I don't gradge her consin his good luck, and I was inter-dey relieved. I was thinking of the effect of all this as evidence, Stelll was looking at me in dignified triumph, Mr. Withers was regarding his success with artible prike, when my clerk bounght in a card—Major Fringerand

my eters, forming in a cause-sope in sea and over their and there; so without considering the presence of his brother-indaw and enemy. I had him where din.

"Good-dee to ye, Mr. Lake," said he, without degining to notice, or even to see, Mr. Stelili, who, for his part, threw a double dose of benguity into his saids. "I suppose ye've been aconderin sity I doin't go in the previous possibility of 1 doin't go in the previous possibility of 1 doin to go in the previous possibility of 1 doin't go i All or none-that's the war-cry of All or none—that's the war-cry of the Origins, So, I've just dropped in, on my wee, to ask ye for that twenty-five thousand that's due to Lucis, my daughther; and I'll take it hot with —1 mane short, if'ye plase. Or, if ye haven't it all myour pocket, a thrifte on account'll do

for tudee.'

'The sorry for Miss O'Bin,' said L. 'But—she's had ber thousand pounds—'
—her thousand pounds. I wouldn't give six-pense for a beggarly thousand pounds.
'The an insult to spake to a gentleman of such a gent

d pounds, and I'm afraid—this Withers with mononau, Mr. Withers, will explain—there is bonger any doubt of Mrs. Molloy's intentions, outcomet Steldi is residuary legatee. "An' who's Mr. Withers?" Is it in a cover-cy yell be, with your

formania Stebili is residuary legister.

'An who's Mr, Witheres' is at it in a causejisary yell be, with your heads as thick together
as pays; in one shell? Wity, 'this plainer than
blaces that gays sthamis for lacis O'Birn. What
day see so that say; chi?

'You draid if theserflowing for a lawyer! But I
suppore yell have to believe what's proved.
Higgans, ye're wanted? shouted be,
Illy, too, it seemed, had brought a friend with
bim—a tittle pinched, shaloby, cherly man, with
red sputifilize.

inn—a fittle pincent, satisfy, covery ban, ared squitting eyes.

"I'll introjue ye to me friend Higgins—a gen-thematund a seledar, that I'l aid ye off Hobrew in-to Chinese for a glass of punch, are back into He-breu for two. Fath, I'd like ye to find a ques-tion that Higgins wouldn't answer ye off-hand. tion that Higgins woublet answer ye ofband, Says I to him. "Higgins, what does gry spell?" An 'says he; "Just Lawis O Birn." A smale of anneard contempt cance into the face of smart Mr. Withers. 'An expert' asked he. 'An' pray who may you be, sir?' asked Major O Brin. 'Dye mane to tell me ye haven't heard

of Higgins—that ought to be a docther of divini-ty and a member of Parliamont, and could see ye undher the techle whenever ye places? Bar-ing those sonthibated Mr. Withers, "Higgins, do-your duty," sail a fine intermediate in the sail of some sonthibated in the sail of the sail

"You are pleased to be complimentary, Mr. Higgins," said I. 'Mr. Withers, as an expert, assures us that a cipher can only be read in one

way,"

I didn't want an expert to tell you the
said Mr. Biggins testily. 'Of course you c
only read a cipher in one way. How can o
set of symbols stand for two different sets
words?'

set of symbols stand for two different sets of words?"

The doubt. If Mr. Withers ?

The doubt. If Mr. Withers has read the chiper he will agree with me. A chiper Is made to a particular key, and it can't be fitted with two. When old women make chipers, they mostly change the letters by counting forward with the control of the control

r yourselves."

he bade me. And the cipher read,
letter, as follows, with the peculiar

the name of the testatrix and all: GPXDN WMDYBDOV JWDMI HT

LUCIS BRIDGITA OBIRN MY IDZXZ. NIECE

There was no more doubt that the cipher read this than that it read my dear nephew, Firentz Steldl. It meant both equally, and both at the same time!

Stedil. If meant nota equaty, and nota a tessent time!

Sent time!

Stedil in the bounds of recibility that a cipher of twenty, five letters should be readable in two exactly opposite and inconsistent ways, and that its two irreconcilate continues should be gained by following two simple prints. Incredible—nary, notation of the continues of the me time! I put it to every cryptologist in the world, is

written his solution, and examined it intently.

'No same woman would have used such a simple cipheras that,' said he. 'It is just the solution that would satisfy an amateur."

'True,' said Mr. Higgins with a slight sucer.'

Jurymen are in the position of amateurs, I be-

Jarymen ate in the position of animality of lieve, and judges, too.

'A cipher can't have two solutions,' said Mr. Withers, throwing the paper down.

'True, again,' said Mr. Higgins. Happily for Miss O'Birn.'

Miss O'Birn."

"Bare you studied cryptology us a science, fliggins o' asked Mr. Withers, with a wild diffort of claborate courtesy.

"I'm not such an ass, said Mr. Higgins, with no pietence of courtey at all 14 as soon set up a science of handwriting as a science of whims.

"Won and "Won on the second of the

You are insulting, sir! There is a science of

You are insulting, sir? There is a science of hundwriting—up, and of cleavacter in bandwrit-ing; and I shouldn't like to write like you, judg-ing from what it's like to be. I take you, judg-and humbugs, sind Mr Higgins. (10.5 the head-dary of man. They could had sphere in the way duty of man. They amphody but an expert, and there's an end.

there's an end.

'Whom do you call a quack, sir? Let me tell

that when a man deliberately insults my ser-

"Whom do you call a quack, sit? Let are tell your that when a man deliberately insults no yearence, 1—1—rect it my duty to knock him down" (fentlemen—gentlemen"). I civil out, 'you have both lown very elever—a great deal too elever to not. I would plaid) when except elever to your readings, Heaven knoss. But I can't accept albeit, and both your teasures are sudmirable that I can't accept either. And are so admirable that I can't accept either. And it was the second plain that the second plain that it is always to be second plain to the second plain that it is a second plain that it i ane so admirable that I cault accept either. And what's worse, II's your arguments, not your as-sertions, that will have to go into t'hance ry, and into Chancers, as emisst all go. Yes, there's me help fort mon, and once in, theaven shore knows. "I object to the law on principles! I shall have making to do write a complexity of the property of the only principle! I ever beard of his leaving. "I thing my expert; you are satisfied. I demand twenty-five thousand pounds for my son."

school-room

'I despise the law,' shouted the Major. 'An Irish gentleman doesn't mix up with pettifogging rascals. I wouldn't touch the dirthy thing with the end of an nld hoot. 'Tis as clear as day.' Lucis Brights O'Birn.'

Lucis Bridgita O'Birn.

'It must be compromise o'—Chancery,' said
' 'Have it as you will.'
'Compromise—with him?' said Steldl, pointing
to the Major with his thumb. 'Not one penny
shall he rob my son.'

to the Major woo or shall be rob my son."

"Comprimise with a Stebll?' said the Major in his turn." Maybe with old Nick I would; for old Nick a gentleman, added be.

And there was the deadlifect lock I ever heard of since I was born." No Lord Chancellor ever.

And there was the destilies look I ever heard of since I was true to the result of the I had been as will that more clearly meant two opposite and ire countiblate thing. And so, I we provide and ire countiblate thing. And so, I we train update destilies a the present hour, had not the elsely itself brought about a most natural solution in the most natural way in the world. When in doubt, do miching I constantly find When in doubt, do miching I constantly find My rained, at the true, hardly epublicly my surprise. Het considering that well was offered by the property of the property of

of young people their son and their daughter series I must now that I as a un as to fiel surprised in Larming of the Cillian. The history of the Marting of the Cillian. The history of the Martingers and the Cillian the Martingers and the cild alone in the effect of the fewls of the old upon the hearts of the young. But this is no part of my story. But the heart of the young, I want the refer he own, too. And it was been the therefore he own, too. And it was the history to the theorem happy in their days, and it was executes were rement to ran a little safe risk in ranking things comfortable all from the Green's creaming the procession of the ball of the procession of the balk of the precept of the history of the light cause, and the profession of the balk of the precept of the work of the fall in unaily my own. I profess only to the fort, in the story, not to solve the mystery of Miss Molony 2 most Remnskable Will.

- ... EDUCATIONAL NOTES

ntributions to this Department may be addressed to F. K. L.L. 2.5 Recallulay, New York. Brief edu-ational theoremietred

cathonal trems edicited.)
The following proper names, celebrated in English history and romanue, together with the approved promonation, are selected from a recent work published by F. Warne & On, London, equitted "The Numers and Tone of Good Sw. Manuer's and Tone of Good Sw. Manuer's and Fone, and the selected from a recent work published, Narebbanks, Cockburn, Colourn; Corper, Couper, Mainwaring Manuering; Beauclere, Boolane the accent on the first yillable; Wentyes, Wenney, Strachan, Strann; College, London, Beaucleur, Boolane, Beaucleur, Boolane, Beaucleur, Boolane, Perins, Strachan, Rivan; Defendering, Gaspari, Bultzen, Reven, In Egian and Gildat the gis kard, in Gildond it is soft.

The cest of the Chinese course at Harvasia.

The cost of the Chinese course at Harvard amounted last year to \$1,062.15, and fees received were in all \$30.

The time of attendance at school for more than fifty per cent, of the pupils in the United States is less than three years.

States is less than three years.

The property of the property

The National Educational Association is to be field at Atlanta, Ga., July 19, 20, and 21, 1881

bold at Atlanta, (i. a. Job) 19, 20, and 21, 1881.

Narry ware out of every handered Northenness, will say metaltoff instead of institute, doors, for dotty—a perfect thyine to because. They will call not and news, more and news—and some of the second of

man forchers are in the finite to essentially them.

If it is a wigares to call a door a oldar-as we all admit is set it as much of a wilder-on to call admit is set it as much of a wilder-on to call didness to the set of the subset of the set day for Tuesday, asenso for asenue, or calling a dupe a doop. It is a fault that a Southerner never falls into. He has slips enough of another kind but he dosen't slip on the long "u". As

teachers have never had their atmany of our teachers have never had a tention called to this, I hope they will this notice.—New York Weekly Review

The Minister of Public Instruction in Fr has ordered Mr. Herbert Spencer's work on Edu-cation to be printed and distributed gratuitously throughout the Republic.

The Public library of Cincinnati cost \$51,927. The Funite inergy of thematal cost excepting about a first past year, but the information gained from three books in it, which could not be found elsewhere at the time, saved the city at least \$33,500 a year for the next ten years on its contract with the gas company.—Western Educational Journal.

A Catholic college now stands on the ruins of ancient Carthage, -Notre Dame Scholastic.

One of the county teachers said that he had but one visit from a school officer during two years' teaching, and that was for the purpose of putting up a stove.—Industrialist

One of the school commissioners of the State of Kentucky says; "I am of the upinion that the prople of this country, as a whole, are now making greater efforts to raise nice them. one propte of this country, as a whole, are now making greater efforts to raise pige than to chi-cate their children. I am satisfied that it costs more to maintain the dogs of the cauntry than the people pay in support of the common schools."

The University of Berlin during this winter has more than 4,000 students, the largest num-ber ever reached by any German university,— Teacher's Guide.

The vocabulary of the ancient sages of Egypt at least as far as it is known to us from the hieroglyphic inscriptions, was about 685 words. A well-educated person schlom uses more than 3,000 or 1,000 words in actual conversation Accurate thinkers and clo

what are your or Where Teacher: "John, what are your boots more of?" Boy: "of! leather." "Where does the leather come frum?" "From the hide of the ox," "What animal, therefore, supplies you with boots and gives you meat to eat?" "My father."—Galesson News

"What is the worst thing about riches?" ed the Sunday school Superintendent. And the

Burglars sometimes hide under the hed, but c New York News has seen a cow-hide in a

Teacher: "Feminine of friar?" First bright ov: "Hasn't any." Teacher: "Next." Sec-nd bright boy: "Nun." Teacher: "That's and bright hoy: "Nun." Teacher: "That's right." First bright boy indignantly ejaculates: "That's just what I said."

A Sunday-school visitor, who was interrogating his children, asked the question: "Why was Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt?" There was a pause, and then a small boy with a pretenatural growth of head piped out: "I s pose it was because she was too tresh."

"You will abserve," said the host, as he show eil a visitor through the house..." you will ob-serve that we have two halls." "Yes," said the guest...he was a book-keyper..." I am glad to see guest—he was a book-keeper—"I con live on the double-entry plan.

A boy in one of our public schools, having een told that a reptile "is an animal that reens," on heing asked the name of one, promptreplied, "A baby."

An old fellow whose daughter had failed to An old fellow whose daughter nau muon or secure a position us teacher, in consequence of not passing an examination, said: "They asked her bits of things she didn't know. Look at the history questions! They asked her about things that happened before she was born! How was



The above out i-Tphoto-engraved from a floorished by Geo. J. Amidon, Teacher of writ ng at Carter's Commercial College, Pittsfield Mass. Mr. Amidon is a former pupil of Platt R. Spencer of Cleveland, Ohio. He is a pen artist of considerable skill, and is a popular and successful teacher

until they find a word that exactly fits their meaning, employ a larger stock, and elonguest speakers may rise to a command of 10,000 shakspeare produced all his plays with about 15 mon Willows works are built up with 8,000 and the Old Testament says all it has to say with \$6,612 words. ***Polatelit's downward.

John Harvard, tha founder of Harvard Col-lege, was an Englishman, concerning whom very little is known beyond the Lett that he shed mean Boston in September, 1638, leaving by his will \$700 to found a college. A reward was once vainly offered of \$100 a line for five lines of authentic offered of \$100 a line for five lines of authentic information about him. A monument age raised to his memory, in the Charlestown burial ground, two centuries after his death, and Edward Everett made an address on the occasion — New England Journal of Education.

EDUCATIONAL LANCIES

The genrl adopsha of fonetic spelin wad now Josh Billings burn a kute.—Saturday Night.

The advantages of spelling reform—When re-form spelling becomes universal, a done nove here can write, "I kum of a provoi and buty rase," without graing binnel doed away as to gards his early cliu ation,—X O Picayane

"Tommy, my son, what is longitude velothes line, papa" "Prove it, my son" cause it stretches from pole to pole"

Pupil; "I know how many days there are year—three bundred and sexty five and a for Parent: "Is that so? Where does that f come in s" Pupil: "Fourth of July"—. Sentind

A Profesor of French in an Albany school recently asked a pupil what was the gender of a adency. The unioually bright pupil responded that it depended on whether it was a male or temale academy

ishe academy

Frof "Which is the most delicate of the
enses" Soph ""The touch" Frof "Prove
t" Soph "When you sit on a pin, you can't
ce it—you can't hear it—you can't taste it—you see it-you can't hear it-you can't can't smell it: but it's there."-Ex.

she going to know about them? Why, they ask ed her almut old George Washington and other men she never knew. That was a pretty sort of examination?"—Boston Advertiser.

A geography recitation in Nevada must be A geography recitation in Newada must be interesting. Jast imagine a solvab bay standing up and gravely rattling off the following before a Commuter of the Board of Elocation: "Butter-milk Cunyon is in the Paradise Mountains, must be well from the Jast of the Board of Elocation: "Butter-nial Cunyon is in the Paradise Mountains, must be well from the Board of Elocation (Paradise Whoney-leman, by the way of Bellvion, Livy-learnat, and Hungry, and just over the mountains from Bung ere and Konck ensattly:

"William, you have again come up unprepar-cell." Yee, sir". "But from what cause?" "Larmes, sir" "Johnson, give William a good mark for uprightness. Bates, you proceed." "I have not perjected, too, sir." "But why not." "From hariness, sir." "Johnson, give Bates a bud mark for plagaration." "Aster Bane Schol. arti

"What did the Paritage come to this country for "" asked a Massichusetts teacher of his class.
"To worship in their own way and make other people do the same," was the reply

Student under examination in physics. "What planets were known to the ancients?" "Well, sir, there were Venus and Jupiter, and"—after a paise—'I think the earth, but I'm not quite certain."—The Portfolio

Our ancestors, the monkeys, were not so ignorant, after all. They were all educated in the higher branches — Vidette.

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by post-office order, or a bank draft on New York, next by register-ed letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, or Cana-

Men Of Many Millions.

OUR ASTORS AND TANDERBILTS COMPARED WITH ROMAN ABISTOCRATS. We occasionally read interesting accounts or

We occasionally read interesting accounts of the wealth and extrawagant expenditures of our railway kings, benanza kings and other financial kings. There is a certain facilia-tion in these descriptions of immense possessions and the personal characteristics and habits of those who control them. That Vanderbilit pars a small fortune for a picture, that Mrs. Alore wears diamonds worth \$200,000 are Mrs. Well of Backey gives a dimer at a not of \$25,000 are facts which to the popular mind have a peculiar charm. And undoubtedly there is an imprescharm. And undoubtedly there is an impres-sion in some quarters that the amousting of em-mons wealth and the attendant extravagances are things of comparatively modern growth. How for this impression is from the truth may be seen by a glance at history, which in this of the price of the control of the price of the of the price of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-Lodina bed of Cabons, was worth \$15,000,000.

From seturated from the conquest of Aria with \$300,000,000.

Darius, during his reign, bad an income of \$11,000,000 a.yer. The votive offerings of Cross-to the Belphian goal amount of the \$1,000,000. Alexander's daily medical statement of the \$1,000,000 a. Alexander's daily medical statement of the \$2,000,000 and made a present of \$2,000,000. Aristatel's incredigations in material history involved in expense of \$2,000,000.

Aristatel's incredigation are said to have cost \$1,000,000. Aristatel's incredigations in material history involved in expense of \$2,000,000.

The wealth of his surrey was u00. Alexander left bebind him a treasure of \$50,000,000. The wealth of his satraps was extraordinary. One of them, Harpubus, accu-mulated \$5,000,000. A feet-stal at Ptolamy Philadelphus cost not less than \$2,230,000, out, There was humense wealth among the Romans. The handed estate of Crawton the Romans. The handed estate of Crawton. on, There was immense wealth among the Romans. The landed estate of trasers was valued at \$8,500,000, and bis tonce at \$235,000. The landed estate of trasers was valued at \$8,500,000, and bis tonce at \$235,000. The landed land

regers of Lacutius at the Apinat were sex-soon Fegelina, a significant property of the Company of the Fegelina and the Company of the Company a small part of his immense future. The vas burned by his slaves out of revenge some injury — Cincinnati Star.

How They Wrote.

May Croly, in Demorst's Magazine for April, describes the handwriture of eminent men and nomen. The writing of St: Duald While, the Scotch painter, was fine and pointed. Beethin-ren words a hurried, carders and confliced hand, Haydin's ariting was very small, but next and clear. J. S. Bach wrote with veident difficulty. Mozart's writing was easy and graceful. Han-helts was large and heavy Tas-oki namuseriptic la-Mozart's writing success's ability greenin. The heles was tage to the control of the control of

We Bove having desired to been some re-cord of the enterior desired. Whose Bours-centered the rack to Mr of L. Problem, the President's assistant screetary, and a skillful worker with pen and bench. He beought a large, handsome and thick-beaved blank album, In for embellib mann, is recorded every thing in the social way occuring at the White House during the last four year. Gancy and costly monograms finish each page. If a shinner bock place there is guests were and where they say, if a reception, there are the usual embellishments, with a list of the most promisent people who were there; also, who received with the President and Mrs. Halve, each creat is worked in the monogram on each page.





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D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, 205 Broadway, New York. Single copies of the JOURNAL sent on receipt of ter-ents. Specimen copies furnished to Agents free.

ADVESTISING RATES.

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Single inertion 25 cents per line nonparell
I column . \$250.0 \$35.00 \$100.0 \$150.0 \$100.0 \$150.0 \$100.0 \$150. critisenents for one and three months payablece; for six months and one year, payable qua-advance. No deviation from the above re log matter, 50 ceuts per line.

LIRERAL INDECEMENTS

We hope to render the Journal, sufficiently inter-ag and attractive, to secure not only the patroniag il those who are interested in skillful writing or beau, ag, but their earnest and active co-operation as cor-ordents and agents, yet knowing that the laborer orthy of his hire, we offer the following

PREMIEMS:

To every new subscriber, or remeral, enclosing \$1.00 even that the foreign one year and send a copy of \$2.42 is the "Contonial Ferture of Propess." 2023. A \$2.50 even that the foreign of the foreign of the send of the send

entennial picture, size 28340 inches, retails for \$2.5 of Williams & Packard's Guide, "retails for \$3.5 Williams & Packard's Guide, "retails for \$3. For twolve subscriptions and \$12 we will send a copy ("Ames' Compendium of Ornamental Penmanship,"

twelve names and \$12 we will forward a copy of sams & Packard's Gens of Penmanship," retails TO CLUBS.

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ator to agents will be matted on application.

The Journst, will be issued as nearly as possible or to first of such month. Mutter designed for insertice matter than the twentest.

In the control of our before the twentest, and the control of the post-office order or by resultered is the. Money enchanged to before its not sent all ur rak. Address.

PENMANN ART JOURNAL.

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY,

11 Bouverie St (Ficet St) London, England

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1881. The King Club

For this menth comes from L. Asire, Minnenpolis, Minn., and numbers forty-one names. Mr. Asias says he is prospering, we should know that, for the teacher who sends forty-one subscribers to the Jornau from one class must not only have numerous patrons but he must have secured their respect and confidence by giving good instruction teachers write us that they cannot get their puinterested in the Jornsan, in such ea we always doubt if they interest their pupils in their own teaching. Mr. Asire is not only an ac-complished writer, but evidently a successful

The second largest club conhart, of the Atchison (Kan) Institute, and m hers twenty-eight. The third, numbering twenty-six, comes from P R Cleary, Carson City, Mich. The Brothers of St. Joseph's Scho Man. The promess of St. obsepties School, of this cuty sends a club of therity. A club of nuncteen comes from L. L. Tucker, Providence, R. I. J. W. Poucher, of Iowa, Wich, sends a club of eighteen C E Cirliart, Associate Principal of Folsom's (Albany, N. Y.) Business College, sends a club of seven-L E Kunball, Lowell, Mass, puts in his monthly appearance with a club of fifteen Less. er clubs have been too numerous to mention, but to each of the senders we return our thanks, and hope that they will all try and send the King

Delay

Owing to the unusual pressure upon our tin hy the Whittaker investigation and other cases of questionable handwriting in courts, we have compelled to delay the present number of the Jorns o mearly a week beyond the custo one date of its respe

Thirty Easy Lessons in English Grammar

During a recent visit to the Spencerian Busiess College, at Washington, D. C., we were greatly interested in a recitation in English Gran mar conducted by Mrs. S. J. Spencer. Upon inquiring into her plan and method of teaching mmar, we were presented with a small work of Bifty pages, bearing the above title, of which Mrs. Spencer is the author. After a careful examination we have found it to be a work of un usual merit, and one peculiarly adapted as a class-book for business colleges, or by any teacher wishing to give a short and comprehensive course of instruction in grammar or punctuation. Although the work was designed for special use in that college, copies will be mailed to any address for 40 cents., inclosed to Mrs. S. J. Sucr eer, Spenceriau Business College, Washington

Which was Which.

Henry C. and Harvey A. Spencer, of Washington, D. C., are twin brothers, and so closely re semble each other in their looks and personal appearance as to be distinguished only by very intimate acquaintances. Henry has been a fre quent visitor at, and is well-known to all the ataches of our office. Harvey having been South for several years, was entirely unknown to any of them; recently the two visited New York and of course, as all good penmen do, honored our sanctum with a call. Ry pre-arrangement Harvey, (having been posted regarding names persons, Ac.,) entered a few moments in advance, greeting all after the genial and graceful manner of his well-known brother, and was in turn received with all the warmth and familiarity of an old acquaintance; presently in comes Henry. Our readers may imagine, but we must be excused from any attempt at describing, the peculiar visages and exclamations which greeted Henry.

Is He a Fraud?

If not, let him rise and explain. On the 27th day of October last, we received a letter from to R. Santiago, Jackson, Miss., stating that he wa getting up a club of subscribers for the JOURNAL sing a list of names to which he wished specimen copies of the Jouanna to be mailed, to id bim in getting subscriptions; since which we mve received no communication from Mr. San trago. But on the 6th ult., we received a letter from Mr R. H. Washington, of Jackson, stating that he, with several others, paid Mr Santiago the r subscriptions for the Journal and have never received any but a sample copy. We scarcely need to caution the public to b upon their guard when Mr. Santingo is around

We shall not hesitate to give such worthies a testimonial

Send \$1.00 Bills.

We wish our putrons to hear in mind that w do not desire postage stamps in payment for subscriptions, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar hill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps The actual ri-k of remitting money is slight-in properly directed not one misearringe will need in five hundred. Inclose the hills,-and when letters containing money are scaled in presence of the post-master we will assume all the risk

Special Rates to Clubs

To favor teachers and pupils in schools where numerous copies of the Journal are desired, ne offer to mail it one year on the following ver-

1011111111	e retitie			
2 copies 4 copies 5 copies 10 copies		2.28 L 2.00 L 3.50 Lt0	0 copies	

To each subscriber will be mailed, as a prem, with the first copy of the Journal, as they may designate, either the "Bounding Stag," 24x32, the "Flourished Eagle," 24x32, the "Lord's Prayer," 19x32, or the "Picture of Progress," 22x28 For 50 cents extra all four of the premiums will be sent. These prem were all originally executed with a pen, and are among the masterpieces of pen art. Either of them, to an admirer of skillful penmanship, is orth the entire cost of a year's subscription

- ---Extra Copies of the Journal

will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers

Explanation.

nces postal cards have been In a few instr mailed to subscribers giving notice of the expiration of their subscription after it had been re ewed; the mistake occurred only where subscriptions were renewed in advance of their expi ration, in which case the name was entered up new register, this fact being overlooked by the clerk, having charge of the old register, the customary notice was mailed at the expiration of

Value of Our Premiums.

To any admirer of fine artistic penna or any one desiring attractive and appropriate parior or school-room pictures, each premium which we offer free to every subscriber, is fullworth the price of the Journal for a year, while we believe that the JOURNAL will many times repay the dollar it costs to any one aspiring to the attainment of good practical or fine artistic nenmanshin.

According to the Pall Mall Gazette, the whole dy of English readers for the press is up in arms against authors and their illegible man series. The war was begun by the author of Δ Sailor's Sweetheart," who shifted the entire blame of the critics for blunders and contradic tions in his last book upon the compositors and publishers' readers. The readers are not conent with having extorted something like au apology from Mr. Clark. They clamor for a reproduction of the illegible words and phrase ch they are expected to decipher, and their urgency has induced the editor of the Printing Times to promise that he will issue a fac-simile page of caligraphic enigmas taken from manu cripts sent to the press. From the days of Tom Moore, with his jest on the newly blown noses, which were substituted for the pactic reterence to the newly blown roses, until 1881 the race of printers' readers has had to bear more than its fair amount of blame from both authors and readers

Book Notice.

We have before us a 12 mo. 450 page work entitled, "A graduating system for country schools," by Alex, L. Wade, County Superintendent, Morgantown, W. Vn. The admirable plan set forth, and the many useful and practical hint offered in this work for conducting a country school, renders it one of the most serviceable works yet published upon that subject. It is alike practical in the course of instruction advocated, and in the modes for conducting and disciplining school. If we mistake not, the work will meet with a wide circulation, certainly it should be in the hands of every public school teacher of the land, and for them it will be a good invest ment of \$1.50, for which sum it will be mailed by the author. Alex L. Wade Morgantown W. V.

Exchange Items

The Book-keeper, published by Selden R. Hopkins, 76 Chamber street, New York, semi monthly at \$2.00 per year, is a periodical of great interest, and practical value to every ac countant, and expecially so to teachers of book keeping. Its editor, Mr. Hopkins, is a practical untant and author, and treats in an able and comprehensive manner, not only the science of accounts but all topics bearing upon the subject In its problem department all manner of bookkeeping subjects are discussed and que answered, thus affording a ready and chean neaus for accountants and teachers to obtain light upon what may to them be intricate and dark problems. We feel assured that to even accountant, teacher, or pupil of book-keeping the Book-keeper will be a good investme

The Northern Indiana School Jon ted by H R. Brown and C. W Boucher, Valparaiso, Ind., is an interesting educational magazine of 48 pages, mailed one year for \$1.10.

The Book-keeper and Pennan, published conthiy by J. F. Davis, Altoons, Pa, is a fo page paper devoted to writing and book-keen ing, is got up in a creditable manner and is mail ed one year for \$1.00. Specimen copies 10

The Sourenir and College Tell-tale, published y Packard's Business College is received, and, like every thing that comes from Packard's is the best of its kind, check-full of solid ment. It will be interesting to any one, espe cially so to all interested in business education It may be had without money and without price by sending to S. S. Packard, 805 Broadway. Now York



I. S. Preston is teaching large classes in writing at Elmica, N. Y.

E. K. Christ is teaching writing in the public C. R. Runnells, with the house of John V arwell & Co., Chicago, is an accomplished husi-

ness writer. C. O. Sutton is teaching writing at the N. J. Business Cullege, Newark, N. J. Mr. Sutton is an accomplished writer.

Thos. Powers, who recently sold his Business follege at Fort Wayne, Ind., is about to estab-sh another at Lafayette, Ind.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Business University, conducted by L. L. Williams, is about to occupy new and commodious rooms cor. Main and Market streets.

J. A. Mitchell is teaching the Payson, Dunton & Scribner's system of writing in the public schools of Quincy, Ill. Mr. Mitchell is an elegant write

gain writer.

W. H. Sefler is teaching writing classes in Knowllsville and neighboring towns in Orleans Co., N. Y. He is favorably mentioned by those who are familiar with his work.

H. H. Miller has just closed a course of writing essons in the High School at Ottawa, Ill. He gives the Journal for the year as a prize to the pupil making the greatest improvement.

pupil making the greatest improvement.

Messrs, Howe & Powers, proprietors of the
Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, have removed to elegant and commodious rooms, Nos.
77 and 79 Madison street. They are a live and
prosperous firm. Success to them, Mr. Powers is also the publisher of the Complete Acis also the publisher of the Complete Accountant, advertised in another column

countant, advertised in another column. Mr. Swayze, special teacher of writing in the public schools of Belleville, Ontario, is highly complimented by the press, and, judging from a package of writing sent to this office written by primary pupils under his tuttion, the compil-primary pupils under his tuttion, the compil-primary pupils under his tuttion, the compil-beth of the properties of the properties of the pro-compilibled writer as well as a popular seacher.

Fred. D. Alling, Rochester, N. Y.
Duing a recent visit to Washington, D. C.,
we had the pleasure of inspecting several well
exceeded and lighth articles specimens of encovered and lighth articles specimens of the
pennan of the U. S. Treasure. We are also intakinet but N. Sawah for his controluse security
frough the various departments of Uncle Sam's
east Treasure Hung. M. Swapsk prunises of
notes from the capital. We had hepe for the
first installment in our next. notes from the capital. We first installment in our next.



S. G. Snell, Webb's Mills, Me., incloses an at active specimen of flourishing. O. C. Burness, Albert Lee, Minn., writes an ele

er with no pretensions. A G. Ward, teacher of writing, Union Grown, sends a creditable specimen of writing and flourishing.

A graceful and artistic specimen of flourishing comes from W. G. Hussey, of the Dirigo Business College, Augusta, Me

An ornamental design and several spendan and fancy cards have been a obain and fancy cards have been Λ. Η Steadman, Freeport, Ohio.

W. A. Taylor, Vienna, Ohio, incloses an ar-istic specimen of dourishing and drawing, and tistic specimen of flourishing and drawing also several creditable specimens of eard ine

M. B. Moor, Morgan, Ky, writes a very hand-some letter, in which he incluses several well ex-ecuted bird designs, also handsomely written

II M Houser, teacher of writing at 'Chaffee's Phonographic Institute, Oswego, N Y., incloses in a gravefully written letter several superior specimens of card writing.

If M Reeves, who is in the Canada Southern Railway ticket office, Bulfalo, X Y., writes a handsome letter in which he includes several slips of good business writing.

of S. Crandle, teacher of writing in the public chools of Valparaiso, Ind., incluses an exten-ive variety of very unstefully written cards and coreditable specimen of off-hand flourishing.

Among the most elegant specimens of episto Among the most engine specimens of episional ary writing received during the past mouth is a letter from M. J. Goldsmith, teacher of writing at Moore's Business University, Atlanta, Georgia

Among the most graceful and finished speci-



past month is a package from J. M Willey, Penman at Bryant's Business College, Chicago,

R W Cobb, Penman at the Spencerian Busi-ess College, Cleveland, Ghlo, incloses in an elehess College, Cleveland, Ohlo, incloses in an ele-gantly written letter several superior specimens of eard writing and an artistic specimen of offband flourishing

One of the most elegantly written letters re-ceived during the past month came from W. H. Patrick, teacher of penminship in Sadder's Bal-timore (Md.). Binamess College. Patrick is evi-dently way up towards the head of accomplished

P. R. Cleary, Carson City, Mich., writes a bandsome letter in which he incloses a graceful specimen of hourstoing and a club of them to sub-stitutions to the Joraxxi. Wr. Cleary is highly complianted by the press as a skillful and successful treader.

A Dispute Between the Pen and the Sword

(Trat. station from the Prench of Baron de Sacy, for th Premare the Joyn

In reading the article in a late number of the Jornan entitled, "La plume est plus pui-su que L'epée,"- "The pen is mightier than the sword," I was remunded of the following fable of French history.

Many years ago a dispute arose between the King's ministers who were his secretaries for the execution of his will, and the generals who c manded his vast aimies.

The knights of the quill said: " Eloquence is our province. We are the heroes of deliberation and counsel.

"The practes of prudence proceed from our mouth; it is by them that we have established the foundations of the empire, they are the hands by which its frame is held together.

"Our hand holds the pen, that precious in strament, whose power nothing can resist; which puts down the mighty, and gives understanding to the simple; though its form be small, and weak, and insignificant, yet the brave, who have disson the sword, are compelled to retreat before It brings to nothing princes intoxicated with

Then, taking up the pen, they added "Yes we are the steady supports of glory.

"The pen in our hand is the ornament of the With us is the distribution of he we trample the stars of heaven under our feet They who bandle the sword are but our vassals; our pen penetrates their hours without resis-

By this time the chief of the armies had be come very indigment at the seen hombasity of the advocates of the poetic lyre and strutting to and tro with all the conceit of an average military puaper, he answered

"What is that you say " Are not we the liof war the brave of dountless courage We poin the flame of battle through the shock of names, and the terrors we inspire by the lands desolate and solitory, the people who inhabit then quit their homes broken hearted, children abandon, their parents to escape our fury.

"To us alone belongs the sword, which, with on a longue, speaks powerfully and irresistibly and without sight, penetrates all things,

"In its impetuous course, like the forcent of Kishon, it success away all opposition. When the supports of rocalty meet in the presence of the Wost High, it is evalted above the em all; for it is the crown of kings, the diadem of the Lord's anomited, it watches over the safety of those who use it, and the victims of its vengeance are sweld away as the said of the beach?

Now both parties having said their "little speech, and each being egotistic enough, as is ossidly the case, to think that he had " laid it the other, the Sound and Pen prayed that they might to allowed to delend then claims. The request was granted, and the Sword proceeded. "It is I who inspire strength and courage in na heroes, It is of me that the vul tures and the young hous expect their food whilst I exist, they will suffer neither hunger nor thirst, for I teed them with the flesh of the mights, and make them donnk with the blood of

"How dates the weak Pen to compare herself with no whom my tire contrample under foot. That find, weak reed! dence with me? At the slightest touch she crumbles away, the wind blows, and, no trace of

In the meanting the Pen had been taking in shorthand, and the pairses, between the 'far fetched" sentences of the Sword allowed ample time for the Pen to thoroughly digest the

points and frame an answer, so that when her ime came she replied in the following elegant, casy and logical style;

"For once Truth hath escaped thy lips. Thou hast declared the thing as it is. Yes, it is thou who sheddest blood; thou art known by thy vio

ence and cruelty " Alas! what blood hast thou poured forth! How many innocents has then massacred!

" From the day thy existence began, thou hast ot ceased to depopulate the earth; to fill all places with the bodies of the slain; to tear the infant from the breast of its mother.

"If thou boast thy strength against me, know that it is not in strength that my power consists, but in the spirit that animates me,

"With what face canst thou compare with me? I am of pure and blameless life; a sojourner in pulaces as well as tents; but thou art a vagahoud tramp of the desert, whose whole can duct is a tissue of crimes, rapacity, and murder too vile for contemplation

"Thou hast no abode but among rugged ntains, rocks, the habitation of the chamois and conies, the caverned channel of the torrent, and the gloom of ancient forests.

"Whoever sees thee speeds his flight. On the contrary, my presence occasions joy, and my society inspires confidence.

cumbered with the mire of the slough of lazir and he has not even the energy to shake it offo he makes a sorry shift of life, and comes

the end of it a wreck of wasted opportunity. Especially in art the young man needs early to fix his standard. "Art is long, and time is fleeting," says the poet; and one cannot decide ton promptly, if he intends to be an artist, what particular kind of esthetic work he ought to do. and how he ought to set about it. Oughtness is the lever which has lifted many an hours soung aspirant to the highest honors of his pro-

The art of penmanship, everybody know ot acquired in a day. A vonne man may docide to be a penman, but that doesn't make him one. There is work ahead, and plenty of it, before he can lay claim to the title of artist penman He must fix his standard, and then climb up to it. Suppose, now, that he doesn't think it necessary to be so precisely definite in his aim He thinks it well enough, especially if the necessity for bread does not stare him in the face, to have a sort of floating purpose to make his mark on the scroll of time with the pen, some day, and meanwhile he will take a step in the direction of success every time he finds it convenient. Perhaps he takes lessons intermittently, and practises when he hasn't anything else to do. At

Penmanship.

It is a fact, conceded by all, that an education is not complete without good writing. Bow often we hear it expressed "that penmanship is an art," and only those who have that " special gilt" can become good writers; this is an absurd Does the lawyer, doctor, merchant, or even a farmer, need a " special gift" to enable him to succeed? No, it is study and practice, so in other professions why not in pennanship? Practice, without study, is almost worthless in any profession; the two must be used together to insure success. It is an old saving that "practice makes perfect," but this is not true if it implies only practice; a pupil may practice and every succeeding line be worse than its predecessors, but with careful study it is impos sible. A successful teacher will always set the brains of his nunils to work before he does their Sugers, he will direct his first efforts to anaken thought. Every copy should be earefully analyzed before being practised by the pupil; let it became so familiar to the pupil that the correct forms and construction of the letters will be engraven on his mind so thoroughly that he will know just how a letter should be constructed. the fingers, after proper instruction, will very soon acquire the skill for placing it on paner



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original pen and ink specimen by G. T. Oplinger, of Starington, Pa. Mr. Oplinger was many years a teacher of writing in Williamsport Commercial College, but for some years past he has devoted his time principally to designing and executing ornamental pen work

"Thou art regarded as a man polluted and contagious; a miserable outcast and a plague to h mannty Robbers and profesemen; men nursed m crime, these alone of mankind seek to be thy

No doubt but you will all decide that, la lyre ectique cerm l'epéc,-the poetical lyre has penned the sword

C. L. MARTIN Quiser, Irr., Feb. 7, 1881

Having a Standing in Life.

BY PAPE PASTNOR

certain natural levity and aversion to the difficulties of conscientious labor, has prevented nonty a promosing young man from realizing his bilities in life. He pretends, perhaps, that he does not object to work, he even decrives himself into thinking that he is working, while in reality he has never broken through the distaste which separates him from real honest effort .- he does not know what work is

Alas, how many young guarts are entangled day in this very snare!

One of the chief things which a life beginner slikes to do is, to form a strict personal He dreads the yoke. If he puts it on there will be no alternative but to work in good varnest, if he keeps it off a little while lo there will be a chance to work and play too He thinks he is too young to commence slaving By and by, when he feels a little older, little more reconciled to the serious side of hir ing, he will plan his work, and devote himself to it heart and soul. But the years fly, and he grows no older in wisdom. His feet are well en

first he may seem to be getting on as well as his | Like all other professions it needs study, pracore industrious companions Streams that emerge oceans apart often flow for miles after leaving their common source close together But presently the man with the standard in life away from his headless communion haps they have come to the first hill of difficul ty: one ascends the other coes around it. One direction seems as good as another to the man who has no fixed aim. He wanders about quite likely, till be has tired bimself to no purpose then sits down to rest. By this time the man with the standard is out of sight

The sooner we come to that trite old conclu-sion, "life is earnest," the latter it will be for It may seem burn-drum enough to the spirited young man just loosed from parental retraint, but, just like "home, sweet home," it he doesn't believe in it now, he will have a long walk round the cirdle of the earth in search of something better, and is just as sure to bring up on the worn old threshold of human faith at last as the sun is to creep back into the gates of the east to-morrow morning. In the words of the wase Irishman,-" Shure, he'd better shtop before he shtarts"

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indersing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications, not objectionable in their character, or devoid of interest or merit. are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

tice and energy to make it a succe A E DENHURST

Our most profound Sympathy and Condolence

Is extended to our former employee Mr. A. B. dge who, within a year after his mairiage, is suddenly called upon to mourn the loss of a dear Mrs Dodge was an interesting It beloved wife and accomplished lady, and will be deeply mourn ed by a large circle of friends.

Part V of the New Spencerian Compendiam

Is now ready, and is an exceedingly attractive and valuable number to any one seeking ex-amples for lettering, to which this part is exclusively devoted. This or any of the previous parts mailed at the publishers price from the of five of the Journal

When Subscriptions May Begin.

Subscriptions to the Jorgesal may date from ny time since, and inclusive of September 1877 All the back numbers from that date with the four premiums will be sent for \$3.00 All the eers of 1880 and 1881, with either two of the premiums will be sent for \$1.75. With all of our premiums for \$7.00.

Penmen in want of any style or quality of card stock will do well to address the New England Card Co., Woonsocket R L

The following is said to be the hospings of glores. "Yes" is said by the time of glores and the hand to any "No." If you not said you want to hand to any "No." If you not said you have to be the hand. To indicate that you desire to be follow more," is promumed by striking the glores set of the hosping the glores with the glores with the glores with the glores with the glores set all times unable the tarn the glores inside out. "I should wish to The following is sa chin. For "1 no. turn the gloves inside "I should wish to

out, "I should wish to the above out be heided you," is said by smoothing the glores greatly. To sak if you are loved, the left hand is gloved leaving the thumin uncovered. If you wish to make the charming confersion, "I love you," both gloves are left fall at one. The "I love you," both gloves are turned to the figures. The you would show that you are displayed, strike the back of your hand against your gloves; "furious," you take them away.

are arepeased, strike the now, or you' had against your gloves, "farfend", you take them away.

Educated Michanica.

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Dean December 22, 1881.

Dean Suns—The advocate of business education claims that the "dentated mechanic" some control of the strike of the str

The Age of the Earth.

At the Milland Institute, Birmingham, the other day, Professor Ayrton delivered a lecture in which he gave some estimates on the earth's age. In reply to the question of whether the serib's existence was to be counted by thous ands or by milions of years, he called attention to the geological evidences of organic changes earth's cristence was to be comined by thous, and or by miles of years, he called attentions and or by miles of years, he called attentions on the earth's surface which required not much less than a hundred million years for the earth's age. There was, however, a better method of approximating to the age of the earth. There was preventioned to the earth that the earth was the earth was the earth was the earth was earlier to the earth was earth was earlier to the earth was earth was earlier to the earth was eart

Alling'e Inks

We again call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Alling in another column. These inks are highly recommended by those who have tred them A package of ornamental designaturable with his fancy make will be sent for 10 cents, circulars free. Send all orders for this "Vim. We positively fill no orders.



The above cut was photo-engraved from pen and ink copy executed at the office of the JOURNAL, and is presented as a specimin of displayed lettering. Cards, let ter and paper heading, and displayed cuts of every description promptly made

Wedding Cards.

The latest style of Wedding Cards are engraved on a card of unique and exquisite design, enclosed in an inner envelope of new formfolded over at one end and left open at the other by two folds from its centre, which meet respectively the top and bottom edge, and thus leave exposed the monogram on the outside of the This is formed by the union of the letters R' and 'R' the initials of the bride and bridegroom, which letters are beautifully formed and embellished with orange blossoms. The card folds twice. The top portion contains the usual ried couples; the centre portion contains the names of the bridegroom and bride, each on a small bevelledged card, fastened diagonally on the card. What remains is the invitation to the marriage ceremony, from the mother of the bride, beautifully engraved and printed on white

About Ink.

We notice that the Commissioners of Patent We notice that the Commissioners of Patente-require that all communications addressed its them of a permanent character, such as state-ments of the peculiarities of inventions, and so forth, be written in mut galls ink. The use of analine inks is thus virtually prohibited in the eases indicated.

The necessity and discretion of this order are uquestionable. No substitute for the obtained The motivative and discretion of this order are unquestionable. No substitute for the old-fachsioned mutgalls link has been discovered, so far as we have learned, which has the permanency needed in records. At the same time, the modern science, should not be overlooked. For many purposes, an ink which can be made in street, four horse or less is just on good as one requiring one or two years, as in the writing of Bitt, as a matter of course, every product stationer keeps a stock of inks including such as he can guarantee to artice a permanent black, and which are always in demand for the use of montements will be of service in enabling him to make the right choice.—Geger's Stationer.

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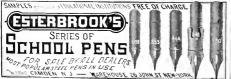
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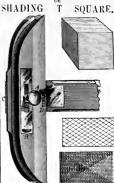
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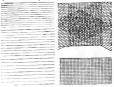
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(From The Christi

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Printers of Printers of Jorns etc.

Lessons in Practical Writing No. VIII



This is our eighth lesson tem has been the base of the capital lette fore suppose that most of our class will oon make the stem well nigh perfect. But lest there be some who have not quite reached the point beyond which there can be no unprovemeat, we will consider a few of the most prob-

able faults, and offer a suggestion to aid in a further advance toward that desirable point. First,-let us review briefly the analysis of the It will be remembered that it is composed, first, of an unshaded left curve, which is followed by a shaded right curve of equal length and degree of curvature, the two having an average slope of 520. These are followed by an unsimiled left curve, intersecting the other curve at their centre or point of union, forming a perfect oval, whose width is 'two-thirds its length. A line passing through its centre should have a slope of 250. Example-



We fear that some of our class have failed to observe or to remember all of these facts. We imagine we are looking over their work. Among the most frequent faults will be stems having long, shaded left curve, joined to a short, abrupt and improperly shaded right curve, finishing with an awkward, egg-shaped, oval stem-thus



And should be corrected as is indicated by the dotted line Another frequent fault will be that they begin with a short, abrupt left curve, followed by a long right curve, and ending with a left curve which fails to form a perfect oval,



And should be corrected as per dotted line

The chief secret of becoming a good writer is in the acquisition of the habit of close and accurate criticism of one's own writing, in addition to applying the hints above given. No pupil should lose sight of the suggestions we have previously made respecting size, slone spacing, connections, proportions, &c

We give as a copy for the present lesson, the apital S. In this the stem is somewhat mode fied by having the left curve more abrupt than it has been in the letters we have hitherto had by eing thrown forward a space equal to one half the width of the loop, so that the average some of the letter may be 520.

The lines forming the loop of the S should curve at the centre of the letter, and the shade located entirely below the point of crossing The left curve forming the oval should closely approach the stem at the mont where the line forming the loop cross. The upward line of the S should be a full right curve, dividing the oval through the centre

COPT FOR LESSUN



As good figures are very essential to good writing, especially so to clerks and accountants we here give them as a copy for additional prac-

1234567891

If at first you don't succeed. Try, try again."

Boston Schoolmarms

CURIOUS EDUCATIONAL EXAMINATIONS-ASTONISH LOPMENT OF STRANGE PACTS

same time the members of the Board of

Not institutionally and the control of Superviews of Boston have been supposed in Control of Superviews of Boston have been supposed in cruticism, but the papers, before taking up the question, demanded that the charges should be more specific. In reply to this, some gifted creature writes the following to the Transcript: One dark and rains might I as a burying the control of the superview of the transcript of the dark object on the ground before me I picked it up, and found it to be a small book, evidently a diary, and after endeavoring in vant find it to some money the people next me, I picked it up, and found it to be a small book, evidently a diary, and after endeavoring in vant find it to make a superview of the control of the which had condended and commended or many teachers, and probably contained a record of the immet workings of a supervisorial sood, When I reflected that it was a record sacred to the board, I besitated in opening it, but the thought that by reading it I might ascertain the owner's duties and his performance of the and thus vindicate his honor to the world, or

owner's duties and his performance of them, and thus valuate his home to the world, were and thus valuate his home to the world, were and the valuate his home to the world were the host were to have helicered injurious reports of those faithful public servants. It was a record of several week's duties intersperved here and there with jottings and memoranda, which I will quote, as I took enjoined the servants of the world was a record better the servant for the contract of t

il will say here that there was at the back of

It will say here that there was at the back of the book a list of abbreviations. I booked for "S. I. O." and found it stood for "Saul of a Low (Delex"). When B. (receives permanently in the stably "Sees accorded "spendings and dat out in all the sees surveed on having could be not in all sees surveed on having one of the stable of the hest northood for making letter !! "Miss C impressed me unfavorably. Prefect of her aprox was term, and her dress covered of her aprox was term, and her dress covered any, and decide whether seed the seed of the analysis of the seed of the seed

manner as not to offend the critical eye
"Miss D teaches well, but is too independent Argues the question of cheeks an

and D teaches well, but is foo independent Argues the question of cheeks; credits with me, and at the end of the discuss remarked that she had tested the system pricially, whereas I probably had not M.B. I (Most be removed.)

tically, whereas I probably had not M.E.R." (Most he transperced).

"Moss E teaches arithmetic poorly. Has no conception of the laws of development of a child's mind, and under on study and preparagramatics. The laws of the laws of development to the child of the probably and the study of the proposition. Remember to use it again? She returned that she did not believe, schilars could be not seen that the development of the probably of the probably of the laws as a sked to perform some duty and an accreted, I won't. Teacher told ham to consider him off supposition from the class until the was willing to obey. Endeavored to show her that it was a

mistaken method of dealing. Asked her adstaken method of denling. Asked her to swaken the boy's higher nature, and when she seemed unwilling to try, talked with the offender myet!. Spake of the reason's of duty per-formed and the hearty of right action, and then middly and polityley asked it he sould comply with his teacher's request. To my great sur-prise he assected, No. 1 would. This obsta-tion will be a surprise of the second of the properties of the second of the decision in the second of the second of the second of the Business. Let thus to her, to be decision in W. H. C.* (Watch her closely,). "Miss 6, Fuse teacher. Commend her method of teaching language, Displays a pie-ture and says:

method or teasures ture and says: "" Children, what is this?"

A man.'
What is he doing?'

" Driving a horse,"
" Good! Each take five credits. How many legs has a horse?"

" And so on for thirty minutes, during which time I sat enraptured. M. II. B." (Mention her to board.) This list of criticism was quite extended, but

het in board.)

This list of criticism was quite extended, but hat of space for his for first production.

This list of space for his for first production.

The first production of clentab history of the saintary condition of school history.

Saintary condition of school history is a summerse in the transition of the saintary conditions and the production of the saintary of the s

markable intelligence, November an energency.

The report continues in like manner for several pages, and I give this vettact, not because it will not rest the general mind unused to dry statistics, but to show the persecutance with which this truly remarkable man wrestled with great problems.

He then goes on with more discursive statement of the month's continue of the month's continue

rk. Am exceedingly disturbed at the lack of "An exceedingly disturbed at the lack of cuthorism apparent among teachers On leaving schools at the close of the session, I have often seen trachers going home at 4 o'clock. It gives the trachers going home at 4 o'clock. It gives the think anyone should be so unsurely her halv vocation as to wish to leave the four walls of the school-train until it is too. the born walls of the school-room until it is no dark to work. I must suggest the fact that there is always something to be done, and if the there is always something to be done, and if the regular dates are accomplished, one could ere-tainly undertake a noise complicated and elab-orate system of regording advances in moral en-lighterment. It would afford mental dis-cipline for the earber, and brigg the standard cylinder to the earber, and brigg the standard of selections of the energy and the energy are sufficient. of subular-lift to a still fine point. I am odd there is a neverancy spirit among teachers, and it is said that they even remnostrate against the desproprion between their salaries and one of the board. They do not consider that the few who control the masses can com-mand, advant as a which would be superfluous stands by to see that das laborers thous the tequeste number of show-dulas of gravel in an hour is paid for his severe mutal above a price which would be reported for the man who only here the burden and hear of the day. I must suggest to the hard the question of teachers the holden and goal while by the teachers the holden and goal why by the teachers the holdening stanza adapted from Bicken.

"O let us be compose upations.

Howeth board and its relations,
Lave upon our daily rations,
And always in wour proper stations,"

I need quote no more. No one can fail to read in these extracts the record of a consci-entious and notide mind, fertile in suggestions and among to make its influence felt. But one and anxions to make us the greatest reform the son can be drawn. The greatest reform and martyrs are never recognized in their age; and centuries hence, when the supervi-are caccocized, their hones preserved as as The greatest reformer

VIII PENMANS

relies, and their speeches treasured as household words, humanity may say: "By their own time and in their own city they were mappreciated."

Awfully Lovely Philosophy

Awarry Lovery Fallosophy
A five days ago a Boston girl, who had been
attending the school of Philosophy at Cuneral,
arrived in Brooklyn on a visit to a seminary
claum. After canvassing thoroughly the finand gund drops upon which their early scholartic efforts were made, the Brooklyn or
compare into the nature of the Coneral entertrees of the control of the Coneral enter-

tainment.

"And so you are taking lessons in Philosophy. How do you like it?"

"Oh! it's perfectly lovely. It's about science, you know, and we just dote our science."

"It's about molecules as nuch is anything else.

decules are just too awiully nice for any It there's anything I really enjoy it Tell me about them, my dear. What are

mulecules."

"(1)1 molecules! They are little wee things, and it takes ever so many of them. They are splendid things! Do you know, there aim! so ship but what's got molecules in it.
And Mr. Coulds just as swort as he can be, and Mr. Soneron, non. They explain everythings so beautifult."

"How I'd like to go there?" said the Brookless of the source o

"How I a fixe to go there; said the Moore lyn girl environsly.
"You'd enjoy it ever so much. They teach protoplasm. I really don't know which I like first, protoplasm or molecules,"
"Tell me about protoplasm. I know I should

"Tell me about protophesm. I know i should malro it."
"They would. It's just loss seed to live "They would. It's just loss seed to live "They it's about how things get surred, or counciling of that kind. Yen ought to her Mr. Emerson tell about it. It would sir your very soul. The first time he explained about protophesm there wasn't a dit yet in the house. We maned our harts after him. This is an Emerson hat You see the addition is dinarn over the cream and caught with a back is also more than the surrey of forgetmeents. Aut't it just too sweet? All the girls in school have then."
"How expulsited lovely! Tell some more science."

"Thos explisitest mergy serious consistence,"

"(b) I almost forgot about differentiation. I am really and truly pusitively in love with differentiation. It's different from nolecules and privaplasm, but it's every hit as user. And Mr Cank! You should henr him go on about it' I really delice he's periodic bound up in it This section of the interest he takes in both count of the interest he takes in differentiation."

"What is it anyway." count of the interest be taken ...
" What is it anyway *"
" This is well (timmed with Languedo

"I don't mean that—that other."

"the differentiation and it sweet? It's got smelling to do with species. It's the way you tell on its attent another, we have a constitute to the way to the constitute of the way to the way the way to the way the way to the way to

interested and M. Bauerson, but they are sometime blee an oster with a returned long on as held thank they are just be ready.

"Ho you learn auxthing else besides."

"Dis' yes. We beam shout common philosometry of the common things his control of the c olsody over say one except Mr

"The you learn anything clos besides."
"On' yes. We learn should common philosophy and bayie, and those common things like metaphyses, is not the girls don't own anything about those. We are just in exclusive over distributions, and a really should be also assume that the state of the state

Phonetic and Spelling Reform.

Phonetic and Spelling Reform.
At a twent menting of the American Philologial Society in Couper Institute, the President, W. Parter C. Bliss, presented a summary of the twent progress of phonetic redom in Brunge. According to the annual adults of 10 d. A. H. Marrax, president of the English Philodogical Sciencts, M. Blies said that before the beginning of the next central majorator spelling reforms would brieflect of. This stry was the children of the property of the progress of the progres A cording to the animal address of Dr. J.A. Illustrate, proclaim of the Euglish Philodogotal Warrax, proclaim of the Euglish Philodogotal Warrax, proclaim of the Euglish Philodogotal Control of Control of the Euglish Philodogotal Control of Vigilary and what was the chief income to the Euglish for groups. The address of the Euglish Euglish

there being last little irregularity. By far the larger portion of the work to be done was in the very sold not in the consonants. Their vowels did not exceed never or eight in number, yet, few as they are, if regularity were extablished the concounts sould take care of themselves. The trouble with regard to the vowels were far back and was truncelled to the fact that they had differ-end was truncelled to the fact that they had different soundings in Greek and Latin from wh can somadiogs in Greek and Latin from what they had in Teutonic. The problem was, was there to he any innovation in the types used to represent these vowels? I might be done, without after-ing the appearance of newspaper columns, in such a say as to tell us at a glance whether to pronounce those works long or short. The spell-ing reform need not be a reckless change but a comis back to methods which had been once cur-cuit to the control of the probability of the control of the probability of the probability of the method of the probability of the probability of the control of the probability of the probability of the method of the probability of the probability of the method of the probability of the probability of the method of the probability of the probability of the method of the probability of the probability of the probability of the method of the probability of the probability of the probability of the method of the probability of the probability of the probability of the method of the probability of the probability of the probability of the method of the probability of the probability of the probability of the method of the probability of the probability of the probability of the method of the probability of the proba ing reform need not be a reckless change but a going back to methods which bad been once cur-rent in England. That reform had been going on the hard had been considered to the con-trol of the control of the control of the property of the control of the control of the property of the control of the control of the property of the control of the control of the property of the control of the control of the Murray down the inference that Americans must take at no distance of the control of the control of the take at the control of the control of the control of the take at no distance of the control of the control of the take at the control of the take at no distant tone, on arabip. Prof. March, of Pennsylvania; M. t., Pearns, of Michigan; Prof. G. W. Phillips, of the University of Londsturg, and Dr. Henry Phillips, of Philadelphia, were also spoken of in the highest manner by Dr. Murray. The lecture then quoted lengthily from the address of that gentleman, showing what had been done in this matter in England and Germany, the doctor's believe that has observed that the systematic scheduced to pelling the state of the professional schedule of the p n being that no systematic scheme of spell-

tion, and ascisions, and will, so to speak, roll them all about in a labrinith of arthetic harmonies. If he is musical, he gives a high art cancert, at which everybody goes to sleep. He speaks of Beetheven as "sublime, but occasionally obscure." He attempts compositions barren of melody, and is guided by flattening friends, who say it shows such enthure! such progression! such server and chasic taste!

say it snows such contact; such progressives severe and classic itself, this can it of art. We do not know how long this can it of art. Will flourish. We trust it will some fade ways, killed by its own insignificance. He who indulges in it is, to say the least, unwise, he is of that class who mistakes the steps for the temple of Minerra; the shrine for the guidless bereiff. And although he may part his name and hair in the niddle, and be the disciple of a 'school,' the world will write him down—a donkey.—Albany Express.

Write Plainly.

Write Plainly.

The rejection of the manuscript of an unfamiliar author is nerhaps oftener on account of illegible handwriting than of lack of merit. There is no greater torture for an editor than to have to attempt to decipher a bad manuscript, and the sense, especially of a poom, is frequently entirely lost in the tangled mare of weretche penuanchips. Francis Jeffrey knews so well the difficulty of forming a correct judgment of an article by reading in manuscript, that, when the property of the property burgh Review, he had an understanding with Napier, his successor, that it should not be read

even to these two instances the reduction has been comparatively slight. In fifteen years over \$3,000,000,000 has been added to the indebted-\$3,000,000,000 has been added to the moretteeness of Europe, while over \$870,000,000, or about one-third of the public debt of our own country, has been paid. In 1865 the United States owed more than any other nation in the world except Great Britiaio In 1880 it owes less than France, Great Britain, Russia, Spain, Austria-University of the Property Hungary and Italy.

rtungary and Italy.

The next table exhibits the aggregate hudgets (in gold currency) of the European States for the

STATES.	1865.	1879
ermany \$		\$ 314 398,000
ustria-Hungary	247,758,000	291,550,800
ance	449,890,000	567,894,000
reat Britain	821,300,000	4/6,940,000
IISMA	245,616,090	511,700,600
aly	172,788,000	268,940,0-0
pain	194,95 .000	145,276,400
therlands	35,224,600	45,552,100
elgrum	32,365,000	51,646,000
ramurk	7,140,000	10,948.IX-0
seden	9,096,010	21,420,000
DFWaY	5 236,000	13,324,008
ortugal	21,420,600	33,320,000
rece	4,998,000	10,934,000
nrkey Enrope	59,1 24.0 0	61,880,000
urkey, Asia	5,474,101	24,990, 00
wrtzerland	8,570,000	N,199,100

This table shows that while the funded indeht-This table shows that while the times inden-cidness of Europe has been increasing with extra-ordinary rapidity, the current expenses have been running higher and higher, the comparison being made for years of profound peace. In the



The above cut was photo-engraved from our own pen and ink copy, and is presented as specimen of ornamental lettering and flourishing

ing had any chance of immediate adoption, be-cause each reformer had a theory of his own Spelling had lagged helimil promueintion. The practical speets of the question were left for consideration at a future meeting of the so-

The Desolation of High Art.

We are living in a veneered age—that is, such of us as want to be a sthetic, correct and intense. High art has taken the place of comfort, and has High art has taken the piace of comoust, and sheen substituted for pleasure in nearly all the walks of cultivated like. We have high art schools, high at churches, high art nationes and high art individual. We have men and women in this presaic old town of ours, who have become an saturated with this abominable cant that in this procase odd town, of ours, who have becomes as situated with this adminable can that they cannot hold upon accumined plasque arthorated the control of the control

until it appeared in the proof. A few yer the editor of the Saturday Review was tomed to have every article which appeare A few years ago tomed to have every article which appeared as it implife to worth acceptance put into type he fore develoing upon it, top, as a statistical production of the production of th

International Contrasts.

International Constants
These are exilarating days for Americans
when the leading English journal declares that
"the finances of the United States may exert
the curve, not only of England, but of Europe." the envey, not only of England, but of Enrique."
Do they fully appreciate the significance of the
compliances which are showered spon shent
troot the realises station in the world? De they
recognize the proud position which their country
occupies an almost the only debt paring nation
on the lace of the earth? We tear they do not,
and it is in the hope of helping them to do so
that we bring before their eyes some statistics
which as hold in the volume of consular reports of

which we find in the volume of consular reports recently published by the State Department. The first table presents in succent statement of the national debts of various European coun-tries in 1865 and 1879 (reduced to gold en-remy), and undermeath the bootings we have placed the figures for the United States for 1865

STATE man,

Total \$12 5(0,330 000 \$29,585,096) Umfed States (1865 and 1,556 019,504 2,756,431,571

This table shows that England and the Neth-rlands are the only European countries that have reduced their debts since 1865, and that

United States a very different policy has been followed. The outlay for ordinary expenses in 1858 was about 2500,000,1000, exclusive nd al accused was expenses, and the expenditures for the last fixed year were \$250,744,2957. This is \$300,000,000 less than France expends and \$17,000,000 less than France expends and \$17,000,000 less than those of these two powers, as for years and those of these two powers, as the property of t many The expense only less than those of these two well as Great Britain, Russia, Austr they are proportionatel

well as Great Birtain, Ruesia, Austria-Umgary and Italy, but they are proportionntely less than those of any country in Europe.

To the Chirol Suter, therefore, most be accorded the first place among the matonian recently and the state of the state of

The Significance of a Billion

The Significance of a Billion. In one of the paix numbers of Tim. Arr Forr. Sat is an attele with the above title, in which the writer gives some extraordinary tables to show the vastness of a billion. He says, counting from the beginning of the Christian era to the present time, not one-adversarily of a billion seconds. All the says of the says of the properties of the

thinon arrived by specific property and first specific property for a billion of the and 1-333 inches in hei miles equals only a lite. The writer has evide too many for a billion.

VES. C. BLOU

In the acticle referred to above the writer evi dently based his calculations upon a billion by the English method of numeration, which ists of one million of millions, instead of our (French) method, by which a billion is one thouwand millions .- EUTOB.

E PENNANS ART JOURNAL

Educational Notes

OMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT MAY SE AD-DRESSED TO R F EXILEY, BIS SHOADWAY, FEW TORK. SELEF EDUCATIONAL ITEMS SOLICITED.

The income of Columbia College last ye from endowments and tuition was \$321,917,5 and, still, the expenses run ahead of the income.

Mrs. Jessie Fremont has organized classes in story among the grown-up sons and daughters poor settlers in Arizona.

or poor settlers in Arizon.

Professor's Jordan, Brayton, and Gilbert, of
the Bullet I investity, at Indianapolis, and Mise
Cornella M Clapp, professor of toology at Monn
Holynic Semnary, Marx, with a party of twelve
atulents of national history, including two Indiae,
have recently completed a pedestrian tour
through swear of the Southern States. The
party walked about 450 miles and "ronghed it"
for about it; weeks. about six weeks

for about six weeks.

The progress of languages spoken by different peoples is said to be as follows. Bagisha, which at the commercement of the century was only spoken by 22,000,000; in now spoken by 20,000,000; includ of 33,000,000; includ of 38,000,000; includ o

It seems to be true that phonetic spelling is to be introduced into the Philadelphia public schools.—N. Y. Independent.

The University of Michigan has at present in actual attendance 1,517 students—thus far its largest number.

An important experiment is being tried in the Bo-ton public schools, where books have been excluded from the primary departments, and oral exercises and object lessons substituted. The young pupils are especially laught to press ideas in their own language. The teach beture, or talk, daily about such knowledge little children may best require.

The greatest price of English chreat life, from a prevantery point of Son's cert like how as settle-based moster-chips of the great public schools. Those of from and Harrow are worth from \$25,000 to \$35,000 at year, and those of Westminster, Whichester, Roghy, Charler Humes and Myround and Son's settle states and the settle states and the settle states are settle to them. The heads of colleges at Osfand and Cambredge do not, for the most part receive nearly so much. The monster of Trimist can be settled to the settle states and the boar of Christ Charch, who is also Deno of the Catherda Charch, over \$10,000 The next most hereartweight is worth about \$10,000 at Magalacia being a very wealthy college. The greatest prizes of English clerical life

a very wealthy college.

Avantras Senous.—Pesident Ellot, of Harrach makes the statement that "there are seat recedurer the United States shout three handred and staty colleges or universities, exclusive of meditations which review only among elements of the state of the state

One of the beliefs stated at the recent meeting of the Rhode Island teachers was that the time has come by deposing arithmetic as the most insportant study for children, and substituting the study of the English language.

Under the new laws of the State of Vermont, women are eligible to the others of town Clerk and town Superintendent of schools in that

The American Institute of Instruction old its next meeting. July 5, 6, 7, 8, at fbans, Vermont.

Vanderbilt University recently received §200, 000 in Louisville and Nashville radroad stock from Mrs. Maggie Embry.

The largest free public school building in the world is the new one of the Latin and English High School in Hoston.

EDUCATIONAL EASONS

ther Public Schools, may their influence spread Puttl slatesmen use grassinar, and dimers are dead, Until no one slare say, in this land of the free, the southern for the ordal of or the other tor it which

The Cornell Review has discovered the mathe ities of a kiss; it is a lip-tickle

Young hopeful "P.s. do you know what is the difference between you and the moon?" P.s. rent "No, no son I do not?" Young hopeful "Why, you see the moon gets fullones a month, but you get—"That little boy has stopped asking conjudicings.

It took a Harvard student only two years to conquer Latin, but he was four years learning how to throw the lariat so as to enable him to earn thirty dollars per mouth on a Texas ranche. —Detroit Free Press.

Johnny wanted to go to the circus, and his father said, "Johnny, Ed rather you'd go to school and study, and maybe you'll be president some day," Said Johnny: "Father, there's about one million boys in the United States, isn't there?" "Well, dad, Ill sell out my chances for a circus-ticket." —Off City Derrick.

"When a Freshman went into the registrar's "When a Freshman went into the registrar's office to get his marks he was evidently aston-ished on being informed that he got G, in hygiene. "Hygiene," and he, why I never stalled hygiene," "Yes, you did, was the restonee," "under Prof. Parsons," "Oil;" said the Freshman, and a smile of childish joy beamed from his counternance, "was that hygiene? I never knew what that was.""—Brumonian.

A company of Vassar riels were found by a A company of Vassar girls were found by a professor focing with broomsticks in the Gymnasium. He reminded the voing ladies that such an accomplishment would not sid them in securing busbands. "It will help us to keep them in order," replied one of the girls,—Ex.

Miss II—— (who has chosed medicine as profession) to professor, who has given to class an ox's heart to dissect: "O, profess can't we have forks to handle it with ?"— Viras

Valuable Suggestions

The fellowing circular has been sent to every chool in Chenango County .

school in Chenango County.

After carefully studying the needs of our schools, and becoming convinced that there is a lack in the work of preparing our pupils for intelligent citizonship, we have prepared the full looking questions as a partial guide to teachers, to assist them in this very desirable undertak.

First-Name the different offices in each town, and the duties of each.

Second.—Name the different county offices, the

Third—Give the number of State officers in New York, the duties of each, the length of time each holds office; also name the present incum-

Fourth-Tell how the President is elected; give title and name of his cabinet officers.

Fifth-State the number of Judges in the Supreme Court of the United States; how they obtain their position, and how long they continue in office; also name the present incumbents and the States they are from.

Sixth-What are the various courts of the tate of New York? Seventh-In what judicial district of New

Settlin—In what judicial district of York is Chenango County; what counties comprise this district? Give the number of judges, term of office, present incumbents, and what counties they are from.

We trust no teacher will feel this a burden,

We trust not teacher will feel this a burden, but on the contrary, that each will take pleasure in prosenting these topics which are so intimate-ty connected with our every day life. In our visitations we shall try to ascertain how successful the teachers have been in this new departure. Wishing you all a pleasant term of choul, and great success in your work, we remain.

Yours Very Truly.

Norwich, Oct 15, 1880, J. E. Barroo School Commissioners, Chenango Co.

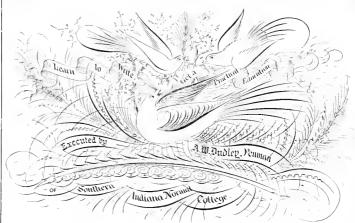
The Education of the Presidents

The Education of the Presidents. There has been twenty Presidents of the United States; thirteen of whom have received a college education, seem were not liberally educated. Below we give the names of the Presidents in their arder, in connection with the name of the college from which they have grain add or the extent of chication they have each received.

Washington-Good English education, but never studied the auclent languages:

Adams-Harvard. Adams—Havvard.
Jefferson—William and Mar,
Madison—Princeton.
Monroe—William and Mary.
Adams, J. Q.—Harvard.
Jackson—Limited education. -William and Mary.

Van Buren-Academic education



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original design by A. W. Dudley, teacher of Penmanship at the Northern Indiana Normal College, Whitehall, Ind.

Said a school teacher, "It I have ten apples and give you five and your big brother five, what will be left?" "110 be left," responded what will be left," "Till be left," responded the younger brother, "for he will get away with all of them,"

"TH teach you to lie, and steal, and smoke, and use profane language," and an inte Galves-ton parent to his delect offspring, at the same time swinging a good sized sapling, "TH teach you, you wong scamp," "Never mud, father, I know at their branches already."

It is a beautifully starry night, and two Semors are out singing, the first Semar who studies astronomy." Look up there, and see how beautiful Orion houks." Second Senior, studies astronomy, how beautiful Orion louks," Second Semor, who does not study astronomy, but who has a strack of this blond = "1, that of Orion" Thank the Lord, then there is one Irishman in heaven, anyhow?"—Cornell Era.

A Professor was explaining in a young ladie A Professor was explaining in a young lather school in France the theory according to shiel the hold is cuttrely remead every seven years "Thus, Whe, F—", said he, addressing i blunde with a side-awake forc, "in sever vears you will be no longer Bille, F—"," hope not," replied the unsuphasticated danced casting down her eyes,—"Ver Dome Scholmete.

" In Vine Virginia - Brillie Verintesh technol "IN VISO VERTAS — Battle Verindos (whool trustee, the needed to nether the children after (uncheon) "Noo battles, aw'll jest tall ye, we're a fike sheps—some's en poarrt, some's aw'd oot i' med-oeven, some's near the haven. Ye're jeine basting poarrt. Ash f' me, aw thenk ow'm about hauf sheash over "[. [. [greed

College professor (to Junior, who has been taking advantage of his absentanindedness). "Young man, I find on looking over the records that this makes the fifth time to two years that you have been granted leave of absence to it tend your grandmother's functal.—Queen's Col.

Eight-State the duties of the Grand and

Trial Juries

Nath—What are the necessary qualifications to become eligible to the office of President
of the United States, United States Senator and
Member of the House of Representatives?

Trith—Office What two houses does the State
logicalizative censists. Tell how many members
in each House, also have often the Legislature

Elerenth-In what congressional district is Editable—In what congressional district is Chemings County? How many committee com-prise it? What is our present representative? Treel/th—How many U. S. Senature has each State? How are they elected? Name the pre-sent Senators from New York, Thirteenth—What is the constitution of a

ate or County *
Fourteenth-Into what three departments is

Fronteenth—into what three departments is a government dysdely a green ment dysdely a Fifteenth—What becomes of a law passed a validation of the Constitution?

Sisteenth—What is the veto of the execu-

Seconteenth-How many Monts in the U. 87

Where are they located '

Eighteenth—Explain the postal service of the S. Nineteeath-What is the name of the Super-

Achievedth—What is the name of the Super-intendent of Philds Instruction Y. Turntieth—State when the school coarcom-mences, and how many days of school must each district have annually in order to dow public

Two copies of the above questions will nt to each school district in the County

on to each school district in the County. We-spires the tractioner to have one copy potsell creamently in a conspicuous place in the body consistency of the consistency of the two potentials and the consistency of the We also request that o'd instructions be-view norm time to time as the opportunity pre-torn institution that proportion pro-torn institution that proportion is also the pre-torn institution that the pupils become familiar with alt topic. We fore combine that much know-dge may be gained in this way with a small mount of time and blane regreded.

Harrison—Hunqiden Sidney College Tyler—William and Mary Polk—University of North Carolina, Typica—Shighty and

Taylor.—Slightest rudiments Filmore—Not liberally educated

Pierce—Bowdoin, Bachauan Dickinson Pierce—pownon, Bachanan Dickinson Lincoln—Education limited, Johnson—Sell educated, Grant—West Point

Haves—Harvard, Garfield—Williams,

Gardell — Williams, Morros and Barisan did not graduate. Morros and Barisan did not graduate. Morros let soilings to join the revolutionary array. Examinal reverses depresed Harrison of a full course. Polik was shoulded when graduating, being twenty-takers, Tiber, they mangest, seventeen. The majority graduated at twenty, this being the average age. The state of the soil that the range of the soil that the range of the soil that the range of Knowledge would compare favorably with that of Baris's others. The drill at West Point may be considered equal to a cell lege course, and manner respects souperor. In discipline, and mathematical training, it is not observed that over two thirds of our Presidents have been coffered near thirds of our Presidents have been coffered near the soil of the presidents.

Multum in Parvo.

Multum in Parvo.

A short hand comparison as recently opened in England, the system being Putnum's and the object to insertic as man works as pessible on one sude of an English post-cord, the swring to the bendlet or the noded eye. The hard provides the best of the best of the control of the strength of the strength





Published Monthly at 51, per Year. D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPE

205 Broadway, New York Sincle contes of the Jornaul sent on recent of to nen copies furnished to Agents f

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LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS

We hope to resider the Journan sufficiently interring and structive, to secure not only the patronties all those who are interested in skillful writing or teaching, but their carriest and neither expectations or portation as components and agents, yet knowing that the laborer worthy of his hire, we offer the following

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To overy gow unkerriber, or reuses, rendesing \$1.00 we self multi the himsest, one year god one) a copy of \$12.72 the "Contention I Deferred Progress", \$22.55 etc. \$12.75 the "Contention I Deferred Progress", \$22.55 etc. \$12.75 the "Contention I Deferred Progress", \$22.55 etc. \$12.75 the "Contention I Deferred Progress", and form with the first own and mathem rather switch the first copy of the change and form with a present one years and an anticomment of progress and present one years and the first with a present of progress of the progress of

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measure or each. Cut aline groups yet all plat of each alize to agents will be mad of an apply atom. The Journs to will be fixed on apply atom. The Journs to will be fessed, as hearly as possible on he fixed of an hearth. Matter designed for insertion must be received on or better the tacallett. Regulations should be by post office order or by re-streed letter. Mony enclosed in letter is not sent at a risk. Additions,

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, 205 Broadway, New York

INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY,

H Bonnerse St (Licet St

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1881.

Renewing Subscriptions

Many of our old subscribers complain h their paper has stopped when the term of their subscription expect considering it as an indition of an unwillingness on our part to trust them for the small sum of \$100. This is altogether a mistaken view of the matter. The fact that the natier stone is without significance respecting on willingness or unwillingness to trust anybody, as it does so in accordance with a general rule, which appli s alike to all subscribers, and without even any special knowledge on our part. Many persons would seem to think that we actually wrote the wrappers, told ed, stamped the papers, and performed all the details of the mailing office, and was personally engrazant of just when each subscription expixed, and dealt with each subscriber just in acunlance with our estimate of his trustworthiness, while, as a matter of fact, these , tails of which we personally know nothing. In ecordance with our instructions, the mailing clerk gives notice by postal card to every subseriber the month previous to the expiration of their subscription, and invariably ceases to mail the paper thereafter unless the subscription is renewed. We are frequently requested to mail the Journal on credit, which we invariably decline to do, not so much from an unwillinguess to trust as from our desire to escape, the labor and harrassing detail of keeping and collecting

Mailing the Journal.

Previous to November last, when the printing Office of The Journal was destroyed by fire, r was our offers to mail the Jorgyan between the

of the month, not wishing to mail two numbers within a few days of each other, we purposely delayed mailing succeeding issue the middle of the month. The last number however, owing to the unusual pressure upon our time, was not mailed notil after the twentieth of the month. The present issue we mail about the 12th inst. We shall endeavor to mail the May number about the 10th, and all subsequent i sucs during the first week of each month. We have hitherto requested all subscribers not re ceiving their paper on or oefore the 15th of any month to give notice. We would now so the 20th of each month as the date, after which such notice should be given. In mailing a thousand papers there is necessarily some delay also some inevitable mistakes, which cause miscarriages and losses of papers; a name is skipped in addressing, a wrapper misdirected of torn off in the mail, &c., &c., so that each month more or less complaints are received; in all cases We endeavor to correct the error and remove its cause. No subscriber can be more desirous that their paper come promptly and certainly, than are its publishers.

Judging Character by Handwriting.

It is of common occurrence that advertisemen for help appear in our daily papers directing applicants to address in their own handwriting, and by the character of such communication the applicants are judged, and fairly, we dare say in most instances

The experienced man of business, the astate lawyer, or other professional, reads in these communications, almost unceringly, the talent, attainments and general character of their as thors. Such letters reveal, first, as a matter of observation, the artistic skill and literary attain ments of the writer; secondly, by interence, his general taste and judgment. This inference is drawn from all the attendant circumstances from the selection of writing material to the superscription and affixing of the postage stamp

Perhaps there are one hundred applicants for a position; one is chosen, just why he will not know, while ninety-nine are left to wonder why their application was unsuccessful. Some were had writers, some were bad spellers; one mada latel revelation of his lack of good taste and judgment by selecting a large sized letter or hol-cap sheet of paper, which he folded awk wardly to go into a very small sized envelopeanother used a page to express, in a loose, ur matical way, that which should have occupied no more than five or ten lines; anoth manifested a want of knowledge or taste in the arrangement of the several parts of his letter; thus every act and circumstance connected with the letter speaks for or against its author, and condingly he has been accepted or rejected. We dare say that in a vast majority of thes eases the handwriting has been the chief indicaion, and was alone sufficient to determine the fate of the applicant.

The quality and style of one's writing not only shows directly of itself the writer's ability in that respect, but inducetly it goes much hin ther, and is strongly indicative of the whole general character of the writer; for it is reason able to inter that the same good taste, judgment, skill, patience and persistence, which has gr to any one a thoroughly accomplished handwrit ing will be equally manifest and equally poten elements of success in any other direction in which they may be employed

---Business vs Professional Writing. Editors Penman's Art Journal

Will you oblige one of your many readers by defining in the columns of the Joraxa, the dis-metion you would make between business are professional pennaan-hip? and oblige, A Sunscrimen

usiness is business, says the practical man o affairs, and nothing more vexes him than un necessary details. With him everything viewed from the basis of dollars and cents, that which produces the greatest result with the least expenditure of time and labor, he gladly adopts The necessary records, and correspondence of business are at best, tedious, and consume much time and labor, and when complicated and orner s of writing are employed, this becomes doubly so; no one more fully understands and appreciates this, than does our practical becomes men, hence are they wont, to not only discard in their own practice, but to discourage every line or provement not necessary to the legibility and facility of executing writing. What we would first and fifth of each mouth, but the issue for then define as business writing, would be that that mouth was delayed until towards the end which employs for all the letters those types

which combine in the largest degree, legibility, simplicity and ease of construction without su-What we would define as professional perfluity writing, is that which is executed especially with the view of producing a pleasing and artistic effen, in which grace of line, form and shade are o. far greater consideration than is speed and ease of execution. Under this head would come all engrossing and displayed penmanship.

Writing in Public Schools

Considering the importance of a good hand writing, either as a business qualification, or as mplishment, it is always a matter of surprise that it receives, as a rule, so little conation at the hands of public school boards and officers, as well as by teachers.

It is rure, if ever, that a candidate for a position as teacher in a public school is questioned regarding their style of writing, or knowledge and capability of teaching it to their pubils; we pelieve that it is largely due to this indifference on the part of the responsible school officers of the country that writing is so poorly and unsue ally taught in our common schools. If good hand writing and some analytical knowledge of writing and the proper mode of tracking it were made an essential feature in the examir ations of candidates for teaching, and certificates were resolutely withheld from all who were in this respect deficient, and were subsequently held responsible for a fair proficiency by their pupils, we should very soon see a marked change for the better in this important branch of wh tion; and the papils of our public schools would as a rule, become good practical writers, instead of, as at present, very bad writers.

The old, and very prevalant notion, that only certain ones having a "special gift" could become accomplished writers, and that they were ound to do so anyhow, is shout played out, and should be so entirely, for nothing can be more false and pernicious. The same ability and effort that will enable a pupil to attain to pro ficiency, in any other branch of education, if properly aided by skillful instructors, will enable him to become a good writer and the sooner this is recognized as a fact, and so treated by teachers and school officers, the sooner will writ ing assume its proper place in the curiculum of our public schools, and will be treated both as an art and science, to be acquired as much by study as by practice, and as being fully within the power of every pupil to acquire,

King Club.

This King this month is small, numbering only tine, and comes from C. S. Chapman, Professor of Penmanship in Buylie's Business College Dubuque, Iowa, Clubs have been annicious but small. Many large ones are promised fo next month | Who will send the King?

---Teachers Wanted.

Attention is invited to an advertisement in mother column by Frank Goodman, Principal of the P. & S Business College, Nashville, Tenn We are pleased to learn that Mr. Goodman is en joying an unusual degree of prosperity. full of energy and apparently a good busine manager, and is Vice-President of the "Business Educators Association of America.

Writer's Cramp, or Pen Paralysis.

M. T., of Philadelphia, says: Will you kindly blige a new subscriber to your valuable paper v notteing in your column of "Inqueries" any incitions for relief to sufferers from "Writer's ramp," or as is better known "Bookkeeper's " or as is bette is," and oblige.

"Lus. We believe that paralysis of the fingerresults from one or a constanction of two a viz, from too tight a grin muon the nepholder cramped finger movement. We b yet known anyone holding the pen lightly and us ing a muscular or forearm movement to be afflict ed with the cramp. We would advise you to use a very large-sized penholder, and endeavor to make use of the forearm movement whole well og, and omit all shade from your writing. We shall be pleased to know more fully the circ stances of your case and the result of our

A. H. Hinman paid us a visit a few days since He reports that his Business School recent ly opened at Worcester, Massachusetts, is suc cessful beyond his expectations, and now numhers upward of eighty pupils in uttendance

Special Rates to Clubs.

To favor teachers and pupils in schools where numerous copies of the Journal are desired, we offer to mailit one year on the following very farorable terms

2 coptes	\$1.75 17	coptes,	\$8.25
3 copies	2.25 1 18	copies	12.50
4 copire	 8,00 50	copies .	22,50
5 copies	 5,50 100	copies	40,00
to copies	 6 00 150	contra	57.00

To each subscriber will be mailed, as a preminm, with the first copy of the JOERNAL, as they may designate, either the " Bounding Stag." 24x32; the "Flourished Engle," 24x32; the "Lord's Prayer," 19x32; or the "Picture of Progress," 22x28. For 50 cents extra all four of the premiums will be sent. These premiums were all originally executed with a near and are among the masterpieces of pen art. Either of them, to an admirer of skilled penmanship, is worth the entire cost of a year's subscription

Send \$1.00 Bills

We wish our patrons to bear in mind that we do not desire postage stamps in payment for subscriptions, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps-The actual risk of remitting money is slightproperly directed not one miscarriage will occur m two hundred. Inclose the bills, and where letters containing money are scaled in presence of the post-master we will assume all the risk

Value of Our Premiums.

To any admirer of fine artistic penmanship, or any one desiring attractive and appropriate parlor or school-roum pictures, each premium which we ofter free to o very subscriber, is fully worth the price of the JOURNAL for a year, while we believe that the Journal will many times repay the dollar it costs to any one aspiring to the attainment of good practical or fine artistic penmanshto

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the Journal are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns: all communications, not objectionable in their character, or devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and ----

When Subscribtions May Begin

Subscriptions to the JOURNAL may date from ny time since, and inclusive of September 1877. All the back numbers from that date with the four meminus will be sent for \$3.00. All the numbers of 1880 and 1881, with either two of the premiums will be sent for \$1.75. With all of our premiums for \$2.00,

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office order, or a bank draft on New York, next by registered latter. For tractional parts of a dollar, send postage stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, or Canadian postage stamps.

Exchange Items.

The Students' Journal, published monthly by A. J. Graham, 744 Broadway, is devoted primarily to shorthand writing, and is one of our most interesting and valued exchanges

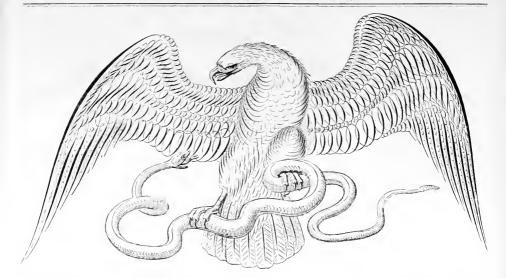
Professor Grahum is the author of "Standard Phonography," which is the most complete and practical system in use. Any person interested in phonography will find the journal specially interesting. It is mailed one year for \$2.00; single comes, 20 cents

The Hlustrated Scientific News, published Munn & Co., 57 Park Row, is a splendidly illustrated monthly, devoted to the sciences, and their applications in the arts and industries. In the March number is a series of fine illustrations of Capt, Eads' great sinp railway between the Atfantic and Pacific occurs. It is mailed one year for \$1.50; single copies, 15 cents.

The Pennan's Gazette now puts in its monthly amoratance, and is well filled with entertaining reading matter and attractive illustrations. Mr. Gashell avidently has not torgotten how to conduct an interesting penniah's ruper, and at the very low price of 75 cents per year, it should ecitaraly have a wide circulation.

The N J Business College Annual, published by Mossis, Miller & Drake, proprietors of the New Jersey Business College, Newark, N. J. is one of the most readable, best printed, and attractive college papers we have received





The above our was photo-regraved by the Moss Photo-Engraving Co., No. 553 Pearl Street, New York, from a page in Williams and Packard's Gems of Penmanship - The original was flourished by John D. Williams



Not). Under this head to will embayor to answer all questions of general interest to our readers, and having a bearing upon any of the specialties of which the Journal treats, and not personal or of the mature of

F. B. H. Howe, Texas. (1) What is a stroke in pennanding ?—(2) When dues a stroke treminare?—(3) How would you describe the captals as formed by the fifth principle? O. E. D. P.

This 1 A stroke of the pen is any distinct upward, dissussard or lateral movement of the pen 2. This question we consider as applying to connected writing, in which case a stroke ends at the centre of a time, at the point of an angle, or at the terminal point of any line. 3 The 4th principle, according to Spenovian analysis, to described as an oxia, which also discribes a letter 0. The Ex-composed of a small oxal for the top part, poised by a loop to another larger oxal for the bettern. The body of the D is also an wall. The C has a small, direct oxal for its upinal, and for its body the lett half of a larger mal.

W. M. T., Eiston, Pa., wishes to know if there is any other color than black for indelible ink.

148 We know of none. Can any of our mik manufacturers inform us upon that point v.

one manufactures inform us upon that point?

"C. L. R. Gircenvood, Mass. Will you be so kind as to inform me abridge it is essential that the last two lungers should come tupe ther. When L regular box as soon as the continuous to two two planes, which is soon as the point. It will be graven be point of the point. It will be gratefully received by Jones truly.

Inc. By reference to the cuts at the liguinary of our writing lesson, on the hirst page of the Joresay, you will see allowarded the correct position of the hand while writing. The thord and tentifungers should be in contact, or marly so, and lis bought sufficiently under the hand to permit the mais to jest opin the paper, thus farm-ching the hand a strong support, and the smooth sutface of the rules to glide upon the paper while writing.

G. H. M., Jacksonville, Fla. What is the special advantage of unshaded over shaded writing "

Ans. Unshaded writing is most rapidly and easily written from the fact that it is executed with a light and uniform pressure of the pen, while shaded writing requires a constantly sarving degree of pressure, causing a contrac-

tion and relaxation of all the muscles of the fingers with each upward and downward struke of the pen, which soon tires and sometimes even paralyzes the muscles of the fingers.



P. G. M. Donald is teaching writing classes at Ozark, Miss., and vicinity

(4) W. Sheser is teaching writing classes at inglewood, Va. He is a good writer and popular teacher.
H. B. Creary, Principal of the Utica (N. Y.)

II B. Creary, Principal of the Utica (N. Y.) Business College, is a good writer and a popular teacher.

Jacob Schwartz, special teacher of writing in the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio, writes a handsome letter

P. R. Cleary is teaching large writing classes at Carson City, Mich, from which place he sends a large club of subscribers for the dot re-NAL.

D. H. Farley, for many years past teacher of writing in the State Normal School at Trenton, ∇A_{∞} is an accomplished penuan and a popular

teacher.

Caids are issued by the students of the Spencerian Business College, Washington, D. U., for their Twenty-ninth Anomal Reumon, which is to take place on the 21st inst.

J. R. McFarpan has been teaching large writing classes in Jackson and adjoining counties, Mo. He has our thanks for a club of subsectives for the Joursea.

II J Williamson is teaching writing in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Bill, N.C. He includes several superior specimens of written cards and off hand writing

W 8, James is Superintendent of Pennianship in the Bishop Scott Grammar 8, hool and the 8t Helm's Hall (Fenale Sciennary) at Portland, Oregan. He is an easy and graceful

J. G. Cross, author of the "Electra" system of sbort-hand westing, is taking in the Illinois Wesleyan I unsersity at Bloomingdale, III. Mr Cross energy the reputation of being a subcessul teacher.

H F Smith, of Northeast Pennsylvania, was lately awarded the first prize for greatest improvement in writing during the past saiter at Breant's Buffalo (N Y (Baumes Oblige. The price consisted of a very bandsone specimen of pennsibility, ease untel by Wesser H Louinis and Grow W Davis, who are the pennion of the

Did you ever hear a cockney spell saloon? See'e —There's a bess an' a hay an' a bell, two boes an' a ben!—Atlanta (Ga.) Post-Appeal-



A. G. Ward, Union Grove, Iowa, sends a handmely flourished hard N. L. Richmond, Bascom, Indiana, sends seve-

ral creditably written copy slips.

An elegantly written letter comes from S. W. Swank, U.S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Swank, U.S. Treasury, Washington, D. C. J. W. Waterman, Belfast, Maine, sends a package of finely written card specimens and flour ishing.

J. N. Barr, Jersey City, New Jersey, sends a flourished German text alphabet which is credtrable.

J. T. Collins, Utoka, Ontario, encloses a hand somely executed specimen of flourishing and several specimens of copy writing.

several specimens of copy writing.

W. S. Bowman, of Lynn, Massachusetts, sends
a specimen of lettering and a drawing of a very
metistic floral and bird design for album.

U. S. Brewer, Valparaiso, Indiana, encloses two highly artistic specimens of off hand flourishing and several well written card specimens.

A gen of flourishing and an elegantly written letter comes from A A Clark who is teaching at Spenceran Business College, Cleveland, Olio. C. W. Robbins, principal of the commercial department in Christian University, Missouri, sends a gracefully executed specimen of flour

W. H. Gibbs, penman at the Agricultural and Mechannal College, Starkville, Mississippi, encloses several creditable specimens of card writing and lettering

ishine

L. L. Tucker, Providence, Rhode Island, sends an attractive specimen of flourishing in the form of a flourished wreath, in the centre of which is a bird design and old English lettering.

Maywell Kennedy is teaching weiting and hookkeeping at the McDonough Normal, Scienrific and Commercial College, at Macomb, Illinois Mr Kennedy writes a good hand.

II W Wannenweetsch, a student at Saeller's Business College, Baltimore, Meryland, sends a letter written m a good practical hard, and en closes a creditable specimen of flourishing.

F. A. W. Salmon, who is ticket agent and telegraph operator at East Bloomfield Station, Maryland, encloses in a handsomely written letter several bine specimens of card writing

J. R. Goodner, tea-her of permanship in the Mayhem Business. College, Detroit, Michigan, writes an elegant business letter, in which he embess several specimens of graceful off-hand flourishing and business writing.

Extra Copies of the Journal

will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.

Editors Penman's Art Journal.

DEAR Six;—Will you please give me your idea in regard to the respective position of the Eng lish and American system of holding the pen; the English holding the middle finger straight against the pen, and the American letting it drop down. Respectfully,

As to which of the above mentioned methods of holding the pen is preferable, depends upon what movement is employed; where the finger movement is used, a more free and easy action will be obtained by bringing the end of the noidle against the pen-holder, but when either the wrist or arm movements are used, less is a quired of the finger, and the more easy method of holding the pen by dropping the middle finger may well be adopted

THE PANASA'S ART JOURNAL for March opens with the seventh number of D. T. Amer's "Lessons in Practice Writing," and the stress which this chief among attoite pennen here lays upon the advantages of systematic plainness in business writing would surprise those who know him only through his artiste pen work. Lyman D Smith contributes an article on "Form and Movement in Writing," in which some of the leading features that have of late worked themselves in of pennascipi," in which some with self-region that we have no doubt a now-paper war will be the result. The Jon is and other coil early are no pairs to make the publication a valuable and only for the artistic in pennascip, but for improvement and excellence in plain lousiness writing. To those particularly who wish to acquire not make the publication of the properties of the properties of the province of the provinc

An ink is popular in Paris, termed by the Parisians "Landler Ink." This is a lading mix mituded for tender correspondence of a dubious character. All traces of it disappear completely in a month's time, or at about the same date, Crimenton's moreover, at these characters with the consequence of the property of those years and the same date, Crimenton's undergoen at thange Such ink here been used in signing bonds, 10 U's, and similar documents, with consequences that can better be imagined than described. They are made of an acqueous solution of the folding of starch.

Ames' Compendium

of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship is designed especially for the use of professional penmen and artists. It gives an unusual number of alphabets, a well graded series of practical exeres, and specimens for off-hand flourishing, and a great number of specimen sheets of engrossed title-pages, resolutions, certificates, memorials, etc. It is the most comprehensive, practical, useful, and popular work to all classes of professional penmen ever published. Sent, st-paid, to any address on receipt of \$4.50, or as a premium for a club of 12 subscribers to the

The following are a few of the many flattering notices from the press and patrons:

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We believe this work will more fully meet the ants of all classes of penmen and lovers o fine art than any other book ever published. I is more than a summary of all the works hereto fore published pertaining to ornamental peaman ship.—Star of Hope, Williamsport, Pa.

It gives us all the old chiragraphic effects and new patterns. Whoever wishes to learn the mystery of fine and heavy lines, flourishes, and all wonderful pen arabes; pes will find as much as he is likely to master. —Xew York Tribune.

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It presents a series of remarkably fine pen drawings, and for those seeking to do fine pen work this book will be of great assistance.— House keeper's Computation, New York.

The entire volume is a model of beauty, and deserves the admiration and esteem of all who appreciate perfect pennan-hip at its proper word.—Daily Telegram, New York.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be in advance of all the works on the subject ever produced. No pennin or student can afford to be without it.—The Pennun's Help.

The work is got up in neat and classic style, and is valuable to artists generally for its artistic merit and designs.—The Mothers' Maga-

st complete and practical work on practical and arnamental peninanship we have ever seen,— Elizabeth (N. J.) Duily Journal.

It is one of the finest publications of this class which has ever come under our notice.— The Manufacturer and Builder.

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Teonsider your Guars sorry a caluable contribution to the list of pennan-hip publications; one which partly exhibits, not only the author's telent, but the prevailing taste and genius of air times $-P \circ g \cap H \cap C$. Spencer, Washington, B. C.

It is a work of great practical merit, peculiarly a lapted for the use of perment and artists, covers the field of pen art more fully than a other work 1 have ever examined.—Prof. 7h. B. Holbear, New York.

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The above cut represents the title page of the work, which is 11 x 14 in size

I cannot express my opinion. I can only say it is *immense*, and no progressive penman in Americe can afford to the without it.—Prof. L. Asire, Red. Wing, Minn.

It contains an almost endless collection of designs adapted to the practical department of ornamental permanship.—Prof. A. H. Hinman. I expected to see a very valuable work. It reatly exceeds my highest expectations.—Prof. F. R. Southern, San Francisco. Cal.

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It is certainly the book of all books upon the art of penmanship.—Prof. G.C.Stockwell, Newark, N. J.

It is remarkable for its scope, variety, and originality.—Praf. C. C. Curtis, Minneapolis, Minn.

It is the best known work on penmanship pub-shed.—Prof. Uriah McKee, Oberlin (College) Ohio.

I find it even more than I anticipated, which as something excellent.—G C.Cunnon, Boston.

It is a work worthy of high esteem among artists.—Prof. M.E. Blackman, Worcester, Mass. It is a work that no penman in the land should be without.—Prof. E.L.Burnett, Elmira, N.Y. It surpasses my most sanguine expectations. raf. J. R. Goodier, Columbus, Ohio.

It has enabled me to do more and better work.

-Edwin Brower, Hartford, Conn.

The Compendium is a beautiful thing.—Prof. D. L. Musselmun, Quincy, Ill.

It is a perfect model of penwork.—F. H. Wa-ters, Garrettsville, Ohio.

How to Get up Writing Classes. A correspondent asks: "What is the proper way to get up a writing class, by canvassing from

house to house, visiting the public schools or both? The best method will differ according to the eputation, taste and peculiar ability or accom-

plishment of the person endeavoring to get up the class,

Persons with fine address and great plausibil ity and a taste not repugnant to doing so will do well, and probably the best to cauvass for pupils Others whose forte is in their ability to execute specimens, and write effective circulars might do best by exhibiting specimens and a liberal distri bution of circulars. We should by all means advise visiting the public schools, and the endeavor to collist not only the teachers, but th school officers in the interest of the class, and if practical, secure the use of a public sheloud room in which to give the instruction; really meritorious teachers will seldom fail to do se We know some teachers who make use of all the above named methods, and who seldom fail of securing large classes.

The Cincinnati Fommerolul is sugastic over the Concord "School of Philosophy." It was a "A plain man, coming upon it unexpectedly, night fancy he had got aroung a precions pack of lumatics, but he would be awailly mistaken. The munic he would be able to get loose his the mounts he would be able to cut how his syntheses of thought from the abunduations of their historic wappage, and rise dishertically of the sense perception that his own rationality rested upon infinite mediation, that blessed mo-ment he would see that here were the heains of the world summered down into a compound unc-ture."

A Few Apt Definitions.

Tennyson can take a worthless sheet of paper Tennyson can take a worthless sheet of paper and by writing a poem on it make it work \$5,000. That's genius. Mr. Vanderbilt can write worth \$5,000,000. That's ceptial. And the United States Government can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp upon it an 'eagle bath' and "Twenty Dollars." That's money. The mechanic can take the material convey. The mechanic can take the material "eagle brd" and "twenty Donars, anna-money. The mechanic can take the material worth \$50 and make it into a watch worth \$100. That's skill. The merchant can take an article worth 25 cents and sellito you for \$1,00. That's business. A lady can purchase a comfortable boinest for \$10, but prefers to pay \$100 for one because it is more stylish. That's 6offshenes. The ditch digger works ten hours a day and showest our theyeor four tone of cent for \$1. shovels out three or four tons of earth for \$1,

A Pod Full of P's

We do not know to whom to credit the follow-ing, but it contains truth as well as alliteration: "Proverbind philosophy. Persons who patronize papers should pay prountly, for the pecuniary prospapers-should jay promptly, for the pecuniary pros-pects of the press have a peculiar power in jush-ing forward public prosperity. If the prince is paid promptly, and his pocket-book its kept plethoric, by prompt paying patrons, he puts his per to his paper in peace; his paragraphs are more punigent and pointed, he points his pletures of passing events in more pleasing culors, and the more pringer.

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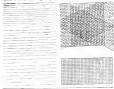
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nt judges of Writing Inka.

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in saying that the link purchased from you at various
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for some time past, and find them good for
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> Lessons in Practical Writing. . No. IX



We are asked by a member of our class if he may not drop the pen holder below the knuckle joint while writing. We are pleased to have this question come to us and would be pleased to have others come. It is the interested and thinking pupil who asks questions. Especially is this tire ca when their question requires to

be written and sent through the mail. In an swer to the question we would say that we b to assume that most of our pupils, notwithstand ing all we may say about the muscular and arm movement, will continue to write with the finger movement; it is used generally in mir public schools and by the great majority of those who write, and very few practicing by themselves will acquire or even comprehend the muscular movement. For a free and rapid finger movement the position of the pen as given above is the best possible, but when one acquires the unu-cular movement and uses it stantly, less is required of the lingers and the holder may then, and we would advise, that it be dropped below the knuckle-joint, as it will be held with less effort, and from having a diminished angle or slope the pen will glide much more easily upon the paper.

Another pupil asks why the small r and s are allowed to necupy more space than the other contracted letters? This is because the shoulder of the r and the tip of the s are more projections and if brought within the space of the other contracted letters, they will appear by contrast quite diminutive in size,

The following copy may be practiced as the

Summer

Penmanship.*

Prom Dean's Analytical timide to the Art of Pen-ship, published in New York in the year 1807.

"Sin quid anvi-ti sectius islis Candidus unperti , si non, his utere mees

The remote antiquity, indispensable benefit, and when gracefully and correctly executed, just admired beauties of the art of writing, cannot tail to recommend it to the particular attention of an enlightened public.

No one denies its importance in the busy pheres of life; and so intimately is it connected with the attainment of polite and useful knowledge, that wherever science is cultivated, it is sarrly considered an essential introductory acquisition. Professional and commercial char acters, not only, but all ranks and conditions of acters, not only, but all ranks and conditions of non, derive from it incalcabled arbatages. It is to this ine-timable art, that we are inducted for the learning of former ace, with the life-orth-of it as a vehicle of public information, was then super-sched in a measure by the invention of printing still, as a safe and convenient medium of private communication that his interest cities of individuals or communities; the blessings of which it gives rise, exceed all imagination. Nothing families a surve suferguard to the honorized than a finely engreen piece of per-meters are the survey of the contraction of the properties. banking and commercial interests of 83 trengainst torgeties, than a findy engrave piece of per-mandips, accompanied with elegant and gran-ful decorations, intricately average and a killfuller to the second property of the second property of the present the skill and destrict requisite to a com-plete imination and the probability is, that non-hers, from this circumstance along, are deterred from an understang, fraught with week michine-pablic prosperity. In fine, as a machine crasses to move when a necessary spring of motion is removed or destroyed, cirilized acciety, with-out the art of string, sould reside, and including together with the relined and tender relations of polished life, would be speedly assected by the polished life, would be speedily succeeded by the vagrancy, indolence, and tarbarity, of the savage

The art of Writing, is called Chiregraphy; fine Pennanship is sometimes berned Calligraphy, Shorthand, such yeraphy; and Severe Writing, C. yphography; and Severe Writing, C. yphography; If you know anything better than this, kindly binpart, f, if not, use the present system.

Penmanship, however beneficial, is pechaps of all other arts, the most neglected, beyond what is necessary for ordinary occasions; notwith standing, none is more susceptible of genuine or nament, and real perfection; or affords a more ample acope for the display of genins and correct taste.

omplete and finished piece, is calculated to high pleasure to every mind, that has abili-A complete and finished prece, is some private in the high pleasure to every mind, that has ability to discriminate between an ingenious cut and a casual dash of the pen; or can perceive the heusties of form and disposition, in a wild but harmonious order of flourishes and decorations.

harmonious order of flourished and necorations. Regularity and variety, are recknowed the chief sources of beauty in figure; but it is certain, that in the exhibition of these two powerful principles, to the hest advantage, pennanship may

ples, to the meaning the superintity, and uncentested superintity.

The waving line of Hogarth may be dispersified. by a masterly pennan, in such diversified and graceful forms, as to excite the admiration, even of the most careless observers; and many objects of nature, may also be represented to a degree of exactness, not to be surpassed by any other

of exactness, not to be surpassed by any other at:
When we consider the companitive exec, with
When the considerate its attained in other arts,
the water of this will proportionably increase.
In the kindred art of drawing, an exact resem-blance of the original is produced by reiterated touches of the pencil, and frequent revision. In mechanics, there are the same extrantage of a slow and gradual progress; nor is prove behind-land in this respect. The part run yla y saide his composition for a month then, remoining the subject. The proper the proper is the property of the the subject removes the works, supply deficient. show and gradual progress; nor is poesy behind-limid in this respect. The poet may by a side bis composition for a month or longer time, without any knowned from the production of the progress of the production of the statement of senting many the production of the production of the statement of the production of the production of the statement of the production of the production of the statement of the production of the production of the statement of the same hiral are respired, as the carrier of conception, and such command of the pra, at the same hiral are respired, as the cashed hiral three productions of the production of the pro

true source of failure is the mole of Instruction. In the present day, the art is acquired by in-latation alone. The primordials, or geomals of it, are but imperfectly unfolded to the spouthful office of the properties of the sum of the properties of the sum of the properties of the land. Thus, the powers of genits are locked up, and the edge cell, became (for can initiate to perfection, and the knowledge acquired after this manner, is precisely the same as that of one perfecting in an equalitative with geometry, who knows not a single action or principle one single action or principle one single action or principle one to a single action or principle one to a single action or principle one of the card delinest something like a triangle, or parallelogram.

The inconveniences of the current method of instruction, are completely obviated upon the analytical plan. This resolves the art into its

pure and original principles-Principles found ed on the nicest discriminations of taste, and jure and original principles—Principles Gouni-elo on the nicest discriminations of taste, and calculated to restrain that arbitrary practice, and to prevent those deviations of captice so inimical to the elegance and utility of "trilag. The letters of the alphatet are thereby reluced, a practical application; and the papil is theore conducted by regular and steady advances, to the most complex and refleed ornaments. That se-critacy of conception and corresponding motion or the pen, that command of the hand, which is accessary to combet it showly and correctly, and to accompany the command of the hand, which is accessary to combet it showly and correctly and to accompany the command of the hand, which is the common way, are the certain and natural ef-fects of a due attention to a few fundamental rules. and the like

rules.

Habits of effentinacy, stiffness, and the lik however firmly fixed, are effectually conqueree and followed by a surprising manual facility a forming the most correct, maculine and he at ful strokes. There is another important oderar ful strike. There is another buportant outran-tage resulting from this plan, which deserves to be mentioned. The art is acquired in a very in-considerable portion of time; whereas, in ordinary cases, climate a proper part of the property of the property of the property of the property cases, the property of the property of the property fore they can write a moderate or even intelliga-ble band. Being pre-eminently calculated, there-fore, to promote the public good, it deservedly fore, to promote the public good, it deservedly process, as a sure guide to first principles in sub-percis of speedlation, is abundantly sanctioned by successful experiment. The wild funcies of the Stagarite, would, it all probability, sutil more than the property of the first property of the super-porty of the property of the times, devoted. minds of mon, had not the illustrious bacon, dis-regarding the files prejudices of the times, developed, by that seems, the genuine principles of philosophy. A floud of light then tunet in apon the world, which has increased to a perfect day, and liberts, it may be foodly anticipated, that an onlist period, the art of writing, by a gener-ous patronage of a systems so obviously eligible, will arrive at a celebrity inferior to none of the politic account from the properties of the pro-position of the properties of the pro-tinct of the properties of the present publication is to simplify the art of writing, to elecidate its principle, and by laying those a compensions et orines, to place it within the reach of those, preclude them from the advantages of the best matter; to assist pursues and eachers, who have

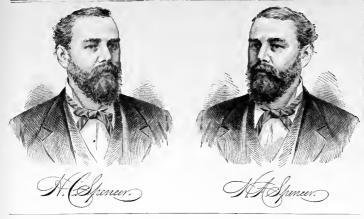
previous them from the advantage of the best insister; to assist quertes and teachers, who have not made writing a study, yet who, from notives of convenience and a regard to public utility, find it necessary to teach it along with other branches of elastication.

If the property of th

ment, that the greatest lattine is given for display of genius; for whoever has seen the best performances of this kind, must confess that they exhibit many pleasing pictures, and discover a very great whose of ingenuity and desterity; not only in the wild, yet heautiful order of fourishes, but also in the artful manner of arranging the different properties. out a the shap, we the common error of molecules, the common control is the shap of the common control for the common com

S ire in its flight, though swift as explet' wings. The p-n commands, and the bold figure springs; While the slow penell's discontinued pass. Bepeats the stroke, but cannot reach the grace.





We are quite sure that our readers will share our satisfaction at being able to present in these columns the portraits of two of the famed Spencer brothers, since, by beholding the por-traits they can much better appreciate the anecdote related of these gentlemen in the March number of the Journal. We here re peat it.

WHICH WAS WIDER.

WHITH WAS WHITH,

"Theny C, and Harvey A. Spaness, of Washington, B. C, are twin borthers, and six closely resemble each other in their books and personal appearance as to be distinguished only by very infinited equipations. Henry has been a few quest visitor st, and is well-kinown to all the Soulif for several years, was entirely unknown to any of them; recently the two visited New York, and of course, as all good premier do, honored our sanctine with a call. By pregaring nature, persons, Aci, settled a few moments in advance, greeting all after the general and grareful manner of his self-known bendler, and was in from received with all the presently in cuous Henry. Our reduces may imagine, but we must be sexused from any attempt at describing, the peeding visages and exclamations which greefel them?."

The two borders are man assessment in con-

The two brothers are non associated in co

ducting the Spencerian Business College, Wash ington, D. C., and for many years have been among the most noted and popular instructors in the "true Spencerian" in the country. fact the Sagneer Brothers, including the conally famous Lyman P. also of Washington, Platt R of Cleveland, Ohio, and Robert C. of Milwankee, Wis , possess a fame as authors and teachers of writing more to be envied than any other equal number of pennion in the world. The father, P. R. Spences was first among the penmen of his day and generation and all five of his sons and several daughters seem to have inherited the full measure of his artistic go and what is rarely the case, the sons have or sumed the labor begins by the father, and added new fame and new lustre to the name of

During the past year the Brothers H C & A, have been instrumental in organi the city of Washington an association known as the "Chirographic Club," which has for its object the cubivation of a taste for and popularize writing as an accomplishment. The club has become quite popular and very redly, through the efforts of W. H. President of Sadler's Bryant & Stratton Busines College of Baltimore, Md., the Brothers have isted in organizing a similar club in that city, respecting which we copy the following from the Baltimore papers.

THE CHIBOGRAPHIC CLUB

The closing everieses of the Baltimore Chino-graphic Club took place at the Bryant, Stratton and Sodder Basineses College hast evening. The first and last specimens of the charcography of the members of the charcography of the members of the charcography of the members of the charcography of Prof. II E. Shepherd, Superintendent Baltimore schools, James R. Webster, superintendent of commercial department, Baltimore City College. H E Shepherd, Superintendent Baltmore schools; James R. Webster, superintendent of commercial department, Baltimore City College; John B Piet, the well-known book-elber; George N M. Kenzie, bardware merchant, and John Ryan, type foundry — Prot. Shepherd presented the report on behalf of the cononitree remark-ing that a very current and thorough examina-ment of comparison of specimen had been made, and that on account of the great progress exhibited, it had been difficult to arrive at de-cisions. He reported, however, highest excel-lence in permanship by Mr. B. Scollins, great-est progress among halfers by Miss Saille L. Norris, greatest progress among gendlemen by ext progress among ladies by Miss Saliie L. Norris, greatest progress among gentlemen by Mr. R. W. Tate. The members of the com-mittee each in turn briefly addressed the club, congratulating them upon the advancement which had been made in practical permanship, reflecting great credit upon the Speacer broth-ers, instructors of the clob, and all the ladies and gentlemen who had enjoyed the advantages of the cubic of training. The homeboos of his and gentlemen who had empoyed the advantage of the course of training. The nembers of the club reported and manimously adopted resolutions highly complimentary to the Spence brothers, Prof. W. H. Patrick and the Bryant Stratton and Sadler Rusiness College.—Bullimer amer. American of May 4th, 1881.

THE BALCIMORS CHIROGRAPHIC CACS

at its closing exercises last evening reported and unanimously adopted the following reso-

tions: Whereas the Baltimore Chirographic Club wing been established through the enterprise the Bryant, Stratton & Sadler Business Colof the Bryant, Stratton & Sadler Business Col-lege; and whereas to them we are indebted for scenring the services of the Spencer Bros, originators and founders of Chirographic Clubs, originators and founders of Chirographic Chib who have fully demonstrated by the results of tained in this club that the art of writing can I well leatned in a short course of lessons und their skillful management, be it, Risolved, That we heartily recommend it

system of permanship as presented by spencer brus, not only for its simplicity scarty, but for its facility of easy and i

on. Resource, that we tener our thanks to the Spencer Bros, for their uniform courtesy and kindness, and cordially recommend them to all who destre to improve their handwriting as in-structors of the highest skill and most unpar-

Cuas. E. Parii, Chairman, WW. N. HAYAL,
E. H. BRAD,
JOHN W. WERH,
LEVS FALLIN, President B. C. C.
WW. H. THOMAS, Ju., Secretary B. C. C.

The examining committee decided manif is that the members of the club who were had writers at the beginning of the course had become good, and those who were good writers at the beginning had greatly improved their writing during the sixteen lesson:

Prot. Jas. R. Webster, of the examining mittee, who has been the professor of book-keeping and penmanship in the Baltimore City College for twenty-seven years, stated in his remarks that during all the years of his protessional experience he had never had such a logh degree of satisfaction as in the exa tion of the specimens of penmanship exhibiting

the improvement made by the members of the more Chirographic Club-that he had never seen any improvement equal to it. He also said, "The Spencer Brothers may put that feather in their cap and wear it. I know not how I could give them a better one

Such an endorsement from Prof. Webster from his long and successful career as a commercial teacher, is of high authority.

We have before us a long list of the most flattering testimonials bestowed upon the Spencer Bros. by distinguished patrons of their Washington College, which we would gladly cony had we the space; but we are sure that no reader of the Juggan, needs to read testionials of these gentlemen in order to ascribe to them the highest merit and fame as authorand instructors.

Write for the Journal.

Brother Penmen:- I have a few questions to usk, which I wish you would read slowly and consider there one at a time. Will you look back at the short-lived pennen's papers which have existed the past fifteen years, and compare them with the Pesmas's Aur Joursal,? Hanot the JOURNAL for surpassed all previous efforts? Has not Mr. Ames given to the profession the ablest conducted, the most elevating, instructive, and the only permanent paper? Ha he not done grandly in hartling against the weak faith in pennen's papers and fairly lived down the belief that a penman's paper could not be reliable and permanent? Has he not done nore than any penman in opening up to his brethren a view of the higher departments of pen-art, and has he not done grandly in laying upon our tables in illustration and premiums a great mass of the richest and most artistic di signs ever published? Did you ever get up a paper the size of the Jorgs are and if so do you envy Mr. Ames the great task imposed upon him each month? And yet, considering all that Mr Ames is doing and has done, some complain that the Journal is div; and why? Are we not, as penmen, more to blame than Brother Ames Can be do more? Should we not act as burtleers, sharpen our pencils, jot down our experiences and send copy for the Joi anal? we meet as penmen we are the he t of tellows in the world, why can't we be so through the Jour-NALY Ames needs help, and in serving us has he not proven tried and true? When convention we all want to toot our little horns and we all wish what was being said by others was written so that we could read it at our homes. The Joersan is the best possible place for live teachers to give their ideas. In it there is always an audience embracing the whole of all that are awake in our profession, and many of our tellow pennien have become well known and are filling warm places in om hearts through their liberal acticles written for the Journal, and what we all want is to find out who are the good tellows in our eraft. end let us all prove that we are not solfish but liberal hearted tellows gladly willing to give our experiences. By so doing we will all feel better and greatly assist our overworked triend Am-

A H HISMAN

The Permanence of Penmanship BY PAUL PASTNOR

Every now and then some new invention is brought before the public which is intended to "take the place of the pen." Ink pencils, stylographic pens, type writers, caligraphs, etc., have followed each other in rapid succession, and ionowed each other in (api) decession, and there is no telling how many new candidates for popular favor will start up within the next few years. "Improvement" is tampant just now, and the inventor has to rack his brain to keep up with the popular demand for novelty.

But one thing at least is certain. Perman

ship cannot be improved off the face of the earth. And why? Because it is one of the immortal arts; it embodies the true esthetic principle; it is not utilitarian merely, but refining, Type-writers and ink pencils may relieve it its drudgery; may supersede the pen as an in-strument of manual labor; but no innovation can affect penmanship as an art. There the products of the masters will always rank as far above mere mechanical products as paintings above chromos, and marble statues above plaster-of-Paris easts. No artist penman need fear that his profession will ever be a sincerno There is as much inherent value, as much ideal beauty, in a fine work of the pen, as in the ere, ations of brush or chisel, and people are beginning to realize it-as witness the unparalleled success of this Jounnal, Thirty years ago there was no room for pennunship as an art; it was cultivated mainly as an auxiliary ortainaent, useful for a business man and a copyist, but of no real esthetic value. Behold the change to-day! Thousands of artists all over the land are devoting themselves to pennantship as a profession. They do not merely devote a few months to the acquirement of a good book keeping or transcribing hand, but throw themselves heart and mul into the good work of elevating and improving their art. Nor do they lack encouragement. True excellence neve goes unrewarded. Their creations are sought after by people of culture, as the exponents of a after by people at culture, as the exponents of a new art. In must an elegant musicant coding you will see hund-outely framed and hung in a completions place upon the well, the produc-hedre was there a more encouraging outlook for the permanence of permanelyli. As on art it has improved wonderfully during the past decade, and can well affort to redgin its mucely access sory and terilibrating positive to the cultigrand, or better the contract of the cultivation of the cultivation of the better for the cultivation of the cultivation of the better for the cultivation of the cultivation of the better for the cultivation of the cultivation of the better for the cultivation of the cultivation of the cultivation of the better for the cultivation of the cultivation of the cultivation of the better for the cultivation of the cultivation of the cultivation of the better for the cultivation of the better for the cultivation of the cultivati hereafter invented

hereaure novement. Whatever may be the fate of the penson one, the future of the pensorines is bright indeed, their future of the pensorines is bright indeed. Bis displaced and fax Angelo are yet to content of the state of the Pensorine of the state of the Pensorine of the state of the stat Whatever may be the fate of the pen-drudge, the future of the pen-virtuoso is hondering ext foodt but that he is the coming Pennam, the genius whose head shall strike the stars! It is this generous, unbounded variansiasm that has produced the musterpieces of the old atta—a hy-not in the new art? Pennamship is on her way to the front. Let then the no taint hearts now "Onward" is the word—be it be the deed! ----

The New Spencerian Compendium.

By all who knew him, Father Spencer was be-loved for his large heartedness and his williamness sist all who loved penmanship. Aside from the beautiful system which he developed his personal qualities attached many to him who test it next to a crime to be other than loval to all that was Spencerian. Believing that nature will out in time, we have been looking for years tor the sons to exhibit that same desire to elevate and perpetuate the art Spencetian that was shown ly Father Spencer; at last the time has come. Through years of effort the Spencer Sons have kept in the front rank as pen-actists, and through the study of all that was artistic, have developed a conception of the true and beautiful to a high a conception of the true and beautiful to a high degree. Under the beat of Mr. Lyman P. Syme-cer, the king of personicists, the Syme-eira ma-thors are engaged upon a work which will prove a towering monument or their fame. Through the assistance of blehess, the greatest of accura-te engayers, the Spencers are pre-ording to the assistance of blehess, the greatest of accura-tate engayers, the Spencers are pre-ording to the substance of the specimens of the contribution of the substance of the specimens of the substance of which the highest skill can produce. In the "New Spencerian Compensions" may be found a "Permant's Eradises" where the eve may forst and the mind gon implained from fault-tes forms. As compared to this, all other con-tention of the substance of the substance of the contribution. The Spenceria is not present soft the most heuritial and accurate of anything were hefore produced in series, yet the compact. still the most beautiful and accurate of anything over hefure produced in script, yet the compen-dium cuts bows from measured forms and seems in lines and better. Triple in the search of the hineself more gravally than to the composition, nor fail to feel that the Spencerian anthous are doing a work of great value to the profession, and credit to themselves. A H. Hissain,

WHITEING.

number and Art learsther week Were factors of thy birth The spark of feel's divinite Lit up thy soul of worth.

or from out her transce

Her riched down trought, Art from her alchemy of grace Her richet trought we ight

From wealth of low and wealth of grave Sprang forth a prince of arts With cord electre binding close A universe of hearts.

Along the magic of the length Our world from equest at will From cline to clime, from sea to its living pulse doth thrill,

The currents of its to ing the sk With testing, bounding its the noncortelity of thought Doth arge along its wirth

Exernal me feduce of soul, for depend feeling alrung, With all their sub-mess and swells, both the lin the settinger

Lornal cuttle in the Both found a deathly says be treasuries of earth and heave ill neath the gitte repoles.

Thy to no to home countile great and blow the hughlest slave. Los rate moderns the dustern Then twingst for the brave.

Inc. sees of compace, fire of t orb, the lottile is of faith, Thy re-ords keep on golden page Beyond the blight of death.

The moldeness of thought and deed,
the mole ty of worth,
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Leonar with to heaven didly feeling thish Forump 1 to record ,

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We see a letter of the second of the second

Educational Notes

THE PENMANS OF ART JOURNAL

CONNUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT MAY BE ADDRESSED TO R F. KELLEY, 205 SECADWAY. NEW YORK. BRIEF EDGI STIONAL STEWS SOLICITED.

Columbia College professora receive a highest salaries in the profession, ranging to \$3,300 to \$7,500

Yale College began conferring degrees in 1702 nd since that time has given them to 11,039 idividuals, exclusive of 923 honorary degrees. Last year's income at Girard College, a Philadelphia, amounted to \$256,793.

Mr. Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, has given \$150,000 to the University of Pennsyl-vania, to found a department to instruct young men in the theories and principles of luminess — N. F. School Journal.

Johns Hopkins University has made important changes in the anal college curriculum. It has no fixed period at time for attaining to the de-quere of V. By het confers a whan the requisite standard of scholarship is reached, be the time longer or horter. It is stated that there are now on the tolls of the University, eight goods of the college of the state of the college of the c longer or shorter. It is stated that there are now on the rolls of the University, eight gradu-ates of other colleges who are receiving in-true tion for which a generation ago they would have gone to Germany.—X O Christian Advocate,

Miss Helen Taylor, step-daughter of the late Miss Helen Taylor, step-daughter of the late John Stuart Mil, has for three years been a member of the Loudon School Board. She is again a candidate, and with her. Mrs. Lucus, a sister of John Bright.—Post.

Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's youngest son, has been opening a collegiste establishment at Sheffield hearing his name. On the lumners preceding him he was styled the "Scholar Prince."

Lightning caught and tamed by Franklin Taught to read and write, and go on errands, by Morse Started in the Foreign Trade by Field Cooper & Co., with Johnny Bull and Brother Jonathan as special partners—Journal of the Telegraph.

Telegraph.

The English language is full of paradoxes. The English language is full of paradoxes. "Show me a fire, for I am wet," said a travelet, "Show me a fire, for I am wet," said a travelet, "Shring me also a jug of ale, for I am of g. "Yes," he replied. "Dut I am uging very 1 fact." Ver, "The replied." Dut I am uging very 1 fact." Wet, "I be replied. That I am uging very 1 fact." But I am a single of a many is sure lo make the first paradoxide and the single of a many fact of the single of the s

"There is foom at the top," the S mor said, As he placed his hand on the Up-shinah's head -Fz.

Wr B.: "Prof, are these gas-received gradu-ated?" Prof D.: "They should be; they have been here more than four years." — Queen's College Journal.

"Can I give my son a college education at home?" says a proud and anxions father "Cer-tandy," replies an expert who knows all about it "All you want is a baseball guide, a racing shell, and a few packages of cigarettes,"

"Would you say," asked Professor Steams," ould rather walk, or "I had rather walk," I would say," replied the smart, bad hoy, " ad rather ride, most emphaticalls," And had rather was marked three helow zero, with cloudy or partly clearing weather. - Burlington Hawkeye

Many forms of sick excuses have been handed to the faculty, but a recent one completely para-lyzed a Yale professor: "Prof. X : Please excus-

Duffs College.

To above cut is purtroughaved from original copy executed by Professor V Commercial Culture, Pittsburg, Pa

While was claims the interest of the other Princes, Leopold devotes his intellect to works

The American Sonday-school Union have acted 121 schools in the Indian Territory,

Mrs. Garfield is said to the the first of mu Presidents wives who rould converse intelligi-lity with the Foreign Munisters in the court languages of Europe — X. Y. School Journal.

Before calling your triend "tony" it would be well to look in Webster, to judge of the appropriateness of the term.

appropriateness of the term.

The number of volumes in the National Lib-nary of Paris is 2,078,000, in the library of the Batish Massam, I bunguan, and in that of the Astrona, 30,000 and 25,000 manuscripts—Ohio Educational Monthly

The new High School building in Boston

Thirteefive States are repts centred among Michigan Functiony's LAON students, because Exclaimly Pressa, Japan, Burnath, Brusan, the Beramdus, and the perameter of that no Quetoe, and New Braneswick. June risety Press.

transcends. In the rectify Press.

8) pelices been taken at Harvard College in
which the originary distribution of a Harvard kig slating
which is designed to totally in a principle distribution.

1) performs the beings and the rule of please of
Earts a index will be placed on some committer and there will be pure officers, a speaker and
consists.

The descending the greatest and the unal reco-lution in a short like very sen as stoudy taking place to the agency of science. Such a taking place to the agency of science. Such a taking and the state of the sent and the state of the science and other state of the sent and thing table in the state of the sent and thing table in the sent and the sent and the science who is a sent and thing table in the sent and the se

The wise and with T ones. Furlar on a well said. A good schoolmaster studieth his scholars' nature as carefully as they their books.

my absence from college duties last Monday and Tuesday - I was confined to my room by s asick ness." - Vale Record,

Never address your conversation to a person engaged in boung up a column of figures. There's nothing so deal as an adder V. Y.

East Wess Prosignsh to Sentax, the collec-tutes, "See you teach at Harvard! That most be so delightful, Fine vie. But when I should be trightened to death to meet any of the students, with both above therein languages at their with both above the large with the students, with his at all? "Very seldom speak it?" and Syn tax, in a dreamy way, "There! I know they doin!," canding of Mass Profitude. "What I am gauge the three peak most, W. Suntax, Greek or Latin, or—" "Shing," replied the more, with he onle simple A. N. Tythica.

Mixed Mathematics —Given A donkey engine find its horse power —Polytechnic

The little Eskeno children are said tallearn to end easily, though they have such words as kasuerfless (kangitallunarnarysok " to wiestle

A log boy in a country school defied the teacher to make him spell a word. The word was worlow, and, to illustrate it, the teacher threw the big boy plu op through it. Some trachers are very panes taking with their pupils

Tre Us). In a primary solving war more pupils, and a primary solving ago, the teacher undertook for course to be pupils and say of the uses of the toolers. She were on the black-board "Bird'smeet," and, "What is that has "User a shart primary, a yone, so of the Enersial Teles pred out, "Plaze, making for the bard of thoses on."

"Avalumated you say discovered spenth gray ity on getting into his both, why had the principle never occurred to him fielding?" "Perhaps this was the first time he ever took."

The Mysters Of The Stars (Stella Residen, Vassar, '84, less just been relating some astonading astronomical fact and discuss."

A Dulston Shorman ("meyer went in for the sort of thing, you know," "I "leve has one coaffind out how large and how far away the Starage, but, by dow! I don't quite see how they ever found out their names," " Columb's Specialism."

To Vassar there wont from SUL in a Valazibingly board, but I be wess French, Latin and Greek Sto bearned not to speak.

Rut she made an a complished comp.

Note Fork Era.

An exchange says of the 600 young failus art sending Vissar College, no two can agree os to what they would do it they saw a bear. They would probably wait and get hugged.

A Michigan farmer writes to the fa alto on Yale, "What are your terms for a year?" And does it cust any extra if my son wants to real and write, as well as row a boat?" University,

Satisfactory explanation: "Why were you late this morning, siry" said the Gacher, raths, sharply, "Well, sir, you see, I be not but at little fellow next above to us was you to have a dressing down with a hid could, and set I wanted to hear him how!,"—Bioton Tremeript

[For several of the "Notes" an 1"I' meles" is thus and the preceding another of the ferry town are indebted to Mr. E. R. St. D. Ambersthing, Ont 1 - En

What is Practical Education. By PROP. W. BESSELL, CARRILLAND

What constitutes a practical education is a problem that receives widely different answers from the man who didn't want los son to stast his time studying geography because he wasn't going to be a suilor, and the metaphysician who deens the solution of the insoluble and the pursuit of the uncatchable the only matters really worthy of a man's attention. To one class of persons only, that is practical in education, which tenches a boy how be can best earn a flying when he is a man. to another class, usually stigmatized by the two disant) practical men as them ists and duction aires, anything is practical that tends to make a non good and happy, in other words, anythin, that develops the faculties, enlarges the mental vision, trains the judgment, and aids a man to rise superior to his surroundings, and draw his cumot destroy and cannot ugare. But an edu eation that aims at this involves an expenditure of time that most boys i must begin and, ta some of that unality which is allumed by the Declaration of Independent, a large proportion of boys could not appropriate even was the time and money at their disposal. For the great majority of luves and girls, education con-sists, and must consist, clocks in that which will make them most billy able to grapple succefully with the active duties and stern a salmes of every day life, then ands of live have many abortive faileres from lack of the should No worder their that the people have become disgusted and discourses dat the none of quirique

systems of education now in a gar, a so col-ly appeal, as that that wise old 8 or 1 to 102 an education that will be of an appeared utility to their children when they are men and women, and it is here to present a 2 theories.

On the reachers of very reine and granthere devolves a great responsibility to making his course of instruction provided as of some real, genome utility to study to 1 do the above all cach one should see to proceed above all cach one should see to proceed a humself in every record. himself in every possible mains. The retrouts will craftly and to a cone or so that these valuable anything or look increasity to so are that knowledge to a size that knowledge to a size thatly and hourly imparting to post

work most meetely hop that no it of people for the people of his it is which not one of dollar to being except yearly continue to grow their to be

Extra Copies of the Journal will be sent free to teach sirs for all at effort ()



Conjus Cortifics Illants

Mornice Paine Ames,

has completed the curse of study prescribed by this Institution and bears a' good moral character In Costinous of which) in have awarded this CHACOMENICAL SE

and affixed our names and the seal of this Institution in the City of Supa

State of California, on this The above cut is photo-engraved, one-half size, from a Diploma, recently got up for Napa Collegiate Institute, Napa, Cab, and is given as a speciment of Diploma work. The original was executed with a pen at the office of the Joraxu. The pen shading around the lettering of the head line, and the finting in the panel, around the word Diploma, was done with our patent T square.

Williams.

Reading an article in an old number of the Album "on teaching penman-hip in the arms soldier experience of the late John D. Williams which perhaps would interest the readers of the JOURNAL, and the fraternity of which he was so ous a member, and by whom his extransduary talents were so universally recog

The early autecedents of Mr. Williams little known to the writer, further than that he was engaged in teaching permanship in one of the business colleges at Pittsburgh, and afterwards in many towns and cities of the country

As the excitements of the war turned much sttestion, for the time being, from educational pursuits of all kinds, Mr. Williams drifted towards Washington City, and in 1863, enlisted as a private soldier in the 2nd Regiment of district volunteers, under command of Colonel O Alexander, who has knully furnished me with the data, from which this brief and imperfeet sketch of that magic wizard of the pen is

With a few fine specimens of off-hand per ork in the way of everlentials, he introduced himself to Colonel Alexander and asked to be detailed to headquarters as a clerk

The Colonel was so charmed with his master skill, and believing that such talent should not be holden in the every day life of a commo soldier in the ranks at once obtained for loss position under Colonel Buggles, Assistant Washington, who had some special work, which required the highest order of cherned ability as a His feats of penmanship in the Wat Department excited much wonder, and his work on the records in that department will always

Soldier Experience of the Late J D remain as a lasting monument to his fame and

After finishing the work assigned to him, he returned to his regiment, and duties as a private soldier, but soon afterwards secured a place at General Augers' Head-Quarters, where he was employed for some time, and was from there transferred to duty with General Slough, Military Governor of Alexandem, Va., where he remained until he was honorably mustered out of

The Colonel of his regiment was presented by the officers and soldiers of his co a set of silver service, and Mr. Williams, in order to maintest his appreciation of the uniform kind ness extended to him by the Colonel, engrossed tation of the service. The erroumstances under which this piece of work was executed made a a marvelors production, as it small arms tent on a mass table without the aid of any instrument except his pen and a small cannels bair brush. The piece, is about 26 by 36 inches, and entiagees a large variety of lettering in curved and straight lines, and for design, and workman-hip will compare favorably with any work of its kind in the country

An amusing incident occurred to him just atter be had finished the above-mentioned work Having bridge photographed, he metamorphoses himself into a new suit of citizens clothes, and started out among his commides in camp to some of the comes. A squad of his regiment, who were considerably under the influence of too a citizen among them putting on airs, one of them quetly came up behind him, and placed stepped in front and giving him a sudden must ent bim head-over-heels into the mud. Poor John presented a comic sight, when he got up, and was only saved from turther indicreties by

informing his assailants that he belonged to the second regiment. He sustained no damage how ever other than a thick coating of the of on his elaborately prepared toilet

Some time after his discharge, from the army, Mr. Williams was engaged by a busi in this city, and during that time the writer hereof received some instruction from him in ornamental pen work, and learned to love lum as a friend and almost worship his talents as a

Added to his skill as a neuman, he to usurpassed genius as a designer. Many pen en have the art of making meat lines, giving to then work an appearance to the eye which is pleasing, but any work prepard by hun stood out boldly and hore the genius in every line and shade

As a teacher he had the ravegift of being able a impact readily much of his knowledge, to the pupil, and many to-day throughout the country indebted to his skill and talent, for position of trust and responsibility

Mr. W. was a man of kindly and gen impulses, and possessed to an enument degree a personal magnetism which never failed to draw warm briends around him wherever he went

Prof. W. Lynn White, Principal of the deals at heart disease on Amil 19th. Prof. White was a penman of rare skill and attain The specimens from his pen which adorn the pages of our setap book are among the very finest that it contains, although we have no personal acquaintance with Mr. skillful work we had come to hold him in bigh esteen. We abstract the following from lengthy obiting notice that appeare I in Portland Daily Standard :

He was born at Barlington, Iowa, in the yer 1810. Came to this country in the year 1815. After completing a common school education in tritice country, be wart. Its it to complete his new coarse. Illuving acquired a result of the constant is a constant property of the constant is a constant property of the constant is great in teaching. He was proprietor of the Matre Bismess College, much date the National Bismess College, and which he was combine ing with great success. His reportation is a improved system of permuteship was such as to severe its rapple promotion, and to altimately place of the above of the constant of the constant in the consta Recently symptoms of the heart usessee no, to develop in his system, and he appeared to he premountions that he was going to dementioned these feelings to certain of his invidide friends at different times. Similar took a walk with his wife for a few how the work of the property of the control of the cont When they returned, he field his wite that his coming departure was at hand and he must be down to the She tried to rally hun, tou at his sequest assisted thin to undersex and go to bed. Soon after she went out of the room to prepare something to eat. She was not out more than five minutes when she returned and found him five minutes when she returned and found him

five minutes when she returned and found and immurable and dead. Prof. Whate sphace in this city will be hard to till. He was a genial, whole-souled man, large hearted and generous to a fault. To his wife and handly be was a kind and gentle husband and tather and his loss will be irreparable.

When Subscribtions May gegin

or time since and inclusive of September 1877 All the back numbers from that date with the four premiums will be sent for \$3.00. All the numbers of 1880 and 1881, with either the premiums will be sent for \$1.75. A of our premiums for \$2.00.





Granden xxx. Returnes of therit, Conds, Letter Bill Bonds &c. Also and Karps

of while plates including PONTRAIS BY WINGS, LANDSCAPTS AC This is dene by a new and wallent Thelegraphic process by which for simile copies of our drawings are trans fored to stem, and printed by Sithegraphy, et to includ relief plates, and printed upon, accommon fires! the same as and in connection with type; of which this is a specimen!

- This is the Cheapest and Best Method in Use

for fromfil, wenemical and satisfictory execution of the above named lines of work!

U Estimates made and specimens hunished on request.



piriones TESTIMONIALS, CERTIFICATES AND REWARDS OF MERIT.

Executed withapin D.T.Ames

SIZE OF ORIGINAL 18 x 22 INS

Ames' Compendium of Practical and Ornamental Pennar-ship is designed especially for the use of professional pen-It gives an unusual number of alphabets, a well graded series of practical excises, and specimens for off-hand florishing and a great number of specimen sheets of engrossed tale pages, resolutions, vertificates, memorials, etc. It is the most comprehensive, practical, useful, and popular work to all classes of professional pennen ever published. Sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of \$4 50, or as a premium for a club of 12 subscribers to the

The following are a few of the many flattering notices from the press and patnors

FROM THE PRESS

We have more seen a work containing so man alphabets and designs of exquatio beauty. The volume becomes at more a standard com-pendium of practical and variancental purman, ship. We beauth common the great work to our friends who week the fact designs $-\lambda a$ troub Journal of Education

We believe this work will move fully used the write of all classes of pennine and boyers of the art than any other book ever multished. It is more than a summary of all the works berein. It is more than a summary of all the works berein, the published per criticing to oriminental penning ship $\rightarrow Star of Hope$, Williamsport, Po.

It gives us all the old chirographic effects and new patterns. Whoever wishes to learn the most rs of line and heavy lines, flourishes, and ad would full per arxivesques will find as much as he is likely to master. Ven Yerk Tribane

Promen and artists have here specimens of almost every kind of work that can be done with the pen. Considerable artistic power and remarkable skill as shown all through the work. —Pat*lin*exx* Weekly

It exceeds not settly writery and artists or collene as well as in its position for the use at the period and artists, any work we have ever examined.—Vior York School Josephal.

It is the most complete hamiltook of orna mental permaneling extant. In the preparation of such a work the perman's skill limb its cen-vial test.—Sitentific American, New York.

It presents a series of remarkably time pendrawings, and for those seeking to do fine pen wask this book will be at great assistance — Housekeeper's Companion, New York.

The entire valuage is a model of beauty, and deserves the admiration and esteem of all who appreciate perfect permanship at its proper with —Dirly Telegram, New York.

We have no be station in pronouncing it to be in ally ones of all the works on the subject ever produced. No promain or student can afford to be without it — The Pennan's Help.

The work is got up in neat and classic style, and is valuable to artist-generally for its art testic merit and designs. The Mother's Mayor

It is the most complete and practical work on practical and ornamental permanship we have ever seen - Elizabeth (N. J.; Daily Journal,

It is one of the finest publications of this class which has ever come under our notice = The Manufacturer and Bailder.

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It is the most emplote and artistic work of the kind we eve saw —Joliet (III.) Marking

The art of pennenship is triumphent in Mr. Ames' book. New York Evening Post

PROM PATRONS

You have certainly taken a long step in ail vance of other authors. You have turnished the most beautiful and artistic designs, for resolutions, memorials, testimonials, title pages, etc thus placing before penmen and others what has long been needed. No penman, having once seen this work, will willingly be without it.— Prof. C. E. Carly, New York

Its special advantage over other publications of witing is in the process through which you reliable the printan's instead of the engracer's instead of the engracer's restriction of the transfer and thorough knowledge of the field you occupy.—

Prof. 8, 8, Packard, New York.

It is not only ornamental but instructive, Prof. E. S. Bluckman, Laurenter, Pu.

I consider the property of the consideration of the consideration to the first of permanship publication; one which justly exhibits, not only the author's telest, but the preceding taste and genine of our times - Prof. II. C. Spencer, Wookington, D. C.

It is a work of great practical merit, peruliarly a lapted for the use of pennion and artists. It covers the field of pen art more fully than any other work I have ever examined,—Prof. Thos. B. Dolberr, New York.

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I cannot express my opinion. I can only say it is *immunio* and no progressive pennan in America can afford to be without it.—*Prof. I.* Asice, Red. Wing, Main.

It contains an almost endless collection designs adapted to the practical department ornamental permanship $-Prof\ A\ H\ Henm$

Lexpected to see a very valuable work. It greatly exceeds my highest expectations.—Prof. T. R. Southern, San Ferneisen, Cal.

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It is certainly the book of all books upon the art of priminiship -Peof if C Stockwell, New ork, N. J. It is remarkable for its scope, variety, and originality -Prof. C. C. Curtis, Minneapolis, Minn. It is the best known work on pennanship pub-lished. —Prof. Uriah McKee, Oberlin (College) Dia

I find it even more than I anticipated, which was something excellent,— G.C.Connon, Boston,

It is a work worthy of high estrem among art ists.—Prof. M.E. Blackman, Worcester, Max, It is a work that no perman in the land should be without — Prof. E.L. Burnett, Elmira, N. Y.

It surpasses my most sangaine expectations.

Prof. J. R. Goodier, Columbus, Ohio.

It has enabled me to do more and better work Edwin Brower, Hartford, Conn

The Coureson wis a beautiful thing.—Prof. D. J. Masalman, Quincy, Ill It is a perfect model of penwork. $= \vec{F} \cdot H \cdot Wa$ ters, Garrettscille, Ohio.

If you want a good pen for business or school purposes send 30 cents for a quarter gross of Ames' Pennan's Favorite" pens



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1 Inch (12 [incs)..... advertisements for one and three months payable in advance, for six months and one year, payable quarter by in advance. No deviation from the above rates, lieshing matter, 50 cents per fine.

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We hop to reader the Journal ATALIA, in and attractive, to secure not only the paternage of those who are interested in skillful writing or beat the hin their carnest and active cooperation as corre-pordents and agents, jet knowing that the laborer is worthy of this hore, we often the following.

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 twelve names and \$12 we will forward a copy of fining A. Packard's Geins of Pennauship," retails TO CLUBS.

Adhout sereict, premium to the sen Journal, one year with a choice in one, to each subscriber, as follows: 2 consoc.

To fince who prefer, we will pay equally bleral room in estons in each. Circulars giving special list of rank and to a quest will be madeled on application rates to a quest will be madeled on application the next of code from the Matter designed for insertion must be recovered on or before the twentieth. Remittances should be by part office order or by re-gioned before. More enclosed in letters are designed

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, 195 Boodway, New York

LONDON AGENCY
Salueryptions to the PENIXXX ART JOHNNA, or orer for any of our publications, will be received and
comply attended to by the

INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, Loudon, England

NEW YORK, MAY, 1881

The Journal and it- Patrons.

A humanous writer has eds exed, that 2 path ing succeeds like success." Yes, yes, evel timed the philosophic old body, "I knowed a would It couldn't belout ". There is a striking coinc dence, as the expert would say, between our idea the matter and that of the old lady. Success mics from the use of successful means, bee, it can't belo it.

When we a samed the publication of the Junesar over four years surregit was with a full determination, to make it a success, by publish ing a pennion's noner. that should be sufficiently ctive, catestaming, and artists in its apperson wito command the esteem and patron tre of not only professional pennien, but of all and adapters of the heartiful and u-

The best evidence that we have done so is in present frege and rapidly increasing subscriplist, and its overcrowded advertising i du cis. For months pastino advertiscments havear shorted by us, but more space than we desir . I to pare to that purpose has been constantly or he to advertisers, in many instances adverents have been abridged to half of the deso Espacent our request, and all application for spin con terms by advertising agents, or paritside of the pennem's or aducational. Time have been persistently refused, while the suland stions of a single month, have mached into Consaids. Within the past month two single curbs have indied one, hundred and sixtyfive new subscribers, and within the past eight most is the names of four hundred new subscribers have been sent by a single teacher.

Of the present number of the Jornson we shall print and mail not less than fifter a thou gand ropics, and shall mail them to not less stamps

than four thousand different schools. In order to meet the demands for advertising space and of trespass upon the columns allotted ing matter and illustrations, four extra page: will be added.

It will be quite obvious to our patr other penman's paper has ever attained to any considerable proportion of the patrouage and layor now enjoyed by the Jo: RNAL, and it is to say, that no other agency has ever existed, which has done nearly as much to engender and and cultivate a taste and desire for fine pen manship as the Jorasat, toward a hundred thousand copies of master-pieces of "Pen Art. have been gratuitously distributed throughout the country as premiums to subscribers, to say nothing of the numerous nen art genes, from our leading masters, which have adorned its page nouthly, for over four years. While throa reading columns much valuable inforcestion by been communicated with reference to methods for instruction and for the execution of displayer and professional penmanship. Among its parrons are numbered abunst every well-know teacher, author and lover of fine permanship

Yet much as has been done, the Joraxai. In come for short of what we desire, and what still hope it will be, ebiefly because our brothe nonney have been for less liberal in their contributions of ideas and skill, to entich and adorn its columns, than they have been to add to its subscription listeand, advertising enhances There are few penmen competent, to teach, wh have not some interesting method or valuable thoughts worth communicating to their fellows, and they should feel it to be their duty to do so, "give that ye may receive ;" those wh have nothing to give should retire at once from the profession. from meompetiney; those who have and will not give it for the general sid and benefit of their profession are to be despised for their illiberality. We are oflering no complaint on our part, on the contrary we are thank ful, and hereby return our earnest thanks, for the many able contributions, and kind expres sions of encouragement, and sympathy we have received since our publication of the Jornsa It is on behalf of the profession that we speak we would see a more liberal and engrenial spirit existing among penmen which can only comtennia better and more intinate acquaintance for want of a better medium we would have their introduce themselves through the dor usan We dare say that all our readers bed an acquaint nuce with the many teachers, who, have contrib uted either to the realing matter we actistic display of its columns, yet there are man skilled and popular teachers and artists who have as yet only been i troduced to the grader of the Jornson through its personals. They owe it to themselves, the profession, a nemy instances to us, as a vindication of the good as mion expressed, to prove that they are men of thorough ideas and skill and are among the lights of their profession, and an able and withing to contribute something to it common stock of skill and intelligence shall space no pains or mores to mountain th Juraxyr as pre-uninently first of all Pentner papers, and all Penmen who have a peide in work and profession, and in the Journa as their organ and exponent, should see that it does not come short of their true ideal of a Pen man's paper through any want of their effort and support. That the Journal is a parament success there is now no nuestion, but the measure and fullness of its future success must rest argely, with the class and profession of wh it is the special mean. It is their money in a large measure, their thought and skill that musstain it. The Jornson is published for entertainment not ions, and it lies quite a much in their power as in that of the publisher at they would have it excellent of all class periodicals of the time Therefore we invite all our brother Penmen and vers of the net to write for the Jorgs vs. talk for it, then we will all work together, and sure to its readers a namer, of increasing, excellence, in whose columns shall be garnered the grand aggregate of the best thought, and pures gents of act in the Pennan's profession

How to Remit Money. The best and sufest way is by Post office order

or a bank draft on New York, next by registered latter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage stamps. Do not send personal checks especially for small sums, or Canadian postage

Expertism

So frequent of late years have been legal cor troversies involving questions of science, art professional skill, general cu-tom, &c., to de termine which recourse has hern had to the testimony of trained and skilled specialists, that there has been brought more or less conspicu maly before the public, men in almost ever calling, who are in legal parlance designated a experts. This term is applied to all witness the give testimony, based upon special knowle edge or investigation,

Respecting the reliability and conseq value of such testimony courts and jurists differ widely; by some it is esteemed highly; by others as of little value, but, however, it may be regarded from the very force of circumstance such testimony must continue to be frequently wed in all courts of instice, and like al other testimony must be taken by comits and juries for what it is worth, and the degree of its alue must depend upon the circumstances of each case, together with the known integrity, and the intelligence of the expert as manifest sy the reasons which he may give for opinion

There will be cases in which the indication the finth will be so numerous, clear and conincing, that an intelligent investigator will reach a conclusion of absolute certainty. 1: others there may not be absolute certainty, et no grounds for a reasonable doubt, while in ther tases the indications will be so few, us certain or conflicting as to leave the most intelligent investigator behanced b tween doubt and boliot by such cases intelligent experts, as well as courts and juries may homestly disag Again, in some cases through accident or in geniously devised plans, circumstances are arranged as to certainly heiftle or mislead the most skilled and somehing investigation, and experts must fail or are very lightle to our in any attempted conclusion, which error, if subsequently made apparent, is ever after used a weapon of offence against the expert, and of deferce against the effect at his testimony, Such cases, however, by honest, skilled and

painstaking experts are rare That which has most tenard to throw dismedit and doubt upon expert testimony been the frequent employment of knavish or atterly incompetent persons as so-colled exper witnesses, those who make a business of officing their services wherever there is an opportunit and who are open to employment upon cither side of any case, calling in question the specialty in which they pretend to be an expert; and in some instances "their specialty well-nigh every known science, art or discovery they know anything that it is desired that they should know, and they know it, "certain

Such witnesses are many times designedly called by attorneys in defence of desper ate cases of forgery and the like, to deny and combat skilled and valuable expert testinous for the sale purpose of making such testimone appear conflicing and doubtful, and to afford an apportunity through specious arguments to present to the court and jury the whole marter of expert testumory as being very uncertain as to be worthy only of ridien's and contempt. Thus juries are often made to disagree and sometimes led to acquit the m dangerous and necorious eriminats. In such cases and only is institute throatful, but except testimony subjected to doubt and reproach

The Whittaker Trial.

The U.S. Court Martial convened in this citin January last for the purpose of trying Codet Whittakes muon the charge of buying perme trated upon himself the nutrage alleged by l to have been conmitted for other persons at the West Point U.S. Military Acidemy, about one year since, still continues its weary investigation The trial bids this to be one of the most protracted and noted that has ever transning I is this country; cortainly the most so of any in which a scientific investigation of bandwri as been made. Thus for eight handwriting or perts have given evidence in the case-fire or the part of the Government to prove that the arning s id by Whittal er to have beer found in his room on the morning he fore the nutrage was committed was in his own disguised ting, three by the defence to disprove this and establish its theory that some other and an anfriendly person wrote the note in imitation of Whittaker's writing, upon the supposition that he would, after the outrage had been committed upon him, hand it to the authorities, when, mon an examination of the note it would be etermined to be in his own handwriting, and thus implicate him as the author of the outrage, and that he would accordingly by disgraced and spelled from the institution; thereby relieving the untriendly calets from his odious presence. Upon the nature and relative value of this testimony we shall, at the proper time, offer some more extended comments.

The trial is not yet nearly completed and wa spect that there is beginning to be some anxiety on the part of 'Uncle Sam's" uniformed dig nituries who compose the Court lest it may last

"Truth" Sore.

A penny daily of this city miscalled Truth, which our readers will remember as the medium through which the infamous forged "More found its way before the public, closed recent naticle, relative to the expert testimony in the Whittaker trial us follows:

"The use of expert testing up in handwriting is the greatest fraud and sourcever introduced into the administration of justice."

Truth is sore. It can't help it, and therefore is not to be blamed. Its experience with expert testimony has been anything but agreeable.
When it published the "Morey letter" affirming it to be in the genuine handwriting of General Garfield, and experts declared it to be a torgery, Teath abused them and railed at their oninion But its editors were indicted, when they toned it convenient to discover, and confess that the letter was a forgery, and to offer through the columns of Truth a most humble modest to President Garfield. Truth and been decrived Poor Truth. Alas for its innovence and truth. but nevertheless "expert tes inouv is a trand and a snare.

It is an interesting matter for speculation ato just how long it would have taken Truth unaided by experts and an indictment of its editors to have discovered that it had, through its ansusageting imagence, been decerved.

But, Oh! Truth exclaims, with holy horror the experts made an awini mostake in charge Philip with the authorship of the letter. Did they? Where is the tvidence? We have not yet seen it, nor can we believe it exists. If Philo did not write it who did? Truth mo fesses to know but won't tell. It also professes to have evidence outside of the handwriting that Garfield wrote the letter. Did it? Traly exnext testimony is a snare, and who knows it better tonn Truth snared?

Class Book of Commercial Law.

Under the above title C E. Carbart, Pones pal of the Albany (N. Y.) Business. College has just published a very convenient and valuable hand-book for use in business colleges and others destring to reach a short course of commercial law. The book consists of 112 compact and concisely worded pages and is sent by

It is designed and arranged especially for class or private instruction. It contains that which students of book-keeping cannot do without; a complete explanation paper, such as notes, checks, deaits, bills of lading, letters of ergilit, receipts, indorsements.

It also treats of Contracts, Paranership Agency Interest and Usury Sale of Personal Property, Bailment, Common Carriers of Freight and Passengers, Inn heepers, Real Estate, Forms of Business, Paper, etc.

Well Earned Rest.

We are pleased to harn that Prof. 8. 8. Pack and, President of Parkard's Business College, and well-known author, is about to seek rest and recreation by taking a foreign tour. It is his intention to sail on the 9th of June. We feel assured that the readers of the JOLENAL will join us in wishing him a happy voyage and

Send \$1.00 Bills.

We wish our patrons to hear in mind that we do not desire postage stamps in payment for subscriptions, and that they should tor tractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much more curventest and safe to remit than the same arount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stangs The actual risk of remitting money is slight if properly directed not one miscarriage will occur in five hundred. Inclose the bills, and where betters containing money are scaled in present of the post-master we will assume all the risk

The King Club

for the joist month comes again from C. W. Boucher, ten her in the Commercial department of the Northern Indiana, Normal School, Valpa races, Ind., and numbers one hundred and trees to her names. This makes an accreasate of four period of less than eight months, and by far the largest number sent by any single person within that period. The second largest club numbers forty, and comes from L. Asire, Minne apolis. Winn. We are very cortain that these gen themen are not only doing good work is instructors, but they are supplementing their own labors in a way to keep alive the interest they have awakened, and which will ultimately make many The best evidence to us of their good work is the size and frequency of the clubof subscribers which they send for the Jorgs at It is only the interested and satisfied pupil who will be induced to make further investithe suggestions of the teacher; the sharped and use reached pupil will be altogether too shy and hed for further investments

Value of Our Premiums.

To any admirer of fine artistic penn or any one desiring attractive and appropriate parlor or school come pictures, each premium which we ofter tree to every subscriber, is fully worth the price of the Joraxaa for a year, while we believe that the Jones at will nouns tones to pay the didlar stansts to any one aspiring to the attainment of good practical or fine artistic pen nunshan

A Fine Assortment of Inks

Permen wishing lisk of any color cannot do better than apply to Fred. D. Alling of Roches

A somewhat extended trial of his into herconvinced as that there are no better make in e market. For three dollars Mr. Alling, sendwhat he terms, "Penman's Ink Cabinet No. 2 which contains twelve varieties of into meludue Gold, Silver, White, Blue, Libre, Green, Searlet Carmine, Deep Black, Mercantile and Japan,

The entire assortment is well calculated to make a peranan happy, so tar as it is in the

Sadler's Counting House Arithmetic.

We again call attention to the advectiseme of this back in another rate in, probably no other authmetic has ever attimed so wide a popularity and large sale in so short a time. It has become the standard textbook at nearly all the business and concurrent schools () the haid. and in counting rooms as a hand-book of convement and valuable reference. Martel from this office on recent of the publishers' price.

Fine Card Stock.

Pen nen and others wishing card stock of any kind, should address The New Lagland Card Co., Woonsocket, R. 1. They be partial from d sell at teasonable to a co

Answers to



6 A. H., Cincinnati, O. Whetes the competitive speed of long and short fixed writes. Asswer: Thirty words per minute is done the highest rate of speed for a long 4 and witer, while two hundred as easies with their by a skilled out hand write.

D. E. J., New O.J. urs, Lie. Who has the most cased and rapidly with — in apoglit or sloping hands. Stoping witting see fiteworth more than greatest case, the motion regured as mean natural to the hand, than the disset up

and atom nation

For J. W. Westersch, special teacher of warms in the public hands of Brantine. Crasha, asks. is a any of your monerous readers where it is any of your monerous readers where is been in public perhoods to prevailed upon the idea to the crash their method of teaching regions she public as the crash product problems as previously upon a read was woodle suggest that Prof. W. doud off with the experience, and we would suggest that Prof. W. doud off with the experience, and with the word of the problems of the public state of the



F. B. Banker, a peniman at Lawrence, Kan-puol us his compliments during a recent your to

D. A terifficts is teaching in the Masonic In-tities, Davilla, Texas - He encloses several confliable specimens of card writing and flour

11 S. Loomis, teacher of writing at firenti's, (Buffalo, N. V.) Business College, writes an eb-gulat letter in which be enclosed several sligs, of

J. C. Whitton, Columbia, Texas, sends a well ratter letter, also a speciment of drawing and ourodoing. He says that he, too, learned to rite, mainly through the lessons given in the

A. L. Hang is teaching witting in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, in place of Prof. A. P. G. art who has been compelled to resign 1 is position through all bookths. Mr. Hang is san ac-complished writer and will undoubtfully do good

todeon Bixler, Ragersville, O., incloses several

Charles E. Rust of Brandon, Vt., writes an exceedingly graceful letter, also an elegant card, several specimens inclosed to us are surely excellent.

or Surely

7. M. Huntzenger, teacher of pennanship in
the Provolence, R. J., Rusiness, College, writes
un degant letter in which he incluses serious
uperfoly written cards.
E. A., Re-2.

E. A. Goddard, Ashurn, Cal., writes a handsome letter, in which he incloses several attrac-tive specimens of plain and faney cards; also two lonely expected designs of Shand flourishing.

C.N. Cran II. of Valparaiso, Ind., sends a package of dourish of and written copy slips neatly put up in a large-envelope marked "Gran-dle's complete compendum." The writing is well ex-cuted

H. B. McFreiry of the Utica, (N.Y.) Business College, writes with ready pen entroit in a natistic or literary point of view, A landsomely written letter before us, he as evidence of his artistic skell. Will be not favor our readers with a specimen of his literary skill through the columns of the Journal of the College of the College columns of the Journal of the College of the C

We are informed that a Normal Chrowraphie Club, or summer School, to be instructed the Spencer Brothers, two or more of the five,

I have under my charge 1,000 pupils in pen-nan-hip and 150 in book-keeping, consequently should know the best method extant in order o arrive at satisfactory results.

to arrive at satisfactory results.

In teaching, the primary class, would you advise taking letters alphabetically? Would you pay any attention to position of pientil? Would you teach the letters as thoroughly as to a third least? if not, why? Would you sanction the putting incorrect work upon hoard and having class criticities.

Trusting the above questions will call torth iswers from a number of teachers, I am, very

J. W. WESTERVILL Teacher Pen, and Bookkeeping Public Schools, Brantford, Out.

We most heartily second the proposition of Prof. Westervelt, and place the columns of the JOLBNAL at the service of such teachers as are disposed to join in a discussion of the best methods of teaching writing in the various grades of our public schools. There is much to be said upon this subject, and much needs to be said, and who is better qualified to say it than those who are actively engaged in the work.

Now, teachers, you that have lights let then shine. -- Entrop.



The above our is photo agraved from original p in and ink copt, executed at the office of Pessax's Arr. Joraxar. We have photo lithe copies of this and severed onlie designs for school testimodals and diplomas, printed upon good saving paper 17x21 lins, with blanks for a pup it, in-testing place, data, Acc. Single equies multiple for five; one down for \$1.00. We have thoto litherranh

orl. We shall hope to hear from him occa-onaly through the columns of the Jornson.

onary trough me commune or mean using it. W. Whishad who is conducting a writing attentive at Delaware, Oblic, has forwarded a cli executed and activitie design for a Family accord, which is to be linely engaged by a paid act on. He has sout severall their a tractive content of flourishing and lettering. He re-turns the conduction of the content of the con-ment of the conduction of the con-conduction of the conduction of the con-conduction of the con-co

W. H. Kitto, 32 digree moss s₁, properly the Kitto, 32 digree moss s₂, properly that I and Antonal I non Wines at I promay, Wale, formerly theket agent and kig-pila operation, W. H. A. O. B. K., some an the United States, in not in the world, he had at the 32d lagree, S. P. P. S., in Wassury, the same at the size of the properly the same state, and also memorial or record, as for the same of the large models are some feel model having the dark of the same state, all also memorial or S. de green state in the same state of the



partine of Obedin, (U.) College, conducted h U. sh M. Kee, sends several very handsome spe-imens of writing and flourishing

is in contemplation to be instituted at Geneva, Ohm, or some other lavorable point during July and August, for the purpose of making good, practical writers, and for qualifying teachers in the short course adapted to the organization and training of Chirographic Clubs

Correction.

In connection with a flourished specimen by A. W. Dudley, in the April number, the following notice appeared of Flourish d by A. W. Dudley teacher of Pennanship at the Northern Indiana Normal College, White hall, Ind." It should have road Southern Int. Normal Callege, Metchell,

Writing in Public Schools

Writing in Public Schools
To Editors of Patomoré, Art. Journal
As toachers of peir anabig in Considerate
As toachers of peir anabig in Considerate
for nounal improvement that teachers of ordinal transfers have been expressing the wishes of our teachers when I say that we would like to have a discussion, through the columns of conserved the teachers, as in the host method of present one the subject to our pupils. Feromally if red
I trust though the subject is recognized to the conserved to the c that I cannot but I be in fitted by such a course. I trust there will be hearly responses and con-operation from the trachers regarded in teaching the subject in public schools. We alway necessary of the trachers are imported in much ing the subject in graded schools. I would sun-gest that the discussion equal with the best method of teaching a primary class.

Special Rates to Clubs.

To favor teachers and pupils in schools where unerous empies of the Jorgsar are desired we offer to mail it one year on the following very

2 copper	\$1,75 (15 copies	**************************************
4.0100	2.25 1	5 COptes	12.50
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1th colors		15th continue	

To each subscriber will be maded, as a priminn, with the first copy of the Jorgs chairs they may designate, either the "Bonneling Sing." "Lord - Prayer," 1952, or the "Preture of Progress," 22x28 | For 50 cents extra all lonof the premiums will be sent These premius a were all originally executed with a pen, and are among the masterpieces of pen art. Either of them, to an admirer of skilled penmonship, is worth the entire cost of a year's subscription

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the Journal are not to be held as indursing anything outside at its editorial columns; all communications, not objectionable in their character, or devoid of interest or me: cerved and published if any person differs, the no are equally open to him to say so and

RUSTIC ALPHABET

BY DANIEL T. AMES .



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> Lesson in Practical Writing. No. A



In the present lesson we will offer some hints upon the size and proportions of

In its practical application to the affairs of life, writing must be greatly varied in its size according to the place in and purpose for which it is used.

It would be obviously bad, taste, to use the same size and style of writing for the headings of a ledger and other books of account or record, that would be employed on the body of a page. In the address of a letter and superscription upor the envelope much greater license as regards size and style may be taken, than in the body of the writing Nor is practical at all times to maintain a uniform size for body writing. It may with propalety be written larger upon than narrow ruled paper should always be taken to guage the size of the writing according to the space in and purpose for which it is to be written. This should be done by varying the scale

rather than the proportions of the writ-When writing upon ruled paper, we should always imagine the space between the lines to be divided into four equal spaces, three of which may be ocupied by the writing, the fourth must not be touched save by the downward extended letters from the line above.

This open space between the lines separates them, and enables the eye more readily to follow and distinguish between the lines when reading. A small or medium hand is the hest, both as regards the readiness with which it is read, or ease and rapidity of its execution

In a large hand the writing is and to be nore or less intermingled and confused, the loops of one line often entring into and obscuring the writing upon other lines, while the more extended sweeps of the pen in the large writing are proporately slow and tedions.

For legibility, ease and rapidity of excention, small mushaded writing is decideally the best. Below we give an exercise for practice upon the capital stem and we here repeat what we have before urged upon the minds of our readers, that it is the care with which they practice rather than the time and amount that measures their improvement. It is notoriously a fact that thoughtless scribbling does no good; it neither disciplines the hand nor improves the taste. It is only when the hand strikes for a definite purpose, and the mind studies and criticises the result of every effort that marked improvement When there is a disposition to scribble stop at once; to continue is to undo that already accomplished, and go backward rather than forward

After practicing carefully upon this using the forearm movement, sufficiently to make it with accuracy and Licility, the following regular copy for the lesson may be practiced.

1-11,11/1/12) A member of the class asks it we would in every case, use or teach but a single form of a capital. We answer, no have no adjection to a variety in capitals so far as they can be made without intro ducing radically different forms, as for instance there is no objection to the use as capitals of the small a, m, n, c, Ac, enlaged. It is the practice upon a radically different form for the sake of variety to which we object, simply as a loss of labor

Practical Penmanship.

IN PACE PASTNOR.
In my articles to the Jot RNAL hitherto. are insisted mainly upon the artistic and ideal features of penmanship, because these aspects, being new and somewhat unfamiliar to the gene al reader, and furpresent advanced stage of the art, seemed one eminently worthy of consideration If penmanship has grown to be an art why not apply it to esthetic principles; It is no art if it does not admit them; and I have labored to show, in my previous studies of the subject, that it does admit t'iem, and that too, as naturally and proporly as any of its sister arts.

But I do not wish to confine myself altogether to one side of the subject; and, perhaps, it is time to say something about practical, as well as ideal permanship; to study it in its relations to utility, as well as to hearity.

In this respect penmanship differs very decidedly from almost all the other artit is eminently useful, practical, while at the same time affording the very highest expression of the beautiful. The aim, the caim of poetry, music and painting is, to delight the mind and the soul, to express in the most charming burguage and the most lovely forms that inner tenth which science fails to grasp. These arts are perverted when they are employed to do anything other than please mankind. For instance, didactic poetry, which is sumetimes employed as the means of inconeting the mind, is the farthest of all from the true form of poetry. It is scarcely worthy of the name.

But penmanship has a double function. While there is no art better litted to please nd to elevate the mind, by presenting the Beautiful in its purest forms, there is also no science, no profession more valuable as an acquisition, more helpful in the world's work. Think of all that the pen has done for modern civilization! what achievement has ever been entirely performed without its help? Is there a great invention ready to be brought before the public? The fact must be made known; the drawings must be prepared, which explain the working of the mechanism, the pen must traverse its rods, and perhaps miles, of careful explanation. If the inventor be also a good draughtsman and a good perman, his success is so much the more likely. A next trans-script, whether it be of an ideal or an actual creation, is one of the most effeclive passports to the good updaton of those to whom it is submitted

Not only as an adjunct, a helper of other industries and occupations, ever, is penmanship useful; it is of practical value in itself. "Business, when you come to analyze it," says a well known writer, "is three parts mental and manual facility to one part brain-toil." And it is true; I think, that mechanical dexterity plays a larger part in mercan tile success than is usually supposed Penmanship is the highest form of "manual theility." A good penman, with "mental facility" proportionate, is sure to ual tacility claim a premium on his services. He can always command a good salary and steady empleyment. It is pleasant to note how many of our leading business men have built their fortunes on the foundation of penmanship! It was their first and most important acquisition, and it has enabled them to scale the ladder of success. If a young man applies to them for a situation, one of their first requisitions is; Let us see a specimen of your hand-

writing " A slovenly or crude penman rapely obtains a position at their disposal. "Rapid business hand" is an accomplish; ment which it pays a young man to spend years in acquiring, for when once s It is as good as the nucleus of a fortune

And even in its most artistic form penmanship is of practical value. The time bus come when beautiful creations of the pen command a market value. Like all works of art they are the products of genius and skill, and deserve the reward which this God-given power receives in other departments. From whichever side we look at it we cannot fail to see the true utility and desirability of penman-One cannot make a better practical beginning of life than to educate bimself in the use of the pen.

Nerve Force in Penmanship.

No trade or profession in which a young man may engage calls for the expenditure of more nerve force than penmanship.

The general perman who holds hims in readiness to execute all kinds of ornamental pen-work must have in store a large amount of "nerve," he must also know how to feed and care for his machine so that the manufacture of this force is constantly going on, and the produet must be equal to or in excess of the demand, otherwise the penman becomes one, and if he continues to work in this condition he is sure to impair his health, and perchance resort, to the use of suscailed stimulants which by deadening his nervous*sensibility enable him for a time to do his work.

There is a curious mistake often made by bearty young men who " take a liking" to penmanship. With the hand and arm trained to guide the plow or wield an ax the pen is taken in hand and because the muscles at first cannot be controlled to execute the delicate forms, made seemingly without effort by the teacher the student exclaims, I am too nervous to ever become a good writer. Such perons lustead of being "nervous" have an abundant supply of nerve force, just what every penman needs, and to make good pennicu they have only to keep up the supply and by careful, well timed practice train the muscles of the hand and arm to excente the beautiful forms of letters, with the same force and precision with which the ax was wielded.

We have said that the penman must know how to care for his machine and bu the next issue we will give a few practical suggestions on that subject, which will be of value to learners and possibly to some who have worked long at the art

----Expertism.

Editors of the Pennan's Art Journal : GENTLEMEN: There is no class of professional workmen more subject to ridicule, misstatement and downright abuse han Experts ounless it he the Businessa College proprietors, who are as far from being "experts" as possible. And of all classes of professional experts none are more liable to abuse -I was on the point of saying none deserve abuse more When I say Experts in handwriting none deserte abuse more than this class I want my statement taken as it is meant, to cover that species of the class who are



The original from which the above cut was Photo-engraved was designed and executed by J. C. Miller, Penman at Allen's Business College, Mansfield, The size of the original is 20x24, and is an elegant specimen of penmanship

always looking out for a job and always ready to serve the party that will pay them best, or, I might say that will pay them anything, for they are hardly ever permitted to appear in court except on the losing side, and then only upon the theory that one expert will balance another, and that the only thing for the jury to do is "find" for the side which has the largest immber of experts. And it is a very common thing for experts to be duced on the desperate side of a case, for the very purpose of bringing experttism under ridicule, and thus weakening the damaging testimony. For this purpose a very ordinary tramp is sufficient, as he will count as much as a real expert and can give his "opinion" that all that is claimed by the other side is faise, and can show in his own person and testimony of what miserable material experts are made. Such material can be found that ing about, and can be "retained" for a

very small amount of ready cash.

Lawyers are very variable as to their judgment of the value of expert testi mony. If they happen to be on the side which depends wholly muon this kind of evidence there are no bounds to the res pectful consideration they will show, not only to the testimony itself, but to the purveyor of it and "all his relations and friends." He is proven to be a first-clascentleman, an undoubted scholar, and ; judge of every good thing. It he should happen, on any subsequent occasion, to be interested in proving what the same learned gentlemen are paid to have disproved, it is interesting to notice how rapidly and irretrievably he sinks in the scale of intelligence and respectability. On cross examination his persecutors will leave on the minds of the jury an unsettled question as to wnether he really did or did not rob a heuroost and murder his washerwoman

A few weeks ago I had occasion to be present at court when a forgery case was on The expert who had been working in the interest of the proscention had spent some fifteen days of exhaustive toil in preparing his evidence so as to enlighten and not confuse the jury, and his testimony as he had arranged it was simply irre-

The attorney for the defence was a lawyer of great repute, as well as of great discernment, and saw at once that his only chance was to ridicule the expert, and attack expert testimony. So be annonneed at the start that he should object to all explanations and analysis on the part of the expert as irrelevant and incom petent, and stated also that his chief business would be to explode and destroy this "new profession" that has so dangerously sprung up in our midst. The Whittaker trial he asserted had disgusted the whole country, and had shown clearly that there was no such thing as a reliable expert on handwriting, and that the courts were en gaged in the foolish and expensive business of keeping affort a for of impudent and impountions writing masters. laughed in my sleeve at the burst of rightcons indignation, knowing full well that should the gentleman receive a proper retainer in a case requiring expert mony on writing, his first move would be to seeme the best talent available in this exploded." profession and extol the skill and reliability of his showing and

The fact is, there is no testimony so satisfactory to a juny, to the court or to the public as that of a reputable expert who understands his business, and knows how to make himself understood. nevertheless, that the Whittaker trial has disgusted the country as to the reliability of what experts say, and as to the intelligence and honesty of persons who are willing to act as experts. It is not that a sharp lawyer with an expert at his elbow cannot confuse a witness of catch "him in a well laid trap, but that witnesses give evidence of starting out with a "theory," and attempting to make everything bend to it, so that when they are tripped up as they often easily are. they can do nothing but "stick to" what has been proven to be false and what everybody can see is false. Right here is where the business or "the profession" of expertism is made to suffer in public esteem. Of course, it must be readily seen that when two experts, having the same facts before them come to different conclusions, one of them must be wrong; and if in the examination it should clearly appear which was in the wrong-appear to the witness at fault as well as to others, the cause of expertism would be greatly benefited by an open and honest acknowledgment of the fact. And no expert ould lose standing, but would rather

gain it by such a comse. Expertism can never receive the confidence and respect of the public until experts themselves carn this confidence never indging of a case even prelimiparily, except on full examination; and never accepting a "retaining" fee under any circumstances not promise a client that they will stick to a present theory through thick and thin.

An honest expert will always reserve the right to change his opinion at any phase of the trial, if facts are developed which shall lead him to a different conclusion It is doubtful whether such experts can be found in sufficient number to establish the "profession" on a higher plane than that of the lawyer whose Jousiness it is to " squelch these self-sufficient charletans.

In fact, the very name "profesis an offence, and lead to an unjust conclusion that those who are so profis

cient in any line that their expert knowledge can be made available are ready to he retained on either side. There is nothing wrong in a lawyer working honestly for his client, and even when he knows his client to be in the wrong his efforts to prove him in the right are accepted as professionally proper. Not so with the expert, however. He is in no sense an advocate, and has nothing to do with anybody's interests. His office is to establish the truth, let it cut where it will. And when expertism can stand on this basis it will be respected-not as a " profession, but as a valuable aid in getting at truth.

Yours sincerely, S. S. PACKARD

Кеокик, 1л., Мау 22, 1981.

Editors Pennan's Art Joneanl

Will content myself in answering such mestions as Prof. J. W. Westervelt offers for the present and then I would suggest that those having a successful experience in Graded schools come forth and in concise language through articles convey that information which has been too jealously guarded and which doubtless will help the fraternity.

In answer to 1st question No. In answer to 2d question. But little and that with pupils who are entirely wrong. Will xplain my position in one or more articles at your convenience. In answer to 3d question. No; because they cannot comprehend as much. In answer to 4th question. Certainly ; a limited amount.

Very respectfully, C. H. Pierce.

If you want a good pen for business or school purposes send 30 cents for a quar-ter gross of "Ames" Penman's Favortte" pens.



BUSINESS AND PLENTY.

The hum of the spindle, the click of the loss The ring of the anyll and harmer Prochain to the life, there's plenty of room For all in the business drains.

The skillful, the learned, and the

researches with business teeming.

And all in a paying position installed While the offer is left to his dreaming.

The trowol, the slekle, the PPS and the Are conblems of worthy employment, Bespeaking a business of every grade, Prolific of wealth and enjoyment

Tis plain to be seen Huere is hapliness. If in the right light you will view it Remembering always a itt sintose (v) is only too the thought the will always to the control of the control

Then make yourself useful with plenty to do Your lideats Twere wrong to abose them. These confidence of labor are not fur the few. But all who are able to use them.

He master of something, though common II be, If twoful 'Its worthy devotion, The glory lind crowned the highest degree, Is gained by a gradu'l premotion.

one boys in the dold, who are wielding the loc Displaying an excused ambilden a early cof greatness, are locking a row. That will end in a higher position.

He sure young man that you "hoe your two

year,"
V styling of old, with a moral,
V day performed, in the future may show
To your excite, is solded a fourel

Of business and plenty we'll joy fully sing.
And exto in gladness the story.
That around viciniples and radion is king
While a nation responds to the glory.

Educational Notes

The Harvard Library is maintained at an annual expenditure of more than \$200,000

In the "Huminator of Words," the new Bengalese dictionary, the words are arranged according to their final letters.

Columbia College has an endowment §5,000,000, and an annual income of \$325, 000. — Votce-Dame Scholastic.

There are in France 243 local words to designate waste land, not one of which is understood ant of the neighborhood in which it is used

Worester's new dictionary has the word "boom" "an enthusiastic and spontaneous movement in favor of a peron, thing or cause

Sixteen young women have already entered Somerville Hall, the new women's College at Oxford, Eng -X Y School Journal

A Uninese chart of the heavens made about 600 years B.C., giving correctly the positions of about 1160 stars, is preserved in the great Paris library—Westera Edwa-tional Journal.

Thomas Carlyle willed to Harvard Unisversity the books he used in writing the lives of Oliver Cromwell and Frederick

The bonded debt of the University of irginia is \$80,000 - Votre Dame Scholastic

Upward of 2,200 young girls are at present attending the painting and draw-ing classes in state and municipal schools in France

Alacob Berry, for several years principal of Public School No. 14, of Buildo, recently committed suicide at his brother's residence by shooting himself through the more He was a graduate of Vale Col-ton and He was a graduate of Vale Col-poration of the prize. He leaves a wife and two-children.

The University of Pennsylvania has conferred the degree of LL D upon Pres-ident Garfield - Astre Dana Scholasta

PRONUNCIATION - Adverse to FROM NCIATION — Adverse to my casement in my pasients' house, in an oasis in the green environs, stands an ad-over or labeloup of an hospital 1 con-template there often a plethoric, peromp-tory, splencie invalid immate, who seems thoroughly acclimated, whose fugure might midiate him to be the certain of vullessor thoroughly acclimated, whose figure adjust indicate him to be the particul of coulcies of the large of the large of the large of the gas couling to the large of a conjurer. He appears for the fame of a conjurer. He appears for the large of a conjurer of the district form of the contents where of any a patent, even the contents where of any a patent, even the contents where of any a patent, even the second canent, with which he this to envelop and cement a certain schedule into an envelope. This adjust is never perfected in the patent of the large patents of the patents of the particular districts of the patents of from reconcentable discrepancies in the stress of the objects. As the wind singles, his apron, which is an accessory, often and again talls into the sewer below, from which it is halled by his nephew, who rushes after it with the speed of a winged

A pupil teacher in Hull, England,

while engaged in striking a bay, let fall a pen from behind his ear into the belt eye of another boy sitting by, which com-pletely destroyed his sight. The par-cent gave alonges of \$500. The large court gave damages of \$500. The large ties of carrying pens behind the war began when quill pens were used. The steel pens now used are dangerous as arrows.

the prophets have spoken." "Ah." said the professor, "they were foods by hili-cing the prophets, were they?" Of course-tiant was not right, and so the young that was not right, and so the young shown "The prophets, them, not sometimes fars?" asked the professor. "No. O foods, and show the professor. "No. O foods, and show the professor." No. O foods, and show the professor. "No. O foods, and show the professor." Some of the prophets have spoken." Here all that the prophets have spoken." I was a supported that the pro-torious fars." I all so a notice trial was made. "Of foods, and show of bent to believe all that the prophets have spoken," the professor, "the prophets of the professor, "the prophets of the professor, "the prophets of the professor," the prophets of the professor, "the prophets of the professor, "the prophets of the professor and the professor of the pro-tain of the professor at the professor of the pro-tor of the professor at the professor at the professor of the professor at the professor at the professor of the professor at the professor at the professor of the professor of the professor at the professor of the professor of the professor at the professor of the professor

The Chinese Professor at Harvard wears silk and satin, and does not speak English fluently

wears slik and satin, and does not speat English Intent?

Standing ve pedices, now and speit Through Standing very large of the Groden Indy, the Granger, or the Groden Indy, and Indy and

An ice education can be had at

It is said the Vassar College girl who caught cold—by drinking water from a damp tumlder is convalescent.

One of our exchanges is surprised to earn that the professor of Chinese at learn that the professor of Yale does not keep a laundry.

A little girl read a composition before the unnister. The subject "a cow" she wore in this complimentary sentence: The cow is the most useful animal in the world, except religion."

Arithmetic How many perches are tere in a chain of lakes?

would-he teacher in Toledo recently A would be tracher in Toledo recently replied to an examination question Do you think the world is round or that? by saying, "Well, some people think one way and some another, I'll teach round or that, just as the parents wish.

Law Professor: "What Law Prifessor: "What constitutes languary? Student: "There must be breaking." Professor: "Then if a ma-enters your door and takes \$5 from your yest pocket in the hall, would that be languary?" Student: 'Yes sir, because that would break me.' longlary: Student that would break me

Teacher in high school "Are pro as con synonymous or opposite terms? Scholar "Opposite Teacher—"Give an example Scholar "Progress and Congress Menageles Weekly

One-half of the children cried in chorn Ass, sir!" Upon which the other half seeing in the gentleman's face that yes was wrong, cried out in chorns, "No, sir!" as the custom is in these examinations

In the review of the past lessons at moday-school the question was asked. What did God do on the seventh day?"

Answer. "The rested." "What else did he do?" Promptly a little Syear-old hoy: "He read his newspaper."

A Chinese boy, who is learning English. came across the passage in his testament; "We have piped unto you, and you have not danced," and rendered it thus; "We have toot toot you, what's the matter you no jump?"

(6) jump: A lawyer's lifted is very long. And Mr White is black: A man is down the is green. And where the lifted is sinck. A fire is not when the lifted is light. A lump is heavy though it's light when is bought when it is soled. A lump can see when out of sight.

"All phenomena are sensations. For in-stance, the sense of the sense of the sense of the control of the sense of the sense of the sense of the control of the sense of the sense of the sense of the greeness within me." Of course no harm was meant, but still the class would haugh. Etc. rofessor, lecturing on psychology

"Yes," said the school,girl, who had risen from the lowest to the highest position in her class, "I shall have a herse slow for my symbol, as it denotes having come from the foot," Fookers

"ALL THE DIFFERENCE Tom. "ALL THE DIFFERENCE Ton, who has come to grif at college, has been making relean breast of his permiary difficulties. Found Mother: "Int, my dear, you have made a very long kindness." Ton: "That's just where it was. If he had the kindness to a lift of the permiaring kindness." It has been the same that the permiaring a lift of the permiaring the per

Professor in Grammar: "Master B what is the feminine of hart?" Master B , (promptly) = "Gizzard, sir," [Red light.]

What becomes of the cream that rises in the Milky way? Oh! that is taken care of by the birds that skim the air.

What branches of learning have you been pursuing at school to-day?" said a father to his son. "None in particular, sir; but a birch branch has been pursuing

classical student" f Atlas supported the world, what upported Atlas?" The question, dear ir, has often been asked but never, so sit, has fitten hern asked but never, so far as we are aware satisfactorily an-swered. We have always been of the opinion that Atlas must have married a rich wife and got his support from her father,—V. V. School Journal.

"What," asked a Galveston Sunday, hoof teacher, "is that invisible power at prevents the wicked man from sleeping and causes him to ross about mon sieep pillow, and what should be do to enjo that peace that passed understanding? "Sew up the hole in the unsquite bar, was the prompt answer from the ba-boy at the foot of the class, -fidesta-

Hints to Correspondents.

Every person who has any experience in the newspaper business knows that many a good arrides sent to the press for publication is necessarily rejected, from childrenton is necessarily another, the childrenton is not another, that there is no such thing as unclassing them long enough for the intraces, which another is not the continuous of many a patch primer, which can be continued to the continuous of many a patch primer, which is not the continuous of many continuous patch is not provided to the continuous of the continu Every person who has any experience penmanship, and well patronized best Might it not be wise for the bure education at Washington to issue an education at Washington to issue an efficient plant where we want woman and child in the commonwealth to write a legible hand? In case they fail to act, we call upon "the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals," to take the matter in hand. It will not do to showly market types of their cases, or kill off the edition of the commonwealth of the commonwealt

newspaper correspondents should abserve Not the least of these rules is the fre-quently reflected request to write plainty, and only on one side of the paper. They should also remember that brevity is the soul of wit and the substance of all comsoul of wit and the substance of all com-umifications, and write only the new of their respective breadthes, as briefly and their respective breadthes, as briefly and their respective breadthes are all their ally should be written so distinctly that an mistakes in that respect could occur. In this connection we venture to recall these perfections, and the second property of the paper, the best int, the best pers, and p then sit down and du the very best you can; do as the school bays do, put out your tongue and take pairs. So shall yo lappily escape the rash rejection of a furior, selftor, and the heartfelt Invocation of the composition, and form analy are the composition, and form analy are the composition and partially as which at times, and the press, which at times the composition of the press, which at times the composition of the press, which at times the composition of the press, which at times and the press, which at times are the pressure of th

The "Water-Mark" in Paper.

A recent number of The Printers' Register of London, England, gives the following interesting information in an article condensed from a lecture on "Paper and Paper-making," by Henry Pitmane "One feature of paper remains to be

noticed-namely, the 'water-mark,' the origin of which explains some of the names by which papers are known. In the days when few persons could read, pictures and symbols were commonly used as signs or emblems of employment, such as the barber's 'pole,' the wool-stabler's 'fleece,' the 'chequers,' on the sible a store barsets port, our wron-stabler's livecey, the 'chopiers' our the ravera, and in signs generally. Every reads but its 'trans-mark.' The new reads that its 'trans-mark.' The new ing emblems for different makes of ran-ing emblems for different makes of ran-per and the title-pages of books. The marks on page used by the early printer-son-stand of an ox-head and star, dogs-sorder of the page of the page of the page of the page. The pheture of a food's head, with cap and helts, gave the name of food-cap, offen shortened into 'cap' incre. The ste and 'hath post' are sup-ress.' The star and 'hath post' are sup-ress.' The star and 'hath post' are sup-incre. Thest and 'hath post' are sup-ored. The star and 'hath post' are sup-ored. The star and 'hath post' are sup-ored. The star and 'hath post' are sup-of post-horn. A figure of stirten mark of post-horn. A figure of offerent page and post horn. The teru 'imperial' is supposed to have been derived from mo-ancient name given to the finest speci-mens of papyri. Modern water-marks the space used in ancient name given to the fluest speciments of pagyri. Mudern water-marks are compilerons on the paper need in page from the fluence and the page in t paper then in my possession, and having selected such as had the jug moon them. I produced the manuscript mean these. Caxton's 'Game of chess' was printed I produced the manuscript upon these, Caxton's Game of chess was printed on paper hearing an old English letter 12 surnounted by a star. This bond, was reprinted some years ago as a tribute to Caxton's memory, and paper was made expressly for the purpose, initiating the original even to the water-mark. An old method of producing the water-mark was the producing the producing the water-mark was the producing the producing the water-mark. was to fix a strong wire on the gau the bandmould in the form of the the bandmould in the form of the object to be represented. The numbered water-marks on Bank of England notes are pronarks on bank of England notes are pro-luced by a more complicated process Yny person who can afford so distinctive a luxury, may have paper made expressly for him, bearing his name, crest, or any device in the form of water-marks.⁹

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its held as induc-sing anything out-one of us-editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, or devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

On the subject of pennsan-ship M. Ernest Legonye tells his grandhinghter: "The people who pralse you to your face and laugh at you bethird you back say, 'Ali' all clever, people write bally.' Answer by showing them, as I have shown you a founded time, letters of Guizot, Mignet, by showing them, at haive shown, Mignet, bundred times, letters bluster Mignet, and Mexamire Dumas the cleder which and Mexamire Dumas the cleder which, my child, write well! Pretty writing in a woman's like tasteful dressing, a pleasing physicarnomy, or a sweet voice."—Economy Poot, April 30, 1881.



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We hope to render the JOENSAL sufficie interesting and attractive, to secure not only patronage of all those who are interested skillful writing or teaching, but their carn and active cooperation as correspondents a gents; yet knowing that the laborer is wor of his hire, we offer the following

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London, hapfund

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1881.

Our Most Valuable and Provoking

Writing Lesson.
The spring of 1556 found us a student in a seminary in Mass. Our name also appeared in the Catalogue, among the faculty as the Professor of Penmanship. A long summer vacation was approaching which we desired to improve in some manner to replenish our fast waning finances, when we chanced to observe in a newspaper from the "litth" an advertisement headed "Agents wanted" which set forth in the usual glowing manner of such advertisements, the certainty and se with which one might become possessed of a fortune.

We lost no time in inditing an enistle of three letter sheet pages, in our most elaborate and gorgeous style. Grace-ful flourishes blended with the well rounded and shaded master strokes or chirographic curves of the numerous capitals, in such a manner as to present to our eye wondrous beauty; and who, on beholding such a manifestation of genius would presume to question our capability for filling any agency. The letter we enclosed in an envelope which we addressed to the great dispenser of fortunes.

The magnificence of the chirography of that letter and the gorgeousnesss of that superscription remains vividly impressed upon our mind to this day. And why We regarded it as a sort of sigh draft for a fortune. Even the position of the postage stamp we remember as it was

placed sidewise in the only space nnoccupled by the afore-aid superscription, at the lower left hand corner of the envelope. Hastening to the Post-office we watched our opportunity to reach the letter direct ly to the hands of the Postmaster; for why should not our vanity be gratified to the extent of having him see and note the genins of that superscription? and did we not flush with pride as he remarked that "It was written with considerable dash

Impatiently we waited for the until to bring a response. It dld so promptly; nervons with expectation we opened the letter and read :

We D T Amer

DEAR sir—Yours of—inst, is received. "It is done up to boyish taste."

The further import of the letter we do not now recollect. That sentence " those up to boyish taste" was quite enough for us. No prospective fortune could have induced us to become the menial of the anthor of such a villatnous comment upon our chirographic skill. We read it over and over with well-nigh uncontrollable rage and indignation. Our first impulse was to selze our pen and properly resent so outrageous an insult. but our anger fluxlly gave place to a feeling of pity and atter contempt for a man thus destitute of good taste and so blind to the beauties of artistic penmanship. Having no special pride of ownership in that letter we deposited it in the stove, but the memory of that sentence and the deep impression it made upon our mind was not to be effaced, "done up to boyish taste" fairly rung in our ears for dayand months and even now after the lapse of twenty-five years that sentence stands as if graven upon the sheet before us, but the resentment that it at first caused has long since changed to a deep feeling of gratitude and thankfulness to its author for the most valuable as it was the most impressive writing lesson we have ever received. We never again mingled flourishes with writing intended for a man of business, even when we have been tempted to add an imnecessary line in businewriting "done up to boyish taste" has stood out in bold characters as a warning before us.

Practical Origin of the Spencerian.

At the age of sixteen years, the anthor of the Spencerian, Platt R. Spencer, by reason of his marvelous skill with the pen and ready knowledge of accounts, held the responsible position of book-keeper and eashier for Anan Harmon Esq. of Ashtabula, Ohio. Mr. Harmon owned sey eral mills, a shipyard, also a store and bank.

In the store where the banking and merchandising business were conducted, almost at the same counters, the books of the extensive interests of the concern were kept by young Spencer for some

The affairs of the store, mills and co ordinate business brought him in communication, to some extent, by correspondence and otherwise, with business men and noted financiers at commercial con ters enabling him to become tamilion with the current customs of transacting business and recording its myriad steps according to the approved methods known to the science of accounts. The responsibility of his position, requiring the almost constant use of the pen, in summarizing the records of the large business interestof his employer, effecting in their relation- the property right of many people connected with the producing, by transportation, manufacturing and trad ing enterprises of that early period, gave to his young mind a discipline which became thoroughly evinced, in the practicallzation of his style of writing. Hence it is that in the light of history we find the Spencerian style of writing was born within the nale of commerce to meet the manifold necessities of the active affairof business. The simple grace and beauty of Mr. Spencer's writing led many to apply to him for counsel as to how they could master the "great secondary power

of writing. In response, he instructed many by letter. The demand for his instruction led him, at times, to give lessons to classes. The extensive publica-tion of his style of writing and system of instruction subsequently, was in answer to an urgent demand throughout the country. As County treasurer for fourteen years, broad scope was given for the employment of his talents as an accountant and the practical test and application of that which was destined to become national-his popular system of writing. in making up the debit and credit of ac counts with the thousands of taxpayers of Ashtabula County. The practical utili-tarian, combined with the graceful features of his system of writing, has made it by common consent the standard in business colleges and common schools of the land, and millions of American youth passing from the halls of study to the marts of business bear in their handwriting the impress of the Spencerian.

Expert Testimony.

In view of the conflicting opinious of judges and others respecting the reliability of expert testimony in courts of instice, and consequent distrust with which it is often received; the following suggestion anoted from the words of Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court of New York, is eminently worthy to be adopted as a guide to every person who is consulted with the view of giving evidence upon any subject as an expert, and is what we have frequently advocated through these columns and which has been an inflexible rule with us in all cases where our opinion has been sought regarding questioned handwriting. Judge Pratt says:

played who has no previous knowledge of the case, I will inspire him with con-sidering the constant of the con-if he will har in accordance with this rule, to wit; peremptorily refuse to be informed upon which side of the con-services, are secondrule, to wit; peremptority refuse to be informed upon which side of the case his services are required until a full state-ment of the facts has been made and be has given his opinion thereon. He will then himself know that his opinion is mibiased by any consideration whatever. If this rule should be adopted as the set-ted practice by medical expects it would go lar to dispel the prejudice that is oftentious produced by a zealous and partisan manner upon the witness stand."

We believe that the above is the rule o far as is practical, with every honor-We know it is with most; but the bad feature of the expert basiness, as in all other things, is, the fact, that, it is not without its hungry charletans, who from knavery or incompetency seek to appear as witnesses only to guess or falsify upon either side of any case in which they can procure their employment, and get a fee. Of course such advice as Judge Pratt offers is wasted upon that class of "professional experts. So long as there is a unitual seeking between the charletan witness for a fee, and attorney to sustain by any means a bad cause, expert testimony can and will be made to appear to juries and the world as strangely conflicting. It is this class of testimony knavishly given and procured, rather than the occasional difference of opinion between skilled and honest experts moon evenly balanced cases, which so often discredits expert

Which ?

Recently the twin brothers Henry and Harvey Spencer, the associate authors of the Spencerian system visited our

When both were present one of them, (it is of course impossible to say which,) said that a few days before, at a time when his brother was in New York he was at an assemblage of friends in Washington, one of whom in apparent earnestss asked him. " Is it you or your brother who has gone to New York?

Extra Copies of the Journal will be sent free to teachers and others

who desire to make an effort to secure a

Obituary.

Few penmen have been better known in Central New York than A. W. Talbott, who died suddenly but a few weeks since at his home in Sequoit, N. Y. In another column will be found a somewhat ex tended review of his life and labors, by C. E. Carbart, of the Albany Business College. Mr. Talbott was a skillful writer and successful teacher. He was energetic, shrewd and successful in all his business arrangements. His loss will be deeply felt by all who have known him, either as relative, friend, instructor or associate. Mr. Tulbott was also passessed of considerable literary taste and accomplishment, being a ready writer in both prose and poetry, as his many communications to the JOURNAL and other publications bear evidence.

In another column we present a characteristic specimen of his poetical commosition.

Send \$1.00 Bills.

We wish our patrons to hear in mind that we do not desire postage stamps in payment for subscriptions, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1.2 or 3 cent stamps The actual risk of remitting money is slight-if properly directed not one miscarriage will occur in five hundred. Inclose the bills, and where letters containing money are sealed in presence of the post-master we will assume all the

A Card.

Mr. Kelley begs leave to call attention to the fact that, as orders for written eards accumulated beyond his ability to promptly fill them, the advertisement in the JOURNAL was some months since discontinued. But, as there seems to be no abatement of the "nuisance," he wishes it understood, that as a rule, no order for any number, from one dozen upward, can with certainty be filled in less than ten days from the date of its receipt.

He also desires it understood that he sends by mail, at present, nothing but written cards-a dollar's worth, plain or fancy, for one dollar.

B. F. KELLEY. 205 Broadway, New York

Hon, Ira Mayhew, President of Mayhew's Business College, Detroit, Mich., announces a Normal class for teachers during the months of July and August. This will furnish a rare opportunity for teachers to acquire, what every teacher night to possess, a knowledge of bookkeeping and business, with a good handwriting and a knowledge as to the best method of giving instruction. Prof. Mayew justly ranks among the first educators of this country; alike distinguished as an author, instructor, or public school officer. No one is better fitted to become a teacher of teachers than he, and the teachers who can avail themselves of his aid and experience should count themselves fortunate.

On the 28th day of May, the teachers and students of the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., took their aunual excursion down the Hudson to New York on the steamer Mary Powell. We return our thanks for the very kind inorder on counts for the very kind in-ditation to be present, and also express our regrets at not being able to do so. We are informed that the exension was a grand success.

The New England Card Company, Woonsocket, R. I., make a specialty of all kinds of eard stock; and are also the Wromsocket, R. L. make a specialty of all kinds of card stock; and are also the general agents for the Stokes Shading Pen for which see advertisement in another colman. Persons desiring anything in the eard line will do well to address them.

We are pleased to learn that Carbart's class book of Commercial Law motived at some length in a previous number of the JOTRNAL, and now advertised in another column, is at once popular, and is being sold in large numbers. It is a good work and deserves success. Commercial I

THE PENNANS ART JOURNAL

A Brief Sketch of the Life and Work of the late A. W. Talbott.

To many of the readers of the Jour. NAL, the name of A. W. Talbott, will recall with pleasant recollections, the many happy hours they have passed in lds company, or under his instructions; and their hearts will be pained to learn of his death. But so it is: the hand that guided the pen with so much grace is motionless. The voice that always carried with it hope and encouragement, is silent The friend who was always ready to reach ont a helping hand to a brother in want, or distress, has laid his armor down and passed on, over the river. The pen is heaken the writer has your; but his work lices

Mr Talliott, was one of the olden tim penmen, and whose writing always looked as if it could speak; original in style, bold in execution, and beautiful in form. Many, very many are the pennen of to-day, who look back upon the time when he was their teacher, as a bright spot in the halls of memory, and who ove to the inspiration and instruction received from him.

ship. But not alone bas he Instructed, and charmed with lines and curves of beauty, but by many will he be remembered as one whose very soul and life were filled with poetic fire, and which burst forth in rhymes that glow and thrill with the beaubreathed into them, and

their beautiful nenman-

some of us are forgotten Mr. Talbott was born in Lawshell, Suffolk Co., England, May 7th, 1826 His parents came to America when he was but ten years of age, and settled in Sequoit, Onel da, County, N.Y., which has always been his home.

which will live after

His life until twenty years of age was passed moon a farm. At the are of twenty he went to New York city and took lessons in penmanship of O. B. Goldsmith: also of a Mr. Wheeler of the ame city, and of O. R. Chamberlin and G W Eastman, After teaching College, Kingston, Pa.

York

some ten or twelve years in the counties of Madison, Otsego and Herkimer, he went to Oberlin, Ohio, and took lessons of old P. R. Spencer, receiv ing of him a diploma. This was in the summer of 1862; in the fall of this year he went to Brooklyn with Bryant & Stratton; from there he went for a short time to Montreal, Canada t thence to Newark N. J., and then again with Beyant & Stratton to Utica; here he remained for two or three years; first with Bryant & Strat. ton, and then with Walworth. In 1868 '69 he was in Syracuse, with Warren & Mead; then again we find him in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh with Carpen-He was also at one time with Ellsworth and also with Fairbanks of New

The wlater of 1871 or 1872 found him with Maybew of Detroit. Then again we find him with Walworth of New York, and in the spring of 1873 with Sadler of Baltimore. Several years were passed in the employ of E. G. Folsom, of Albany. At the time of his death he was engaged as canvassing agent for Folson & Carbari of Albany, alternating with P. R. Shenger of Cleveland Mr Talbott's earlier years were passed as a teacher of penmanship, but latterly be devoted his whole time to cativassing

In the year 1856, he married Miss Mary C. Phelps, of Eaton, Madison, Co. New York She was a grand niece of General Stuyyesant, of Revolutionary

Mr. Talbott was a man who loved his wife and family, and whose whole life seemed to be devoted to their welfare.

For thirty-three or thirty-four years h rnest worker in the capractical education; during that period be spent much of his time away from home, always denying binself that his little ones, or that some friend might be helped.

My pen cannot do him instice, the few the worth of his kind life, only God, ear give him the grown we trust he wears.

Respectfully, C. E. CARRART

Booke and Periodicals

THE PENNAN'S ART JOTENAL, published at No. 205 Hrondway, New York, may justly be classed among the most successful special or class publications of the times. From our intimate acqualatance with it which has extended over a

which come from the members of tions when come round the memoes of the legal fraternity. A very few practical hints on this subject are well worth a dol-lar—the subscription to this valuable jour-nal for a year.—The Book-Leeper.



L. Fairbanks, formerly President of Fairbanks' Business College, Philadel-phia, is now practicing law in Roston.

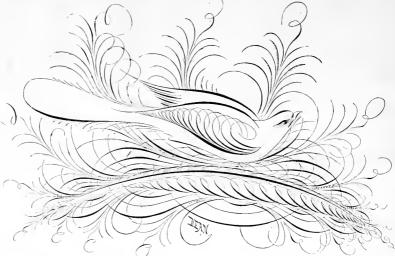
Prof. W. H. Duff, of Duff's Commer-cial College, Pittsburg, Pa., sailed on the 10th Inst., for Europe where he goes for a summer vacation. He has our best wishes for a safe and pleasant journey

Messrs Eaton and Burnett of Balti-more, Md., have recently published a manual of Commercial Law for use as a text book in Business Colleges. Read their eard in another column, and send for a copy.

T. E. Smith, general agent for Spen-

have been too heavily pressed with other than tellebrial dubles during the heavily and the state of the state have been too heavily pressed with other

In our last number we announced that Professor S. S. Packard, President of Packard's New York Instiness College, was intending to make a foreign tour during his summer vacation. According to announcement he sailed on the 9th inst, upon the White Star steamer "Re-pubble." Upon which accasion the sta-dents and numerous friends of Mr. Pack.



was photo-engraved from an original design, executed by W. L. Dean, Teacher of Penmanship in the Wyoming Commercial 2a. Mr. Dean's not only a skillful perman but a popular teacher of writing.

period of more than two years, we feel justified in saying that it is a journal worthy the justrounge and support of accountants, cashiers and business men generally whose durles bring them mure or less into the counting-room or offic. It is more especially devoted to the prac-tical department of chirography, and yet introducing just enough of the artistic theal department of editography, and yet introducing just enough of the artistic element to make it spley and entertaining. It is, not the advocate of spread eight of the property of the editor of the property of business writing, which too many teach-ers place great stress upon and far too many fordirer-weight clocks and hook-keepers endeavour to practice in ordinary correspondence and busics of accounts, and here is a superior of the property of the artistic property of the property of the property of additional property of the property of the property of additional property of the property of the property of additional property of the property of the property of additional property of the property of the

corrie-pondience and books of accounts, but if offers much sound and sensible advice to writers, and points out many features wherein hashess writing may unite the skill of a professional penman. The articles on disguised writing, forgery of signatures, etc., which have, during the past several months, appeared in the columns of this porrual, exhibit which great care from a knowledge gained by large experience in the work of an expert and professional penman. This forms a field of study in which accounts the short of the study of the study of a contract of the study of a contract of the study of read with producte case the communicacerian pens with the house of Avison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., is on a trip to Birmingham, Eng., the place of their manufacture, with reference to future supplies. We learn that the sale of these pens cluring the past year has been quite unrescaled in the sale of these unprecedented.

Prof. H. Russell, Proprietor of the Jollet Business College, reports that he off is unusually prosperous. Pro-self is an energetic teacher and is ala ready and entertaining writer, as will be acknowledged by all the readers of penmen's papers to which he is a fre-quent contributor.

A. H Himman who lately opened a usiness College at Worcester Mass., is musiness Conega a Worgester Mass. The meeting with encouraging success. He has also resumed the owner-ship and con-trol of the cellege which he catabilshed at Pottsville, Pa. Prof. Himman is a skill-ful and popular teacher, and will at all times deserve success.

Prof. C. L. Martin has resigned his osition in the Quincy Commercial Colposition in the Quincy Commercial Col-lege, and proposes spending his vacation in editing a book, after which he will be connected with an educational institution in Kanasa City,—Quincy (III.) Access Prof. Martin is a skillful writer and

sopular teacher, and will undoubtedly di honor to any position which he will accept.

Prof. E. G. Folsom, President of Fol-Prof. E. G. Folsom, President of Fol-som's Abany, (N. V.) Business College, Is engaged upon the revision of his work entitled "Folsom's Logic of Accounts" of which the advance sheets of the first twenty-nine pages are before us. We

and and the codlege chartered the fas-siding steamer "Ancriens" and accom-panied the "Republic" down the Bay to Sandy Hook and Reckaway, and all joined beartly in cheering Mr. Tyckard age," About eight hundred persons were on board the "Ancriens," and nowthis-standing a rain storm set in soon after the departure, all on board appeared to going and coming was beguited with made and dancing. The "Americae" returned to her pier at the foot of Rector street, at 730 P. M., and a half hour hiere excursion. It returned the second time about midnight. Professor Packard has promised to favor our readors with some ard and the college chartered the fast about midnight. Professor Packard has promised to favor our readers with some promised to tayor our readers with some reminiscences of his travels and observa-tions through the columns of the Jova-NAL. With his habit of close observation and ready and spicy manner of writing, will undoubtedly contribute many intervill undoubtedly contril sting and valuable items



J. A. Wesco, Quincy, 11L, writes a very etter and card.

W. W. Cox, Mendon Centre, N. Y., ands an artistic specimen of flourishing and lettering.

H. W. Kibbe, artist penman and teach-er, Utica, N.Y., writes a handsome letter.

ART JOURNA

He is among the most skillful of professional pen artists in the country.

- stonal per artists in the country, J. C. Whitlow of Columbia, Texas, sen is a creditable specimen of flourish-ing and writing. J. B. Moon, Powder Springs, Ga., in-choes several gracefully executed speci-men of writing.
- An elegant specimen of letter-writing comes from Eaton & Burnett's Business College, Baltimore, Md.
- George E. Underhill, Bridgeport, Conn, sends two unique and skillfully executed designs of birds, scrolls and leaf work.
- W. E. Dennis, at present with Wright's Business Cullege Brooklyn, N. Y., re-ently exhibited at this offlee several specimens of pencil writing prepared by him for engraving, which evinced a high order of artistic skill and taste.

Some of the fluest card specinens we have seen come from Madarase; but we suppose it is usedes to speak of them as it is probable that most of our readers have seen his written cards before this light potential to the most of the many seen his written cards before this probable in the most of the most of

Messrs, E. L. Burnett and I. S. Pres-ton send a card of flourishing and writ-ing which is a flue specimen of good taste and artistic skill in the use of the pen. . They are at present together teach-writing at Scranton, Pa., where they having large classes.





F. H. C., Worcester, Mass. Please inform me if you can supply all the back numbers of the JOURNAL, and at what cost?

Ans. Back numbers can now only be supplied since, and inclusive of January 1878, in all forty-two numbers, which will be mailed for \$3.00. To January 1882, with four premiums \$4.00

J. A. G., Atlanta, Ga. Will you ex-plain the special advantages of an oblique pen or holder?

Aux The advantage is in the fact that with a straight pen or holder it is necessary to furn the hand toward the body beyond what is natural in order that the nibs of the pen may squarely face the paper and each rest under equal pressure which is necessary for perfeetly smooth lines, which difficulty an oblique pen or holder obviates by changing the angle of the pen points instead of forcing the hand into difficult and unnatural position.

W. A. T., Vicuma, Ohio, A. Is it best to prepare India ink as you use it, or can it be prepared and kept on hand as other inks are? Please state which is best and how to prepare it.

Ans. India ink in order to flow best and be hardest when dry should be ground from the stick on the day that it is used. This should be done in a slope ing tray having a well at the lower end of the slooping part in which the ink will be of sufficient depth to prevent the point of the pen striking into the sediment; use rain or distilled water. Prepared India ink. or that which has been long ground will not flow as readily as that freshly ground are should be exercised to procure a fine black quality of ink especially if there is any purpose to reproduce by any of the photographic processes and the penell lines should be carefully removed with sponge rubber

W. W. H. Lewistown, Minn. Being a subscriber to the JOLEAN I, beg leave to ask a few questions to be answered through its columns. 1st, what part of an inch is a space in writing, and why does Prof. Musschman differ so from Prof. tioes from Misseman differ so from Prof. Spenicer, while they both take the small i and n as a standard unit for measurement, Misseman gives the n one space in width, the m two spaces, the n one space, while Spenicer gives the n three, the m four, and the n three spaces?



This work is universally conveiled by face press, professional pennion, and artists generally, to be the most comprehensive, practical and artistly guide to ornamental pennian-blue georet published. Seatt, post path, to any address on receipt of \$1.50, or a-a premium for a club of twelves subscribers to the Jou RNAL. The above cut represents the title page of the work, which is 14x14 in size.

eighth of an inch. We are not familiar with Mr. Masselman's method of analysis, but the difference you mention probably results from the Spencerian analysis having been of the letters separately, when a space is counted for the initial and terminal lines making four spaces for the m, and three for the n and , while Musselman has only considered the spaces between the parts of the letters.

Figures.

The formation of figures do not as a rule receive that attention that they denmind.

demand.

I have made a specialty of them for sometime and am convinced that most excellent results follow their perfect formation. The speed too at which they can be made is marvelous and serves agreest help toward gaining rapidity in writing. riting.

As a result I make the following tabu-

As a result I make the following failured statement with the hope of leading the fraternity to pay special attention to what I deem exceedingly necessary, viz., the Form and Speed of figures.

The numbers of each per minute.

(1) 250, (2) 95, (3) 90, (4) 130 (5) 90. (6) 150. (7) 90. (8) 150. 120, (0) 160. ORDER OF SIMPLICITY.

1, 0, 6, 4, 8, 5, 3, 9, 2, 7, C. H. Petree,

Keokuk, Iowa. Prof. Peirce also sends an elegant specimen page of miscellaneous figures made at the rate of 120 per minute. It is his purpose to give, through the columns of the JOURNAL, several exercises in making figures, illustrated with finely engraved

Special Rates to Clubs.

plates.

To favor teachers and pupils in schools here numerous copies of the JOURNAL where numerous copies of the Joy are desired, we offer to mail it on

are desired, we ofter to mail it one on the following very favorable terms 2 copies. \$1.55 | 55 copies \$2.55 | 55 copies \$4 copies \$3.50 | 50 copies \$5 copies \$3.50 | 100 copies \$1.50 | 100 copies \$1.50

To each subscriber will be mailed, as a remium, with the first copy of the Jourspremium, with the first copy of the Journ-MA, as they may designate, either the "Bounding Stag," 24x32 (the Flourished Engle," 24x32; the Lord, Prayer," 19x, 33) or the "Picture of Pragres," 22x38. For 50 cents extra all four of the premiums will be sent. These premiums were all originally executed with a pen, and are among the masterpieces of pen and are more than the property of the sent of the property of the sent of the property of the sent of the property of the control of the property of the sent of the property of

while Spenier gives the a three, the m to four, and the a three spaces?

Jos. A space in writing is always proportionate to the size of the writing and cannot therefore be given in the fractional parts of an inch. In the me dium sized copies of the Spenierian, as in Book No. 4, a space is about one

Pen Lettering and Brush Marking

BY R. M. HUNTZINGER, of the Providence B. A. S. Business Cotto Providence, R. 1

Providence, it 1
The ability to rapidly and nearly better
a tag, package or box is of great importance to any young man no matter what
may be his aim in life.
When one looks about an express office
or a freight depot and observes the lettering and marking on the packages and
boxes there, no one can dispute the utility of such skill as can be a cessily acquired from the permen of the unmerouscountry.

country.

The ability to letter with pen or brush is required from the lowest scale of business to the most extensive wholesale houses and manufactories. And so exnouses and manufactories. And so ex-tensively is this kind of skill needed that numerous business houses in our large cities are obliged to hire a man simply to do their package, box and bulletin marking.

to do their package, hox and bulletin marking.

From these facts no further arguments should be required to convince the Busi-ness College teachers and proprietors that such instruction should be furnished that such fastruction should be furnished to all their pupils, whether full or partial course. In my experience as a commercial nearber full or partial course, in my experience as a commercial nearber of the found that nine out of every ten young men and ladies that attanded our school could put alies that attanded our school could put help entered upon their hushness carrer. It is also a well-known fact that employers always retain those who command the best better than the ones who command the best put the foundered school for our designation of study, and an examination required of study, and an examination required of study, and an examination required being introduced into the regular course of study, and an examination required at graduation as well as in the other studies. This course of instruction I re-gard as a good medium of advertising the school from the very nature of its utility. school from the very mature of its utility, besides making a pupil feel that he is pretty well treated at those schools which have been run down by the obegies, who profess to give much, and in some cases the give a great deal, but more of the ornamental than the practical. I have made it a point thring the post three made it a point thring the post three made it is point and on pupils in pen great the properties of the properties of the been successful beyond my own as well as the pupils expectations.

heen successful beyond my own as well as the pupils expectations.

Next a few thints to the young and inrespectation breader how to proceed in
properties to be provided to the proceed as the properties of the

and analy the wall alphabet.

Next, a lesson in figures followed by
the capital alphabet systematized so
that it will require only three or four

Having finished both abdobuts and fixing ministed both alphabets and figures it is advisable to give the classes a drill in lettering addresses of firms in which you will review all of the work gone over. If not too much crowded for

time, I generally give the classes a lesson of an hour in simple embellishment of pen lettering which they never fail of

pen activing which they never fait of appreciating. Urepare for Brish marking by securing they or six quites of good sized and fair quality wrapping paper, good camel's hair brushes, size three or four and a bottle of marking ink, all of which I sell

sible become skillful with the brush and rapidly change from light to heavy and heavy to light lines. It is advisable to have the pupils standing while they mark, as they will then feed at home when they are coming marking howes and packages, are the more marking howes and packages, are the more proposed to the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-school reputation does not alone depend upon newspaper advertising, but is to a nuch greater extent due to the actual amount of practical instruction given, which will be well advertised by the speak a good word in behalf of any in-stitution that furnishes a most thorough and practical columnition. and practical education.

Hoping these few suggestions may be of service to some commercial teacher,

I am yours truly, E. M. HUNTZINGER.

Exchange Items.

Exchange Items.

The Bookkeeper published every two weeks by Schem R. Hopkins, at 75 meets by Schem R. Hopkins, at 76 meets by Schem R. Hopkins, at 76 meets by Schem R. Hopkins, at 76 meets by Schem R. Hopkins is not only a thorough accountant and popular and not of book-keeping. Mr. Hopkins is not only a thorough accountant and popular and not of works upon an analysis of celling an albe, spley, and instructive journal. Every person in any manner inforested in hook-keeping, either as pupil, beacher or practical accountant shand be a subscriber to the Bookkeeper. It is united une year for \$2.50.

The last issue of the Pranam's Greeting and the subscript in the subscript is the subscript in the

The last issue of the Penman's Gazette was one of unusual interest. An article by S. S. Packard giving reminiscences of "Writing Masters of Olden Times" will be read with much satisfaction by all, and be read especially so by those who have had more or less acquainfance with the celebrities

or less frequaintance with the celebrities whom be mentions.

Brother Gaskell is sustaining our pre-diction that he would make the Tanselt-spicy and interesting.

The Bankkeeper and Pennon published by J. F. Davis, Altoma, Pa., is a very readable and interesting paper.

readable and interesting paper. The Tocheck Golden published mouthly by John D. Holcomb & Co., Malbet Creek, O., is one of the sprightinest and most entertaining of our educational exchanges, and at the small subscription price of fifty cents a year should be in the hands of every teacher in the country.

J. W. Swank, the accountished beuman of the United States Treasury, Washington D. C., writes an elegant letter in which he says the JOURNAL for May is

received.

"It is the finest number of a penman's paper that I have ever seen. I congratulate you upon the rare good taste and signal ability with which you are conducting It, and also upon its growing popularity, not only with penmen, but with all persons engaged and interested in the subject of education.

in the subject of education.

Subscriptions to the Joraxxal may date from any time since, and inclusive of January 1838. All the back numbers from that date with the four premiums will be sent for \$106. All the numbers of 1890 and 1881, with either 181.5; with all of our premiums, for \$2.

The best and subst way is by Post-office order, or a bank draft on New York, mext by registered better. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage-stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small stans, or Canada. postage stamps.

The Spencer Brothers, have instructed more than one bindred and lifty thousand students—a generic number dispersion of the two men in the world. Hence the Vice presents them as leading business educators,—National Vice May 11 1881.

Testimonial to Mrs. Hayes.

Testimonial to Mrs. Hayes.

Thiesge, June 19. The autograph testimonial album to Mrs. Rutherford B. Huberford B. Huberford

serlies his name with the lines.

Whenever mode doed is wrought,
Whenever he problem in made thought.

Whenever he problem in made thought,
To higher beview lies.

"But presente heads its awards and health
If woman bed the kind, such
If woman bed the kind, such
If woman bed the kind, such
Whith Twaith says." Total abstimence is,
so excellent a thing find it enume the carticle to too great an extent. In my passhot for it! I even earry it so far as to
totally abstalut from total abstimence it,
totally abstalut from total abstimence it,
music, actors, painters, sections. self "Then follow departments devoted to muste, actors, painters, such area, sedence and chication. Volume I contains auto-graphs of schemithe and professional men-solume 5 prominent business men and volume 5 prominent business men and a become first the programment of the pro-posed proposed to the programment of the pro-ton of the proposed proposed to the pro-ton of the proposed proposed proposed to the bulk State and national.



THE ARCAL (1.1.1 REPRISTORS A VERY onvention) and useful pen for even triag (buttine, following the first pen for even triag (buttine, following for pen selected by the color tra-order). The following transfer states, the other two ching in sades than that a presented by the ent

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He sure and get the genuine article - Lord voir on blackboards on Wood Wills, Paper of Light

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THE CHAMPION CARD WRITER OF THE INITIAL TEMPORARY AND SERVICE OF THE PERMANENT AND ADDRESS OF THE PERMANENT AND ADDRESS OF THE ADDRESS OF THE

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This work consists of 100 quarto pages, sizty of letter press, which are devoted to the theory and practice of practical writing, in which the entire subject of teaching and practicing writing is presented in gand practicing writing is presented in gand practicing writing is presented by way of explanations, with numerous and striking illustrations, and criticisms of good and bad writing; thirty pages are printed from superhyl engayed stans or printed from superhyl engayed stans or patient explaints, in single lines and practical paints only in the property of the prop pain copies, in single mes and practical business forms; were pages give ten plain and fancy alphabets; twelve pages are de-voted to the principles and examples for off-hund flourishing, among the latter are several of the most graceful and masterly several of the most graceful and masterly specimens ever executed by that prince of thourishers, John D. Williams, who was "Nemes." The work thus combines the practical with ornamental to a greater ex-tent than any other hand book of perman-ship now in use. No perman's library is complete without it. Sent by mail on re-ceipt of \$30°, or free far a club of seven authorities.

been published. But a very limited por-tion of it is decord to plain writing in of it is decord to plain writing the published of the plain writing and the for or numeratal and professional per work. These pages are devoted to plain and practical handwriting: fonction pages are devoted to alphabets, of which there are twenty-three, embracing Roman, Gothie, Egyptian, Scroll, 10d English, German and Church Text, and many others, in plain and the most owner style, to provide the property of the property of eight flourished designs for cards and allums; tready-one pages are devoted to complicated designs for engressed testi-monials, menurials, resolutions, certification complicated designs for engrossed testimonials, memorials, resolutions, certificates, diplomas, &c. &c., altogether presenting an amount and variety of practical and artistic designing, lettering and ornamentation unapproached by any other work ever published. The original penaddisk specimens of which these togse are far-simile reproductions were all executions of the property of the page of this book.

A peculiar and valuable feature of this work is, that, unlike others which have

beeo engraved thereby changing the character by perfecting the original pen-work to the stone, its pages being trans-ferred by photography direct from the original pen-work to the stone, for print-ing, no line or mark of the original could be changed, in form, upon the print; there-fore the observer of this work percelves the peoma's art and skill done, maided the peoman's art and skill alone, unaided by the engraver, while the inpul or imitator will feel that what others have done with a pen he may do, and will strive with greater confidence, knowing it to be attainable, than is passible for film to do with the confidence of value string for the impression (to the pen) perfection of the impression of the pend perfection of the

engraver.
In this work are practical designs and examples for nearly every form and style of work that a professional penman will be called upon to execute. It is sent to any address for \$5.00, or free for a club of twelve subscribers to the JOURNAL.

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ch of 24 quarto pages, in pape are each of 23 quarto pages, in paper cor-ces. The book of lettering gives the prin-ciples of the Old English and German Text, with the alphabets; also Roman alphabets and several pages of text and ornate Roman lettering tastefully fourish-ed and ornamented. The book of flourished and ornamented. The book of nonriseing gives a variety of exercises for flourishing, embracing the principles—birds, quills, &c. They are good works for the money. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents each, or as a premium for two subscribers to the Journal.

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is an entirely new work, by the "Spencer-ian Authors," and is being issued in Parts— —from eight to ten in number—acal Part comprising films, beautiful plates Bytz inches in size, engraved fast-simile from the copies and designs of the Spencerian Authors, upon wich and stone.
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The and of this publication is to present permanship in its widest range, most varied adaptation and highest perfection. The learner, the adept, the teacher, the engrosser, the engraver, the sign-writer, the councisseur and all interested in pen-

manship, will find delight, inspiration and substantial help in this new and beautiful encyclopedia of pen art.

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ing title page, two plates of striking, bold script, presenting two beautiful styles of script, pro

script, presenting two beautiful security words, with approvered and proper names; six plandsome script in the form of purchase, accounts current, receipts, notes and a letter of credit.

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and a better of credit.

Part II, is devoted to off-hand flourish.
Part II, is devoted to off-hand flourish.

Part II, is devoted to off. II. Spinner,

the string is closek, pen in band exbilities perfectly the proper position and
manuser of holding the pen for flourishing;
two plates cambody, in attractive forms,
the elements of all flourishing, and the
graceful exercises by which command of
arm and just appreciation of curves, ovals,
six plates show the application of elements
in the rapid, off band, striking movements,
of a variety of birds, wases, quilts and
ornaments, all of marvelous beauty.

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boldest and handsomest script ever pubfished. It is expectally useful to those
longs, such as "For Rent," "For Sale,"

Notice," &c., &c., &c. This is also trik

MORD, SCHILT FOR SIGN-WHITERS, the

Spinnerian, script six purposing a stein as selections.

MODIA, SCHITT FOR SIGN-WRITTERS, the Spencerian seript sign now hering acknow-ledged the handsomest and most attractive in the world. The script, explaids are two side, a complete and perfect system of let-tering, applied to the Roman alphabet, apper and lower case; the German text, upper and lower case; the Hold English, upper and lower case. These model symbol states are supported by the side of the simple arrangement of these and suggested alphabets are constructed upon such a simple arrangement of lines and spaces that any intelligent person can readily learn the correct proportions of the letters, and experienced betterers will find to method of laying onlan invaluable aid to the improvement and perfecting of their ork. Part IV. is a brilliant number, contain

Part IV, is a brilliant number, containing a great variety of oil-hand Spencerian capital letters, the majority of which are here for the distribute published. To the pennant, penartist, and learner this number is a treasury of heartifful script forus, from which selections can be made for practical or ornamental use to suit the individual taste.

dividual taste.

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Parts of the country.
The Parts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are supplied

together or separately, post-paid, at 60 cents each. The publisher's price.

Other Parts will be announced succes-

sively as they appear.

Mailed from the office of the JOURNAL

Pen Holding KEOKUK, IOWA, June 27, 1881.

Editors Pennan's Art Journal:
So essential is correct pen holding, that all authors do not consider their work complete without explicit directions upon this one point. Like every other general direction, a due amount of discretion must direction, a due amount of discretion must be used, when the teacher attumpts to make a practical application of the discretion of the product of the discretion of the discretion of To the must killed, either young or old, it is an impossibility to hold the pen correct-by. The case and grace with which the professional holds the pen speaks volumes. This, however, is the training of years that the pen product of the pen pen and the pen plantification of the pen pen and the pen electric is nonsense. It is a growth, and To expect, then, that by a few bride explanations, to accomplish this yea as to be effective, is nonsense. It is a growth, and the result of careful, persistent, patient those under his change do not all meet those under his change do not all meet the requirements. Improvement in writing comes from improvement in everything essential to it, hence without a prayer generalization of the subject, no to master it. The reason that progress is not greater and that improvement is not more readily defined, is that too much is expected of the public that too most is expected of the public. The work not being property classified, each implied action of the public of the publi

rectly."
Prof. Westerfelt asks, "Would you pay any attention to position of pencil in teaching a PRIMARY CLASS?" "Certainly you should," comes the response from the uninitiated. But Prof. W. has had by your should," comes the response from the minimized. But 1707. We has had experience that reduces the answer doubt-server that the control of the control of the very sensible role, and my answer is in the dame number of the JOHEAM. In the first place, the fingers of children five and six years of age and even seven, right and time in many instances, any every fees-lible and the slightest pressure in holding manner of slaping, rendering it impossible to do the very thing teachers expect and in some cases domand. Again, short blunt slate pencils are used in the general work of the school, as a rule, and trent general toward confirming that which might pre-ceed the control of the control of the even is not taken artist the eviting hower to bring doubt this much neglected referen. The demand for witten work in our schools denound for written work in our schoolmenant for written work in our schools is a great that, without the proper application of the special to the general work, there can be no grafifying results. If the special work he with per or lead purel and ruled paper, it is folly to expect similar work on slates without lines and too often work on states without three and too often with a short blunt pencil. If carelessness is the rule, it is only encouraged by allow is the rule, it is only eucouraged by allow-ing the use of course perts, very soft fead penells and short blant shite penells. If the penells of the penells of the penells of the ruled. If pens be shurp, then the pen-cils should be kept the same. If the pex BR BEAD PHOFEREY, then the penell should be held likewise. If the pesidon is good in one case, it surely should serve in the other. In fact, if the special work before the penells of the total penells of the penells of the penells of the total penells of the penells of the penells of the total penells of the penells of the penells of the total penells of the penells of the penells of the penells of the total penells of the penells of the penells of the penells of the total penells of the penells of the penells of the penells of the total penells of the penells of the penells of the penells of the total penells of the penell

is practical, then the general work should allow in the same claim the same planning.

In another article, I shall be pleased to mark out a definite plan by which incorrect pen holding may properly be treated for pupils of all grades.

Respectfully, C. H. PERICE.

Handwriting

WHAT AN INDIRE HAS TO SAY ABOUT PEN

"What is the first step you take when piece of forged writing is submitted to

ne?"

"I must have also some of the genuin writing of the person whose name has been larged, and if possible, some, too, of the person who is suspected of having committed the crime."

"And then?"

"And then comes a microscopic con-parison of all three. The first step is a determine whether or not the name

"Now I suppose you understan crooked. Now I suppose you us everybody understands — the writing is peculiar and distinct understands — that hand-culiar and distinctive. But wrong is premar and orsthetive. But none but those who have dug in band-writing all their flees know how very pe-culiar and distinctive it is. The oak and the hickory have different leaves but

those leaves are not more different than Smith's B's and Jones' B's, and supposing a framiliant on & Wishelt to produce a leaf which would be mistaken for a hick-ory leaf it might possibly throw off an imitation whose shape would be all right, but whose veins would be all right, but whose veins would be all right, but whose veins would be all wrong-motive. One man only write your names of that it will deceive a bank cashier or a Probate Court, but he cannot do it so that it will deceive me."

"And how do you judge?"

"And how do you judge?"

"And how do you judge?"

"Sheet of paper written by a copying clerk; you see the same machine made letters over and over again. To your eyes there is nothing individual about it at all, for this reason that you go hunting for those

is nothing individual about It at all, for this reason that you go hunting for those little marks and flourishes with which people seek to individualize their writing— that process would be much like trying to recognize a beauty of the regency by the position of her patches. An expert goes first for the capital letters, which were first learned and which contain most of the Mooreham Nr. each of them shaded in the center imperceptibly and endury in a Soventy turn, now up, now shaded in the center imperceptibly and ending in a slovenly turn, now up, now down, getting more and more slovenly as the pages go on and the hard tires. See here; he has changed the position of his pen from between the index and thumb to the next two impers, and the writing to your eye is that of mother person. But follow those N's, ton't you see they are all the same?

are all the same?"
"Yes." said the scribe. "Now, let me show you something, said Mr. Sevier, drawing a couple o papers from his pocket; "this is an anonymous letter sent to a lady at home in papers from his pocket; "this is an anon-ymous letters sent to a lady at home in Philand-phia, and that is another letter by the same hand, Look at them." The scribe did so. "You see when Mr. made up his mind to write the letter, he thought he would disguise it thoroughly. In the first phace he is a highly educated anua, and so nook as one safe-guard had In the first place he is a lingify contained much and so took as one safe-guard bac spelling; now notice how suspiciously bad the spelling is. He went to the trouble of spoiling words like "how" and that the experiment was the way of an armyle, "which almost everyone who can write can spell, and the harder words are smeared artificially with the same mistakes—mistakes, too, that an ignorant person would not make. As far as the inaulvariling goes he has first adopted the contract the change of the contract the change of the contract the change and the large is an as-henwhedged piece of his writing. There is no need foring into the table in the matter, but notice those small p's and f's. If we want to be a superior of the contract to the change of the chang

"To you believe that character can be read from handwriting?"
"Most assuredly I do—everybody does. If you will take a letter from a friend and examine it closely you will see the charac-teristics of his mind reflected again in the characteristics of his letter. If he is a wild, earless sort of fellow, there will be wild, the there-shelter gallon of the pen over the paper; if he is methodical, accurate and precise the mistration of this some everyon control of the some everyon control of the some and prediction is the notation of the con-pensage when I was travelling in Ire-land. I stopped at Kildare Custle and while there was shown letters written by about eight generations of Fitogetabls. To an expect the herefully shown in these notes was startling. Of course they satisfactly among them all as weel-marked and as recognizable as the Hausburg done by Silken Thomas, down to the civ-lized steel penmanship of the present Earl, the hands were various but allow."

"I was by an account for the dilute."

"I was by any account for the dilute."

"That is a point I was coming to.

"That is a point I was coming to.

styles of pennanship in vogue among different interior point I vass coming to.

"That is a Germa by the handwrite pennanship of the pennan Compare it with the interty intransmeted hand of America, and we are forming a national level, and you will see the enor-mous difference. There is no prettier witting than the cramped but symmetrical hand of the mass in the French convents. hand of the mus in the Prench convents. Here, again, after cause look for effect. There is more in the serivener's art, young gentleman, than is decaused of in your philosophy—8. Imite Dopatch. If you want a good pen for business or school purposes send 30 cents for a quar-fer gross of "Auses" Pennan's Payorite" none.

Writing Taught by Specialists in Pub-

C. H. PETRCE, KROKUK, IOWA

C. I. FERRER, ROWLE, 10WA.

So long as the regular teachers of our common schools are not required to possess the requisite knowledge and ability to impart the art of writing, so long will specialists held sway, or for want of them will the people have reason to combest educators as a rule are poor writers. Doubtless this may account for the neglect with which the subject has been treated as a specialty, and I can conceive of no better way by which advancement can be made than by specialists through has been done in one will attempt to palliate or deny. It is the mission of specialists to grow or provided the subject to palliate or deny. It is the mission of specialists to grow and show parinate or deny. It is the mission of spec-ialists to go forward in person and show the various Boards the advantages to be gained and thereby build up a legitimate business for thousands, in place of hun-dreds, who are now in our larger cities

The prevailing bue and cry is have no money to employ a specialist," and continue in the same strain, "we are aware that our writing is sadly neglected, aware that our writing is sailly neglected, and that sumething ought to be done to change the condition of affairs, but we are considerably in debt now and as soon as we can see our way clear will consider your preparition." Must one of the important requisites of an English education be neglected for such reasons as these? Certainly not, if the mass consider the best use of their limited means shelr the state of their limited means. The considerable is demand that the regular reaches prepare for the work. If the latter cannot be done, then the necessity of pushing the former cannot be questioned.

Blackboard Hints.

To acquire skill in writing upon the To acquire skill in writing upon the blackboard much practice is required. In ordinary writing all the shades upon capi-tals and small letters should be made while writing as with a pen. This is done by a firm but quick pressure of the crayon, by a near but quick pressure of the crayon, turning it in the fingers to keep the bair lines and dropping the wrist towards the crayon upon its edge and side and with practice excellent shades are produced. Quick slandes are the whitest and smooth-Quick shades are the whitest and smooth-est and consequently more spirited. Very heavy shades are made by dropping the crayon entirely on its side. Next fetters may be made by holding two crayos, of dropping the crayon of the consequence of the consequence of the consequence of the hondy others shade as in writing only upon occasional letters. While the former produces stronger work the latter is best alapted to jumple who are to every from work upon the board, the crayon shading may be heautifully blended by rubbing it with the fuggers. To make very strong work ipon the observation, one trayou submired with the diagers. To make very strong white lines, or in printing upon the board, the crayon should be wet; when this is done it dries very white and is not easily eased excepting by the use of a wet cloth. In doing nice wriging upon the board an effort should be made to produce heard and effort should be made to produce are thickness and smoothness, and suffi-ciently strong that each letter may be seen clearly shaped and the word present a clean cut look. A less skillful effect can be produced by the contrast of light lines and strong shades—but the best permit do not regard this as the best sufficiently white as if palotted. They are strong und white as if palotted. They are made with a firm pressure and rolling the crayon in the fingers to keep upon it a keen edge. When the edge is worn off break as small bit of the end and proceed.

When the edge is worn off break a small bit off the end and proceed.

In standing at the board the breast should be within six inches of it. The feet eighteen inches apart, the weight of its consistency of the property of the chin, and with this is a golde very straight writing may be done even without a base line. In lettering German text or old English, a neat effect is produced by notehing the slide of the crayon and using the broad shide in making each stroke-Hinman.

Among the best of our educational ex-changes is the Oko Educational Montlely, cellied and published by W. D. Heuskie, Salem, Ohio. The June number, in addi-tion to numerous tiems of focal interest and its official and editorial departments, has its usual amount of articles of general has its usual amount of articles of general interest, among which we may mention." Per-sistent Effort," "Causes of Disor-der," the inith of a series of lessons in "Dictation Drawing," and "A Plea for the Spelling Book." While all these are ably treated, the latter is so thorough-ly in accord with our own views, that we are tempted to invest in some thouse of copies for the benefit of teachers need or would be pleased to read it.

ENMANS FI ART JOURNAL

Educational Notes

B. F. KELLEY, DE BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The University of Budapest, in Hungary, has 3,000 students and 158 professors. There are 585 Chinese children in the an Francisco public schools,

The Khedlive of Egypt, is interested in the education of women, and is about to build at Cairo, at his own expense, a school for the instruction of girls of the higher classes —N O Christian Admonte.

west Virginia, while in 1935 had only 1,935 whood districts, 132 whood houses, 383 teachers and an attendance of 15,935 papils, has now 3,529 district, 2,557 school houses, 1,224 teachers and an at-tendance of 112,830 papils, In 1935 only twenty counties in the State had any free schools how Y. Tribune.

The city of Vienna supports five semi-aries for the training of teachers.

Dr. Hermann Cohn, of Breslau, has proved by examinations Instituted at his proved by examinations instituted at his suggestion by thirty competent outlists, in about as many cities of Europe and pupils, that mear-eightenness is developed in schools, and increases regularly with the grade of the classes up to the profes-sional schools. The causes he attributes to had lighting, bad senting, which in-thuses improper positions in study, and badly printed banks—school dent, X P.

The brothers Vassar are about to estab-lish in Pouglikeepsie an institution which is to resemble the Cooper Institute, and which will be called the "Yassar Insti-tute,"—N. O. Christian Advacate."

The whole number of volumes in the Astor library on December 31, 1880, was 192,547. (Not accessible to the masses because not open at suitable hours.)

A class for women has been organized A class for women has been organized at Yale College, the Jectures and instruc-tion to be delivered by Profs. Summer, Williams, Brewer, and others. It will resemble what is popularly known as the "Harvard Annex."

John Bright is reported to have said at Americans alone, among mankind, re in the habit of signing their names legibly.

reguny. The tuition fees at American colleges vary considerably. At Yale they amount to \$1.00, Harvard, \$1.00, Williams, \$9.0, Amherst, \$100, Dartmouta, \$9.0, Syractes, 60, Rugges, \$75, Cornell, \$75, Bowdoin, \$55, Rochoster, \$75, Brawdoin, \$55, Rochoster, \$75, Brawdoin, \$55, Physical Research (1998).

igan, § 10.

The new English university, called the Victoria University, with its headmanters at Man bester, has devided to create graduates "without the smallest functure of Latin or Greek." In three words a member of the University Court has emphasized his description of the limovation The graduates thus allstinguished are not to be Hachelors of Masters, of Arts. They are to be Bachelors, Masters, or Doctors of Science. are to be B of Science.

The Senate of the University of Cam-The Senate of the University of Cam-bridge, in England, by a vote of three hundred and ninety-eight to thirty-two, has admitted women to the regular exam-hations of the university, and to receive the same degrees and homes now monor-ority units supported as This is a pro-gressive movement for old Cambridge.

There are now in this country 271,114 teachers, or one teacher for every 181 of population. — N. Y. Trilone.

papalation,—X Y Teilome.
Professor Zaches in the Industrial New
says the pupils of the Cooper Union, in
the Female All School above, carried for
themselves last year over \$6,800 ont of the
very process of instruction. Most of three
pupils are engaged in self-supporting orcupations, in the various stores and works
shops in the city, and come only in the
evening for instruction; yet they bear
evening for instruction; yet they bear
who are wholly dependent upon others
for superer. for support.

The United States has double the number of school children of any other country in the world. The number is stated by the Bureau of Education to be 9,124, 686. The nearest approach to this ignure of the state of t The United States has double the nur

The Hawaiian Kingdom is making marvellous progress in education. About 7,200 children attend school, 5,700 of this number being natives. The free elementary schools are taught by natives in the Hawaiian language, instruction being

given in reading, writing, geography and mental and written arithmetic. There are fourteen select schools with an enrollment of 1,300 pupils, who are instructed by for-eign teachers of experience and capacity. The English language is used, and a of L309 pupils, who are instructed by for-eign teachers of experience and capacity. The English language is used, and a tultion fee of \$5 is charged. Then there are several private schools and other-subshiltzed by the Government. There is a seminary and a college providing high-school instruction, and Honodulu has a Kindergarten of which it is very proud. Teacher's datries in the Hawatian schools range from \$500 to \$2,000 a year. Nor Dook Tribure.

In order to write rite right, we, at pre-ent, write it rite; but when phone spelling comes into use it will be rite, order to rite rite rite to rite rite rite. rite in If she's got to talk slang a Boston girl

If she's got to talk slang a toston gro-will refine and heautify it. "The proper caper" becomes "the appropriate gyra-tion;" "bang-up" is "front hair cle-vated;" "mudding to the racket" is "fallvariet; "timming fortner racket is "tan-ing to the audible disturbance," and "a square deal" "a quadrilateral distribu-tion." Oh! refinement is a great thing. You ran just wager your saccharine exis-tence that it is!

Teacher: Compare the adjective iii. Scholar: (after a little consideration; worse, dead!

If Worester spells "Wooster," the Elmira Advectioer desires to know why Rochester doesn't spell "Rooster," For the reason, we suppose, that cities are generally feminine.

Some of the boys call the school houses upperies. Boston Globa. tanneries. Bost

"Mortgage" is Latin for "Death Grip

To his fond father, who has asked him where he is in his class now—"Oh, pa, I've got a much better place than I had last quarter." "Indeed? Well, where are you?" "I'm fourteenth." "Four-"I'm fourteenth." "I'm fourteenth." "I'm are you?" "I'm fourteening teenth, you little lazybones! You were eighth hast term. Do you call that a better place?" "Yes, sir; it's nearer the stove."

power "198, 317, it such retrievable."

Prof.: "Mr. A., what does Labienus say of Bratus, sir?" Sindent, (prompting: "Last of the Romans." Mr. A.;

"Lacedemonians." [Prof.: "No. Ai;
you didn't quite catch the sound, sir."—

Trainty Tablet.

The bishop of Manchester was present lately at an examination of the Latin class in a ladies' college, where the new mode of promunciation is in vigue, when one of of pronunciation 3 in vogue, when one of the scholars pronounced viersim we-klss-em. "What's that word?" asked the bishop. "Wi-klss-em, my Lord"—by turns. "O, you do, do you? I begin to comprehend now the popularity of the new pronunciation.

Teacher: First boy may spell foot-tub and give the definition. First boy: F-o-o-t-t-n-h—a tub to wash the feet in. Teacher: Second boy may spell knee-

Second hoy: K-n-e-e-p-a-n—a pan to wash knees in,—School Journal.

Mosus.—Teacher: Why did Moses' mother hide him among the reeds? Pupil: Because she didn't want to have him yacchated.

A SUPPLIFIENT REASON.—A master was explaining that the hand of the world is not continuous. He asked a loy, "Now, Juck, could your father walk cound the world?" "No, sir," said the

cente, gives increased power over the letters, from the fact that many principles of the one are found in the other. C. H. PRIRCE.

A Very Fine Writing

A few days ago J. E. Richardson, the music teacher, received a postal card from his brother George, in Iowa, containing over five thousand words, written with a pen. To-day an answer to this remarkable epistle was mailed, containing 6,571 words. Mr. Richardson wrote it with an ordinary Spencerian pen. An exceedingly good eye can read it unaided by a glass, but it is just all it can do. A glass brings out every word and every letter

Dear Editor:

Dear Editor:
The above is clipped from the Stockton
Duily Eccating Mod. I thought it might
be of some interest as an item in the
have seen the card and it is indeed a very
small piece of writing. The smallest
number of words in any one line (written cross-wise the card and it is indeed a very
small piece of writing. The smallest
number of words in any one line (written cross-wise the card) is thirty, and
we have a small small or in the smallest (large) pieces of writing I have
ever seen.

Very truly, E. B. Stown Stockton, Cal.

Great Works in Olden Times.

Wendell Phillips thinks the ancients attained perfection in some arts, the knowledge of which has been lost in our time. It is certain that those most famil-iar with steam

Anose most tamm-iar with steam power and und-ern machinery, muzzled to are puzzled to explain how the grand structures of the ancient of the ancient world were creetcd. Builders say that no modern contractor could erect the great pyramid in Egy-pt, and lift the gigantic stones at the summit to the beight of four hundred and lifty

ert. A recent visitor to Baalbee, and the rains of the great temple of Baal, doubts it any modern ar-chitect could re-build the femple in its ancient grandeur, Three inge stones, six-ty-four feet long, thirteen ft. high, and thirteen ft. wide, stand in a wall at the height of twen. Nine others

wide, are joined together with such nicety that a trained eye cannot discover the line

of juncture.
A column still stands in the quarry mile distant, which is completed, with the exception that it is not detached at

the exception that it is not detached at the hottom. It is skryt-nike feet long, seventeen high, and fourteen broad, and one cannot understand how it can be sep-anted at the bottom from the quarry without breaking. The ruins of this yest lemple inspire respect for the genius of former ages.—Playerile Synton.

Special Rates to Clubs.

To favor teachers and pupils in schools where numerous copies of the JOLEKAL are desired, we offer to mail it one year on the following very favorable terms.

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A good handwriting opens more avenues to business success than any other single attainment.



The above cut was photo-engraved from copy flourished by J. A. Wesco, formerly a pupil, now a teacher of writing, at Musselman's Busines s College, Quincey, 111.

Prof. in chemistry lecture: a The per-son in seat number 157 will please take down his feet and not obstruct the light.

The school which John attended must

The school which John aftended must have been located "mear the lake where "John, what is the chief branch of cal-nuction in your school?" "Willow branch, sir; master's used up nearly a whole tree. whole tree

No one knows who invented the fashior An one knows who invenee the cannot in society of turning down the corner of a visiting eard; but the tashion of turning down the corner of a street was first thought of by the man who owed a small bill to the tradesman he saw coming.

Nervous little Rob was nearly fright Xervous little Rob was nearly trightened into its one day, when bungling old Parson Pew, in his hard unsuffling way, with a voice like thunder, usked him suddenly. Who made the world in six days and rested on the world; "I did," some other hands of the burstle, burstlength in the learn, "but—111—never—do so—any more!"

Prof. ** Mr. V , for what was the war fith Pyrrhus remarkable?** Mr. V. ***I with Pyrrhus remarkable?" Mr. V. "think that it was the first time that the Remans ever saw the clephant."

"Mother," said a little square-built urchin about five years old, "why about the tracher make me monitor, sometimes," I can lick every boy In my class but one."

Teacher: "Peter, you are such a bad boy that you are not fit to sit in the company of good boys on the bench. Come up here and sit by me, sir."

loy, "And why?" "Because he's dead, sir," I malon Tewhere. It is very graftfying to hearn from a numphlet recently issued by the Johns Hopkins University that for years we have needed edible, the horiz egg. The shart-ling and seminabous facts so forth in the pumphlet allihely the series of the horized grantengoes total regular segmentation. ting and semidators and set before the paraphted alidated to are as before a paraphted alidated to are as before a paraphted alidated to are as before a paraphted and the semigration of the paraphted and the semigration of the paraphted and the paraphted and passes from the paraphted and passes through a prototog angular and passes through a prototog angular and passes through a prototog the paraphted and passes through a prototog angular and passes of development. This is certainly a matter to which all thoughtful people should pay attention. The fact that we have been eating eag destines of lifth boracies segments its simply horrily but.

Figures.

Figures.

HGUMENT

Figures and letters are so closely allied that a failure in the formation of one will always indicate the other. The fact that the punits of our public schools make thousands of figures every week is conclusive evidence that they should be made well. Poor figures indicate poor writing, careless figures indicate careless writing, careless begins indicate careless writing, and carelessness will allegap precent progress. A comparison of the forms of ten figures with fifty-two letters is a clinching argument that the teaching of figures should precede that of letters. Besides a true conception of figures, with the ability to ex-





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NEW YORK, JULY, 1881. A Penman's Convention

Several times, since the publication of

the JOURNAL, an effort has been made through its columns to induce the holding of a genuine Penman's Convention. Why can it not be done? Three years ago a vigorous effort was made which resulted in a so-called Penman's Convention in this city, but under the broad invitation which included Business College proprie tors as well as anthors and teachers in all branches of business education, the penmen were so completely outnumbered. that in a permanent organization they were practically omitted, and the Associa tion at once took the name of the "Business College Teachers and Penmen's Association." Under this title it convened at Cleveland in 1879, and also at Chicago in 1880. At the latter meeting the title was changed to that of the "Business Educator's Association of America," and penmen and penmanship scarcely had a place upon the programme of exercises, less than one hour having been devoted to that subject during the entire session. It is therefore quite apparent that, whatever may be the future of that organization, it Is not to be a l'enman's Association, or one in which penmen will receive very much more recognition or attention than in any other of the various educational conventions of the land. We have not

yet seen a programme of the proceedings

for the coming session, and cannot there-

fore, speak of it in respect to penmanship; know that it is not practical, even were the managers so disposed, to give in a three days' session, the time which ought to be devoted to practical and artistic penmanship, and at the same time properly consider other subjects of equal or greater importance to an association composed essentially of Business College proprietors. It must therefore be quite apparent to professional penmen, that if they are ever to enjoy the full advantages properly derived from associating together and comparing notes as teachers and artists, it must be in a new and entirely distinct organization. It has been suggested that a Penman's Convention might be held in some place, and at a time to closely precede or follow the sessions of isiness College Convention." This we think very proper, as many of our best penmen are identified with business colleges, and would desire to attend both onventions.

There needs to be no antagonism or jealously between two such Associations, their interests would not clash in the slightest. The two Associations would be necessary only that sufficient time and attention might be devoted to penmanship to cover every department of the art, and to consider every measure of interest to the profession, which cannot, as has already been shown, be done as a side issue in a Business College Convention.

It is, of course, too late to think of holding a Convention this season, but it is a subject worthy of consideration by every penman in the land. We shall hope to hear from many through the columns of the JOURNAL, and what is more, we expect to be one in the composition of a Penman's Convention in July or August, 1882. Who next?

Suggestions.

The following are some suggestions made to William Allen Miller, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Penman's Association in 1878, by that veteran penman, W. C. Cooper, relative to the advantages to result to penmen from such association:

KINGSVILLE, July 20, 1878.

KINOSVILLE, July 20, 1878.

1st. Such an Association will give the profession more character.
2d. It will increase its influence.
3d. While on the one hand, there is no perman who would not be benefited by membership, a majority would be mate-active.

rially so.
4th. It would introduce all penmen to each other, and make correspondence pos-sible and mutual encouragement possible. 5th. It would put the profession in a position to overcome outside antagonism

5th. It would put the 'profession in a position to overcume outside antagonism and command employment for all merit-arity of the command of the command of the two distances in the command teaching and business now in the hams, of person attenty unfit, and kept there by other associated influences, and place it in the bands of the profession are reported to the command of the profession of the profession of the proposition of the profession of the profession of the able opposition of the profession of the profe

able opposition now actively arrayed to rob many good penmen of business, while it would advance the interests of all meri-torious pen publications and movements. torious pen publications and movements.

Inasmuch as there is no possible doubt that the ingenuity of the craft might, by well managed effort create new channels for pen-work and pen Jobbing, and draw into the hands of the craft a great deal of work of a documentary business character, especially if would be of great utility.

While it might appear to militate against While it unight appear to the interests of same in unitor fearons. it

the interests of some in minor features, it would in other directions more than sup-

would in other directions more than sup-ply any losses in this re-pect.

The country needs four meritorious pro-lessional pennent to every one that it has, and would properly give them work enough, if compelled by a united, wise-enough, if compelled by a united, wise-to-more on the part of the Profession. Let association with faith in united effort, try associations.

The Whittaker Court-Martial.

The Whittaker Court-Martial after ession of nearly four months has closed. Its verdict will remain a secret until it has been reviewed by the Secretary of War, who will then make it public.

The trial has been unusually protracted and the investigation has been most impartial and searching. The Court was partial and searching. composed of nine distinguished U. S. army officers, while the on was conducted by skilled and zealous

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, the counsel for Whittaker, was indefatigable in his efforts and conducted the entire case with a degree of ability and courtesy which has been rarely equalled in a court of justice.

The Judge Advocate, Major A. B. Gardner, who conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution, if not the equal of the astute and experienced Governor in all the nice technicalities of the law, could not have been outdone in the general management of his case; his fluid summing up of the evidence was clear, logical and masterly.

It is a general impression that Whittaker has been found guilty of perpetrating the alleged outrage upon himself and of writing the note of warning.

It is not our nurvose at this time to reiew at any length the testimony of the experts in this now celebrated case, but we desire so far as we are able to correct a few of the very erroneous impressions that have gone forth through the press respecting the conclusiveness of the expert testimony.

It is the general impression that there was a wonderful contradiction among the experts who were called to testify respecting the note of warning, and that at the different trials the same experts have given strangely contradictory and hence unreliable testimony.

This erroneous impression is largely due to the garbled and unreliable newspaper reports which were often apparently colored to suit the prejudices of the reporter or the publishers, and sometimes from misunderstanding or confusion of testimony, and then again false impressions were created by publishing detached portions of the testimony. As a specimen instance of false or blundering statements we quote a section from the New York nes report respecting our own testimony:

timony:

"Expert Ames was recalled, and by exflow. Chamberlain was subjected to a rigid cross-scandination. He admitted having flow. Chamberlain was subjected to a rigid cross-scandination. He admitted having of the land of the land of the land of the land wirting, of Wintaker as of the land of the Point Cadets—two of these for the West Point courd of inquiry, the third for this court-martial—and land come to three con-clusions. The first examination resulted in the conclusion that the writer of speci-lated by another in writing the note. The second conclusion at the second examin-ation was that either the writer of No. 189 (Whittaker) or the writer of No. 28 write the note, and most probably the writer of that Whittaker himself went-thom was warning. Now, is there any valid rea-son, 'queried ex-Gov. Chamberlain, 'why if you made a fourth examination, you would not reach a fourth conclusion dif-ferent from all the others?" I flour i see convelsions, 'we the ready. Now, 's with the conclusion dif-ferent from all the others? 'I don't see convelsions,' we's the ready. Now, 's we's the ready. would not reach a fourth conclusion dif-ferent from all the others? 'I than's see any probability of reaching any other conclusion,' was the reply. 'My last ex-amination climinated all the dumbt that was contained in the first two conclusions. I dishr't make in the first two examina-tions that extraordinary and detailed in-spection that I did in the third.'

Had it been the intention of the writer of the above to present the exact reverse of the truth, as elicited in the court-room, he could not have done better. We did not reach three conclusions, nor did we se admit. What is stated with reference to the first examination at West Point is fairly correct. As regards the second alleged conclusion in which we are made to say that either the writer of No. 189 or No. 23 wrote the note, it is falsely absurd as both Nos. 189 and 23 were written by the same hand (Whittaker's) and were pronounced to be identical with each other and with the note of warning by us on both examinations at West Point as well as at the late trial. The only doubt we ever entertained or expressed was induced by a piece of fictitious writing which was purposely made to resemble the note of warning, and placed among the writing at our first examination at West Point In our written report at that time we stated definitely that but for this (fictitions) writing our report would have been

absolute, that the writing of specimens Nos. 23 and 189 were identical with that of the note of warning, and in our opinion were written by the same hand. So long as we believed the fictitious writing to be that of a Cadet, we thought it be barely possible that its author might have written the note of warning simulating that of Nos. 23 and 189, but when that writing was shown to have been fictitions, our West Point report was rendered (as was our testimony in the late trial) positive against Whittaker as being the author of the note of warning, which fact, however, was entirely unknown to us at the time. The 307 different writings which we examined being designated by numbers, any knowledge respecting authors and a consequent exercise of favor or prejudice was utterly impossible.

Sadler's Counting House Arithmetic.

This work, which was announced in the last number of the JOURNAL as being in press and nearly ready for sale, is now complete and a copy is before us. We had anticipated something quite beyond any work hitherto published in the form of a practical arithmetic but this work entirely exceeds our expectation both as regards its magnitude and the exhaustive and practical methods of presenting and performing all manner of arithmetical problems.

The numerous short and improved methods of calculating would confound a Daboll and astonish Barnum's lightning calculator. The work consists of 500 large 8 vo. pages, printed in hold, clear type, and is thoroughly practical throughout. In addition to giving improved methods of calculation and practical examples for business it is replete with reference tables for bankers, brokers, merchants, business men, accountants, farmers, mechanics, teachers and stu-dents. The work certainly more fully dents. meets the demand of the counting room and business collego than any other work we have ever seen. It is mailed to any address for \$2.00. See advertisement in another column

Frauds.

The Agents Herabl, of Philadelphia, Pa., is doing a decidedly good work throughout the country by publishing a list of the names of the numerous swindling individuals and their various aliases under which they have run swindling operations in the various cities of the country. Most of those exposed have been denied the privileges of the U.S. mail on the ground of the fraudulent character of their business.

These names alone occupy over a culumn of fine type, and embrace almost every line of business. The Herabl is otherwise an interesting and valuable periodical, especially so for all classes of agents. Fifty cents a year; single emples ten cents.

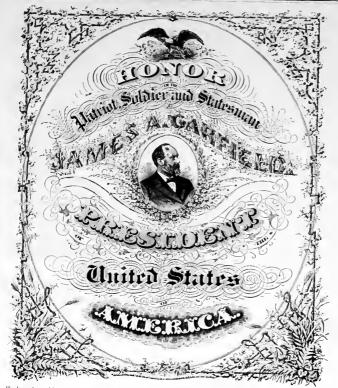
Eaton & Burnett's Course of Business Training in Commercial Law,

Is a work of 130 pages, devoted to the concise and practical presentation of such a course of Commercial Law as is practial to be taught in a commercial college. for which purpose it is admirably adapted. It is in the form of questions and answers, convenient for use in the class-room, and covers the whole subject in the briefest and most practical manner. Every teacher in this department of education as well as every man of business should send for a copy. Price, \$1.

King Club.

The King Club for the past month is sent by L. Asire from Marquette, Mich., ad numbers seventeen. Mr. Asire says: "I am now here on Lake Superior combining pleasure with business, and have good prospects for both." The denizens of Lake Superior will do well to avail themselves of the instruction of suskillful a teacher as is Mr. Asire.





We have deemed it appropriate, under the circumstances, to present in our edumns the above portrait and testimonial to lent Garfield which is photo-engraved from a pen and ink drawing executed at the office of the PENMA'S ART JOURNAL. Should any of our readers desire copies on a line quality of plate paper, for framing, they can seeme them by remitting Gar.

President Garfield.

Among the well-nigh innumerable touching tributes to the wisdom and ex cellence of the acts and sayings of President Gaetleld, called forth by the late attempt upon his life, few are more appropriate to his own circumstances and worthy of repetition than the incident which occurred in this city on the day after the assassination of Abraham Lin Nor can we do better than to give the narrative in the fifty chosen words of the Rev. 8 B. Rossiter of the North Presbyterian Church of this city. In an eloquent discourse delivered the morning after the attempted assassination of President Garfield, Mr. Rossiter said :

after the attempted assassination of President Landau, Mr. Rossiler said:

"It was the morning after President Lincohn's assassination. The country was severed to its atmost tension, and New York city semander rough for the scenes of the French Revolution. The intelligence of the Archive the whole several the whole and the passession of men's minds as to the fate of the government, for in a few hours the new scame that Seward's threat was cut and that attempts had been made upon all that attempts had been made upon and that attempts had been to the was a dark and terestimated their, and men spoke with batted breath. The wrath of the watkingmen was shaply uncountificable, and revolvers and knives were in the two them to the country of the watkingmen was shaply uncountificable, and revolvers and knives were in the watkingmen was shaply uncountificable, and revolvers and knives were in the two themselvers and the watkingmen was shaply uncountificable, and revolvers and knives were in the first was an anomaly the country of the watkingmen was shaply uncountified the uncountified of the watkingmen was shaply uncountified the watkingmen was shaply uncountified to the watkingmen was shaply

in the room waiting Butler's arrival. The in the room waiting Buller's arrival. The fearfully soldnum and swaying mass of peo-ple that blockaded the street preserved for the mast part a dead silence, or a deep, onliness mattering ran like a rising wave onliness mattering ran like a rising wave to be sufficiently as the street of the days in waiting the ball of the police were sent swinging in the air, far up in the left, parting the crowd and pressing it back to make way fer a carriage that moved show, by, and with difficulty jogged through the compact multitude. Subdeatly the silence 19, and with ulically jogged through the compact mulfitude. Suddenly the silence was broken, and the cry of "Butler, But-lert" rung out with tremendous and thrilling effect. But not a hurrath, not one. It was the cry of a people asking to know how their President died. Bufler know how their Irs-sident died. Buffler was pulled through the crost and entered the room. A broad crape, a yard long, blung from his beff arm—ter-fible contrast the manner of the properties of the pro-ting from the beff arm the properties of the the first realized that Lincoln was dead. All were in tears. The only word Buffer had was: "Gentlemen, he died in the first pulled that Lincoln was the pro-lated with the properties of the pro-lated was the pro-lated was the pro-perties of the pro-lated was the pro-lated was the pro-ting of the pro-ting properties of the pro-ting properties of the pro-perties of the pro-ting properties of the pro-perties of the pro-perties of the pro-ting properties of the pro-perties of the pro-ting properties of the pro-ting properties of the pro-perties of the pro-ting properties of the pro-perties of ps directed and the leafs ran fast down is checks. Dickinson, of this State, was irly wild. The old man leaned over the on railing of the balcony and stood on or very edge, overhanging the crowd, stienlating in a most vehament manner, his checks. fairly wild. gestlemating in a most schement manner, and next thing to bibding the crowd and and next thing to bibding the crowd and branch." By this time descent root and the control of the control in the control of the control of the control treets, the one dead, the other next to dying; one on the pavement, the other in the control of the shat long age." They were not allowed to say it again. They were not allowed to say it again. They were not allowed

fore that "Limedin ought to have been shet long ago." They were not allowed to all it again. In the long the long of the Lifegram has just been read from Market and the long of the long of the Swards to higher had been then a man stepped forward with a said then a man stepped forward with a said flag in his land and become from Wash-bourn. And then the leave and stillness home. And then in the awful stillness home. And then in the arm was fitted as

skyward, and a voice, clear and steady, loud and distinct, spoke out:-

AN ELECTRIC APPEAL b Fellow citizens! Clouds and dark-ess are round about Hin! His payilion dark waters and thick clouds of the

uses are round about Hand. Hand, darks used are round about Hand. Hand, darks it shall be sheet. Justice and judgment are the establishment of His throug! Mercy and truth shall go before His face! Fellow the hall go before His face! Fellow ment at Washington still lives!

The effect was tremenhous. The crowd stood riveted to the ground in awe, gazing at the methodiess orator and thinking of the methodiess orator and thinking of the production. As the beful government in that hour. As the beful government stops with the stood of the people sank and became still. All of the people sank and became still. All of the people sank and hectane still. All umph of cloppine in spired by the misment, such as falls to but one man's let, and that but once in a centry. Demostrate umprocessing and the state of the mean state, and that but once in a century. Demosthenes never equalled it. What might have happened had the surging and maddened mob been let hose notice can tell. The man for the crisis was on the spot, more potent than Napoleon's guns at the state of the crisis was to be spot, and the state of more potent than Napoleon's guns at Paris. The orater was General James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and in this hour we would like to repeat his own memorable words. Fisher Ames saids—"A mon-archy is a manod-war, stanch, fron rithed, and redstless when under fall sail, yet a single hilden rock sends her to the bettom. Our Republic is a roft, hard to steer, but you can t sink her."

Another peculiarly touching quotation is the following from General Garneld's speech in Congress on the first anniversary of President Lincoln's death;

There are times in the history of men There are times in the history of men and nations when they shall so near the veil that separates mortals and immortals, then from cherilly and men from their thing from the characteristic and almost hear the breathings and the continuous that they can almost hear the heartings and the limit. Through such a time has this nation peaced. When two hundred and fifty thousand brave spirits passed from the field of honor through that thin veil to the presence of God, and when at the second of the throughout the second of the company of the second of the under that covenant with God, to keep the faith—to go forward in the great work until it shall be completed. Following the lead of that great man and obeying the high behests of God, let us remember the has sounded forth His trumpet, that shall never call refrest;
the is stiffing out the facuts of men before His judgment esit;
le is wiff, my soul, to answer Him; he juddingt, my feet, for first is macching on

my feet, for Got is marening on Every great political party that has done this country any good has given to it some immortal ideas that have outlived all the members of that party.

The Convention.

In reply to several inquiries relative to the time and place at which the next convention of the "Business Educators Association" is to be held, we would say that the convention is announced to meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, on August th, and continue its session three days. Respecting the programme of exercises we have no information.

W. H. Kitto, whom we mentioned a short time since as the youngest man in the United States who ever received the 32° in masoury, has recently been apminted Secretary of the "Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway. at Omaha, Neb. Five years since Mr. Kitto was a telegraph messenger hoy. His rapid advancement to his present enviable position be attributes mainly to his rapid and excellent hand writing.
Mr. Kitto is not what would be considered
a good professional writer, but has the
faculty of writing rapidly, an excellent
practical hand.

Messrs, Weisehahn & Conrey, artist penmen of St. Louis, Mo., have favored perimen of St. Louis, son, nave devoted us with a photograph of a finely executed set of resolutions. It is a model of good faste and artistic skill. These gentlemen certainly understand the business of fine ingrossing.

The Washington Chirographic Club, erganized and instructed by the Spencer Brothers, numbers over five hundred members composed mainly of ladies and accinites composed manny of names and gentlemen from the government depart-ments. Under civil service reform good writing is a necessary qualification for securing and holding elerkships in any of the departments.

Mark Twain's Advice to Scribblers.

Mark Twain's Advice to Scribblers.

However, we works of structive advice they are some works of structive advice they are some positive and colling to a cilifor's head, by the contents of this letter-box; 'Don't write too plainty, it is a sign of pleheian origin. Scrawl your article with your eyes shut, and nake a sign of pleheian origin. Scrawl your article with your eyes that, and they are the structure of t

"I assure you, gentlemen," said the convict upon entering the prison, "that the place has sought me, and not 1 the place. My own affairs really demanded all my time and attention, and 1 may truly say that my selection to fill this-position was an entire surprise. Had I consulted my own interests I should have permutorly declined to serve, but as I con-sulted my own interests I should have permutorly declined to serve, but as I we other commission for friends. I see an other commission of my friends. submitted

Extra Copies of the Journal

will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.



C. H. P., Keokik, Iowa. 1 send you three questions for the JOHENAL more expecially to be answered by the patrons; I. What determines the slaut of each capi-tal, supposing the standard forms be taken? 3. I sit necessary to change position of self-tor paper while executing solition of self-ton with the self-part of the particular that with executing a don't 3, 14, withe executing with the forearm or wholearm. If soj why? The above are marticul questions, and

The above are practical questions, and since they seem to be propounded more to the readers than to the editor of the Joi RNAL, we invite and will await anowers before making any attempt at elucidation

A. D. W., Jersey City, X. J. Please in-form me through the columns of the JOURNAL respecting the best materials for specimen work in paper, lak and pens?

Ans. - Respecting this inquiry there would be different answers from different penmen, some prefer a fine quality of Bristol board, while others prefer Whatman's hot-pressed drawing paper, and where brush and tint is employed the latter is undoubtedly the best; but for purely pen work we prefer and always use a the quality of Bristol board, using India ink, freshly ground from the stick; for pens we use a large variety, for time writing and drawing, Gillott's 303 or Spencerian artistic No. 14 are mostly used; for flourishing, the Penman's Payorite and frequently a fine gold pen; for Old Engand Text lettering we use broad pointed steel pens, the points varying according to the width of the desired stroke



C. L. Ricketts is special teacher of writing in the Public Schools, East Saginaw, Mich. He is a fine writer and a popular

Prof. E. G. Folsom, President of the Albany (N. Y.) Business College is in-structing, as is his custom during his sun-mer vacation, at Penn Yan, N. Y.

G. W. Michael of Delaware, Ohio, is a live, enterprising teacher of writing, and we judge from reports, a popular and suc-cessful teacher.

A recent issue of the New York Mercan-tile Review pays a high compliment to Brown's Busines-College of Jersey City, N. J., which we believe to be well deserved.

Messes, Eaton & Burnett have recently organized a Chirographic Club in their Baltimore (Md.) Business College, the suc-cess of which is highly complimented in the Ballimorean.

Thomas Powers, formerly proprietor of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Business College, has opened a college at Watertown, N. Y. Mr. Powers is a faithful and earnest teach-ce, and will undoubtedly give full satis-laction to all who may become his patrons.

Messrs, Miller & Drake, Proprietors of the New Jersey Business College of New-raty, N. J., have Issued a very attractive catalogue, which is in keeping with the good judgment and enterprise which has characterized their entire school manage-ment. ment.

L. Madarasz who has for some time past been with Gaskell at Jersey City, has taken a position as teacher of writing in the Sterling (III.) Business College. Mr. Madarasz is one of the very best writers in the country, and we trust he will do honor to list new position.

nonor to its new posecon.

E. K. Bryan, who has for many yearsconducted the Columbus (Ohio) Business
College, has hardy sold his college and is
open for an engagement to take charge of
any department in a business college. Mr.
Bryan has had long experience, and has
won an enviable fame as a business college teacher.



This work is universally conceded by the press, professional penneon, and artist-generally, to be the most comprehensive, practical and artistic guide to oranome-pennan-ship very published. Sent, post paid, to any address on receipt of \$4.50, or as a perminin for a club of twelve subscribers to the JOHKAL. The above cut represents the title page of the work, which is 11x14 in size.

resolutions for the Old Fellows Lodge of New Britain. It says, "sa a work of art it is superb. As a specimen of skillind in the superb. As a specimen of skillind ing that it cannot be surpassed."

The Brooklyn Advance for June gives a laif volumn review of Claghorn's Bryant and Stratton Business College, in which it says: "Those who fail in with the idea that the superburst would be undeceived by an inspection of the methods and an observation of the results obtained in this school. A majority of the students are shown the surpassed of the superburst are shown to fill responsible positions, more ap-plications being received, than there are young men to fill them."



A. G. Ward, Union Grove, Iowa, sends a hand-somely executed specimen of flour-ishing and several well written card

specimens.

L. W. Hallett, West Dauby, N.Y., sends several specimens of off-hand flourishing, which are meritorious both in design and manner of the execution.

F. P. Prenitt, Proprietor of Fort Worth (Texas) Business College, sends several well excented specimens of practical writ-ing, and reports that his school is unusu-ally prosperous.

ally prosperous.

E. M. Hurtsinger, teacher of penmanship at the Providence (R. I.) Business Codlege, encloses several specimens of practical writing which are of a high ender of excellence, for grace of form and movement they are rarely excellent.

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Mosers, Chognill & Parsons, of the Zames day department in a husiness college. Mr. Bryan has had long experience, and has won an enchalde fame as a business college teacher.

E. K. Christ, of New Britain, Conn., is paid a high compliment by the Welchury Conn., Jan. 19 for the Welchury Lorentz and the Conn. American for the skillful manner in which he recently cograved a set of The artist was H. B. Parsons.

Subscriptions to the JOURNAL may date from any time since, and inclusive of January 1578. All the back numbers from that date with the four premiums will be sent for \$3.00. All the numbers of 1880 and 1881, with either two of the premiums will be sent for \$1.75; with all of our premiums, for \$2.

Good Figures.

CARY & WALWORTH'S BUSINESS COL-) LEGE AND PHONOHRAPHIC INST., NEW YORK, June 30, 1881.

Editors of Penman's Art Journal: Entitors of Pennami's Act Journal:

I read Mr. Peirce's article on figure-making, in the last number of the Jutts-NAL, with much interest. My students practice figures a good deal, both for speed and symmetry, but we do not reach the speed manned by Mr. F. I sent you a few specimens much by Mr. P. I sent you a few specimens much by Mr. P. I sent you intend their daily work to fall below this standard. standard.

standard.

I think one great fault in teaching figures is in making them too large. These are on a scale of six to the inch. I furnish students with paper ruled to that width, What do you think of them?

Truly yours,

C. E. CADY.

We think well of them, brother Cady, so much so that we have photo-engraved and present berewith one of the specimens in perfect fac-simile, except the ruling of the paper which I think is a good idea. We fully agree with Mr. Cady that figures are an essential feature of good writing especially so with accountints, entry clerks, and others having much to do with figures; also, we agree with him in the assertion that figures are usually made much too large. Large figures are not nearly so rapidly made, nor are they so readily distinguished as smaller ones, as they more nearly fill the space between the lines and are therefore often very nearly a solid mass, requiring close scrutiny to distinguish between them. The following is a copy of one of a package of specimens sent by Mr. Cady, which we deem highly creditable.

selour? There is no art, tashe or prefeeston number beaven, that will homor a
num who has left his wits behind him.
Beain is the first and has fact will which
every worker has to do. No young num
wants to have it said.

Let be young
writer study with his pen. Let the young
writer study with his pen. Let the point
his artheric family to some use. He was
not made to be a mere imitator. If he
has graduated creditably from the copy
writer study with his pen. Let thin put
his artheric family to you use. He was
not made to be a mere imitator. If he
has graduated creditably from the copy
large formed a style of their own, as distimer. Whom do they initiate? They
have formed a style of their own, as distimer from another's as their own personality. It has been still that the very
have formed a style of their own, as distimer from another's as their own personlating the style of their own, as distimer from another's as their own personheart of the style of their own, as distimer from another's as their own personlating that the style of their own, as distimer from another's as their own personlating that the style of their own, as distimer from another is the style of their
day, I might specific the style of the
desired the art of pen study; but to our
true catale pensen, it is entirely irrelevant.
Their personality shines out in their writing as plainly as the personality of any
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form in their work. Now, how wild they
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Pen Study.

and the guiding eye nave attained that smooth, harmonions accuracy which con-stitutes skill and freedom, then he ought to leave off the use of copy slips, and mould a beautiful characteristic style of his own.

his own.

But this requires study, and why should

But this requires stary, and why stocked not the pennian study as well as the scholar? There is no art, trade or pro-fression under heaven, that will honor a man who has left his wits behind him. Brain is the first and last fact with which

Beware of Overwork.

How to accomplish the most good work How to accomplish the most good work in a given length of time without detrimed to the builty health should be the study of every perman. Young penmen often want tool too most in a single penmen often want tool too most in a single penmen often with the study of your penmental work of some kind, and work at it beyond all reasonable hours without a thought of the BI result sure to follow. There is probably not a good organization penmental penman in the built who has not at some than discover in the that who has taked he arryes do long, in the exe-



cution of elaborate and interesting work. Every such experience is detrimental to the health, and should be avoided by taking rest at regular interests, and the rest taken before the perman becomes aware taken before the perman becomes aware that the needs it; he should always stop before he is tired (we are well aware that the rules is soot all the same). What is rest. For the name who has been shoveling dirt all day, an easy chair and a paper would be the best rest; but for the perman, who has been bending dirtied to a piece of paper possibly no larger than the hand, a brisk walk and lively conversation would be much more beneficial than the chair and paper. The number of hours which a perman may on the nature of his work. If it is fine pendany in a pendany on the nature of his work. If it is fine pendany in a pendany on the nature of his work. If it is fine pendany in the subject of pendany in the closest attention, three hours is as long as any one should work without an interval of rest. If the work is a variety of writing and necessary, four hours might not be too long.

Abundant exertise in the upon air is of Abundant exertise in the upon air is of Abundant exertise in the upon air is of

Abundant exercise in the upen air is of the greated Importance to every perman, and should be taken just after meals. The tool should be of good quality and of such tool should be of good quality and of such tool should be of good quality and of such tool was to the property of the want to keep the nervous system in good combition. If their and ordinary exercise do not neconjulish this, then some special modes of exercise should be adopted, should be avoided. We would recumenal that every pennan purchase and treat the

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Lesson in Practical Writing.



A member of our class asks. "How an I to learn to write well and rapidly at the same time? When I write slowly and take pains, I write tolerably well or least form my letters well though my writing is greatly wanting in case and grace but when I attempt to write rapidly, unletters are ill-formed and writing is mise Should I continue to write rapidly while learning or adhere to slow and care ful practice and trust to acquiring sp erward?" Upon this point teachers differ widely, some hold that the true way to acquire speed in writing is to practice rapidly from the outset. With this theory we disagree, totally. As well ask a child to run before it walks. Skill and dexterity in all things come only from long and habitual practice and by slow degrees. Writing, as we have said before, is quite as

much a matter of thought and study as

struction of good writing must first be acquired, the eye disciplined and a refined taste acquired before good writing is even possible for the hand to execute; this must be by a slow painstaking process, form, shade, combination and all the requisites of good writing are to be thoughtfully considered, this is best done when writing slowly, when this is accomplished the hand under the guidance of a mind clear, ready and correct in its conceptions will enide the hand more rapidly, and certainly in its efforts to acquire celerity of movement and the execution of good and rapid writing. It must be horne in mind that the peculiar movement practiced will have much to do with the rapidity and grace of the writing. Persons practicing the finger-movement exclusively can no more compete with those using the museu-

lar or fore arm movement than can a stage coach with the locomotive, nor can shaded

writing be executed with the celerity of unshaded writing. We therefore repeat

our advice, to all our class to persistently

adhere to deliberate practice until they

have acquired the ability to give a correct

form to all the letters, practicing the mus-

cular or fore arm movement; at the same

time adopting a medium size and misbad-

practice. A correct mental conception of

the forms of letters and the general con-

ed hand as the most probable course to good and rapid writing We reneat the following movement, exercise which should be carefully practised. Remember that aimless, scrawling, scrib ling is no more practicing writing than is the street erier elecution

The following is presented as the regular

12 C.Q. Raining

A Few Thoughts Upon Teaching.

BY F W HUNTSISCIER,
Of the Bryant and Straffon College, Providence,
B 1.

It.

Jindging from my experience as a student when under the instruction of one
of the ablest teachers of commercial braceless, plain and ornamental penumanship, and since as a reacher of commercial studies. I have come to the belief, that in whatever vocation in libe, the art of pleasing is an essential constituent to

In no profession should it be more thoroughly cultivated and developed to insure success than in the art of teaching. Belleving the above to be of prime im-portance. Is will add a few remarks in succession and the succession of primary and schools much neglected subject of primarship, think the commercial feacher should be very discreet, and carefully arrange his course in permanship, shap-ing it entirely different from any given in books published fulls, meets the demand

ing it entirely different from any given in the various text-books. None of the text-books published fully meets the domain of the live teacher of writing. When the coung teacher enters upon the active duties of the classeroom he has very little to rely, upon but the course of training received at the hands of his timer. consequently is thrown upon his or capabilities, and if the course of traini-was not thorough, will soon got disco-aged and, as a matter of course, fail.

It is very desirable that a teacher should he able to select suitable copies, teach them in his own language, and he able to illustrate his copies and ideas on the blackboard, in such a variety of nove novel and attractive ways, that his publis are held as by magic by the attractiveness of his explanations and illustrations. Since there are no two students exactly

Since there are no two students exactly adike in disposition or capabilities a wartery of ways is required to illustrate in order that all pupils can grasp the idea and he unconsciously forced to fall in love with the exercise. Many of our best teachers are constantly proving that nothing will so create an interest among a class as a tencher's cuthusism in the class as a teacher's cuthuslasm in subject taught, and by a little care may inspire his students with that de may ne-pure instrudents with that desire for excellence which will steadily and surely lead them to love and work for good penmanship, actually taking all the responsibility of government from his shoulders.

shoulders.

The common idea that only a gifted few can learn to write well has been proven false, and all first-class tenches can truthfully say that any person with common sense, perseverative, and who is common sense, perseverative, and who is writer good rapid business hand. One of the worst exist hant the profession has to fight against at the present time is, the damaging influence of the many traveling quack teachers who promise to make good writers of all, in a short course of good writers of all, in a short course of twelve lessons of an hour each. No one ever became a good writer by taking twelve lessons from those quacks, and one out of every ten become disasted, and are confirmed in the belief that they and are contrained to the belief that they were not born to become good permien. It is unreasonable to suppose that an art so useful and exact can be neglited without labor and study. Many who have undertaken it have failed because they commenced with false bleus. The public has, from time to time, be a limposed upon by overdrawn advertisements purporting to give a thorough knowledge of writing and a complete mastery of the pen in a shorter time than is possible, and comprehensive instructions, unreasing systematic study and practice, and a constant belief that he cannot become too perfect in his pennanship.

ct in his penmanship.

Ninety-Nine Tons of Gold.

It costs \$1,200 to send \$5,000,000 in hullion from the New York Assay Office to the Philadelphia Mint. That is why a noom in the Assay Office is at present walled around with gold bricks. The weight of \$5,000,000 is eight tons and a walled around with gold bricks. Fin-weight of \$5,00,000 is eight tons and a quarter, or, more accurately, 10,585 pounds. Congress was asked for \$50,000 no cover the expense of transporting bul-\$20,000. Between the 2d of August Lass and May 1, \$90,000,000 in gold was re-ceived in the Vesay Offler, and, for lack of money to send it to the minr, \$60,000,-100 yet remains in the hands of Superin-temlent Thomas C. Action. This skrty A. man was bound own it would be able to wall himself up in it as in a well, and the well would not be so whele or so high, but that he could stand in the middle-and touch every brick. The number of gentlemen in this country who could perform this interesting experiment with the Assay Office accurage about \$4,000 apiece in value. The most of them are not much to book at. They are as black and dull in color as a cheap quality of stovepipe. If you scratch one with a kuffe you make a bright velbow mark. These black bricks are composed of melted foreign colors, containing about the right These black bricks are composed of melted foreign coins, containing about the right amount of alloy for American coinage, and so the alloy is allowed to remain in them. When the melted gold is poured

into the moulds, the oxygen of the air attacks the copper of the alloy and turns it black. If it were worth while to pro-tect the bricks from the air until they get teet the bricks from the air until they get cold they would never get any darker in color than a gold win would. Two-pers of the property of the property of Prench twenty-frame pieces. Those bricks made of gold directly from the mines are very nearly pure metal, and are as bright as coins. The drainage from all this gold, if it were put at inter-est at five per cent, would make a golden might.

I know just as well how much gold 5. Throw just as well how much gold there is in this room, "superintendent Action said, as hig gazed about at the pilled up wealth, "as! know my own age, hat weighed again in anticipation of the account to be rendered by July 1. If we had had money enough to send it to the Philadelphia Mint, we would not have a proper to be accounted to be rendered by July 1. If we had had money enough to send it to the Philadelphia Mint, we would not have \$100,000 ff is only is put on the senders at a time." time '

a time."

Six men were at work. Down the faces of all but two of them the sweat rodled, and their hands were grimy with black oxide of copper. They tugged at the gold bars like longstownen unloading pig from. A heavy platform truck, on four small wheels, was colled into the room, and on this about twenty-die bars, or beick, it show from the built me soldier. on four-small wheels, was rolled into the room, and on this about twenty 3 we hars, or burks, taken from the built are golden taken from the built are golden laid. The truck was then drawn along the floor by four men, two pulling and two pisching, into an adjoining room, where the scales were. The scales are about the feet high, and the index needle is more than four feet long. The beam and pars are suppose, to avoid Friction. When the small weights had been added to the large ones to falance the gold, the point of the long index needle would trem-ble over the middle line of the ivery grad-uated scale. This pair of scales is of a kind so delicate that when brought to a size in the pan, the mere writing of a name with a lead pencil on one of the paper to turn the scales in its frave. This has actually been done on one of the scales in the rawy room, but that pair is scales in the assay room, but that pair protected from air currents by a gla

se. The men who handle the gold, though not differing much in outward appearant to the casual observer from coal heaver are, in fact, men of intelligence, of ap proved reputation, and who receive goo

pay. We would not have all this trouble," 5 We would not have all this trouble," said the chief weigher, as he put a 500 onner weight gently on the scales with his right hand and wheel off his brow with his left, "if we had arrived at the "parliament of man, the felderation of the world." What we sigh for here is an international system of colonge. The most of all this weight same to this country as the state of the same to be such as the same to be sunderly as the same to be such as the same to be such as the same States to recoin weights all day.

weights all day."

A larger supply of foreign coins than usual has come into the country since August hast, because the rate of exchange has been in our favor. It was explained August last, because the rate of exchange has been in our fayor. It was explained that the most of the gold other than for-eign coin came to the Vsay Offlee by ex-press from unlies and from various busi-ness houses. It sometimes happened that a deposit of original dust, in small fakey grains, was brought into the offlies by a brome-face under in person, who has been supposed to the state of the pro-tact of the property of the state of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the property of the property of the pro-tact of the protact of the property of the pro-tact of the protact of the protact of the property of the pr

had brought it tast with him on a visit to his former home.

The method is to take the gold on de-posit from the bankers or others who send it, and to give them a check on the Sub-Treasury after an assay had been made. Each deposit of gold is melted

and cast into bricks in every case before the assay is made. Two small quantities are then chiselled off from two different bricks and sent one to seal of two men in the assay room. Here you will be the control of the men in the assay room. Here you can be the control of the the manufacture of the presence of the control of t

then rolled into a ribbon nearly half an inch wide. This ribbon is coiled up and put into a little platinum cup, the size of a thimble, and set into boding hitric acid. The bottom of the platinum cup is perforated so that the bolling acid may enter and get a fair chance at the silver. It will not attack citizer the gold in the ribbon mer the platinum of an other fixed coiled in the coiled of acid. By this time the silver is all eaten out of the riblion, and the gold is left porous, which make it so brittle that if it is pinched the little coll will crackle into pieces in the fingers. It is neverthigly subjected to just enough heat to cause the particles to adhere. This little coll is now pure gold. It is unpolished and of a dull creany color. Not a particle of the pieces in constant plant to cause assumption of all most hand to the subject of t meta brought in to be assayed rom 873 parts in 1,000 of gold, or in of words, 87 3-10 per cent, of it only is p All gold is methed before it is assay and having been assayed it must melted again in order to be refined.

melted again in order to be refined. And additional quantity of silver is added to it for the same reason that has been ex-plained in the process of assaying. It is then melted and granulated by firring the molten gold from a table upon the surface of water. The idea is to make the motten gold from a none upon the surface of water. The idea is to make the gold fall in a sheet on the surface so that it will break up into little daky masses. This granulated gold is then dried, and for convenience of handling is driet, and to core on some set. These present into closers shaped has any put tain boiling oil of vitriol. The acid cats out the silver and copper, which turns it blue. This blue liquid is drawn off with a siphon. The boiling is reparated several turns, or in the oil of the preparated several turns, or in a differ which the gold is melted and run into brick-shaped masses, to be carried to the freasure room.

room.

The blue liquid which contains the The bine input which conjugate and silver is run into a tank and weakened with the addition of water weakened with the addition of water the effect of this simple process is to cause the acid to let go of the silver while

The effect of this simple process is to cause the acid to let go of the silver while it yet chings to the copper.

"If you have a cat," said a refiner, "of a large size and good courage she will clear the house per consistency of a large size and good courage she will clear the consistency of a large size and good courage she will consider the second consistency of the transmitten of the consistency of the co

If you want a good pen for business or school purposes send 30 cents for a quar-ter gross of "Ames' Pennan's Favorite"

Pen-holding, Position, Material and Movement.

BY C. B. PEIRCE, REORIE, IOWA

Preceding a series of articles through the columns of the JOURNAL, I deem it important to outline some general points, viz.: Pen-holding, Position, Material,

from body), either arm pointing toward opposite corners in the same relative position. The wrist should be straight and not touch the paper. The band and fingers slightly curved. The third and fourth in excess of the other. The feet should be apart, and changed in position to rest the writer. A choice of the several positions known as the front, "pile, right-oldique and left—either standing or sitting

some of them perhaps have been numbered among the criminals of the land. I heard a gentleman say, that as a stu-dent under Gen. Garfield at Hiram Col-lege, he acquired habits of thinking and reasoning which have made him, to some extent, successful in his pursuits as a ss man

business man.
Men should not wait until the instructor
who has led them from the darkness of ignorance to the light of practical knowl-edge, has reached some high office, or passed away before they pay homoge or munifiest openly their graftitude for the great good they have received at his

hands.

The bestowal of a fortune upon you direct would unquestionably aronse your gratitude towards the giver, which you would eloquently express with tongue

would eloquenty express and pen. The instructor who has given you mental strength and power to be respected in the world and to amass a fortune for yourself or at least gain a liberal main-tenance, is a thousand times more your benefactor than one who bestows inherit-men of wealth. II. A. S.

Editor Pennor's Art Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—I am a subscriber to your valuable paper, and am much indebi-ed to it for the advancement. I have made in pennanship within the past six mouths. You will, at a glance, see that my writing is something above the average; still fan almost in despuir of ever being able to do creditable work under all circumstances. I am and have been en-gaged in active business for the past ten During that time I have acquired thorough knowledge of accounts, can, at any time I desire, take

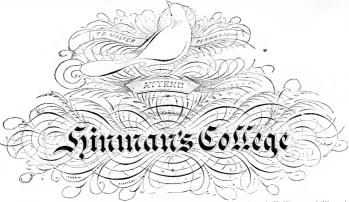
be complimentary to the person and at the same time, unfortunately, discouraging. For every one thus suffering there is certainly this consolation at least—he has company,-and although we do not believe that one's nature will be materially changed, yet we think that by purposely subjecting one's self to many and repeated trials such as our correspondent experi-ences, he may and will overcome all such embarrassment from sheer force of habit.

VIRGINIA CITY, July 23, 1881. Editors of Journal:

Allow me to add a suggestion. Your columns acknowledge the receipt of ele-gantly written letters from Flickinger and others. As many of your subscribers are cultivating practical writing only, would it not be well to necessionally reprowould it not be well to occasionally repro-duce some of these letters in you paper. I for one should be very glad to see them and thus get an idea of their style. Accept my congratulations for the ex-

cellent paper you are publishing. Yours truly, D. C. TAYLOR

It would be a pleasure to us to comply with the suggestion of Mr. Taylor were it practical to do so; but it is not for several reasons. Principally because the letters are not written with a kind of ink and in such number as to be reproduced by our process, while many of them are too much of a private character to be properly so used. If some of our recognized masters or even aspiring appareurs would take the pains to have some of their elegantly written letters-letters confined to the necessities for



from India ink copy, designed and executed by A. H. Hinman, of Hinman's The above cut was photo-engraved Business College, Worcester, Mass.

is of little consequence after control-

—is of fittle consequence after control over the arm is once gained. Beginners—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 years of age—should sit with right side to desk, with slate or book straight with the edge. Material.—No improvement, no encouragement, no success can follow the use of

agement, no success can follow the use of poor ink, poor paper, poor pens, or lead pencils. So infallible is this law that all same persons accept it, knowing that its application is without exception in other

chanical arts.

There are three separate three separate conting known Morements.—There are three separate and distinct movements in writing known as the Finger, Fore-arm and Whole-arm. By the finger movement is meant the use of the fingers only. By the fore-arm movement is meant the use of the muscles. movement is meant the use of the muscles of the fore-arm while resting upon the desk. By the whole-arm movement is meant the entire use of the arm from the shoulder. In every case the hand assumes the same position. A union of the foredesk. meant shoulder. In every case the main assumes the same position. A union of the fore-arm and finger, or the whole-arm and finger form a combination movement de-cidedly superior in every respect to either abude, as it utilizes all the insistless and renders the execution of all work cosy as well as graceful in style.

The Teacher's Position.

The lighest position that any man can, in truth, sustain to his fellow man and to soclety, is that of teacher. Whether a specialist as an instructor in an art or specialist as an instructor in an art or science; a business educator or teacher of classics, his power is creative of useful-ness and even greatness. Without him a majority of the illustrious and success-ful men of the age, in which we live, would have remained ignorant clods, and

charge of the office and command a much better salary than 1 now get were it not for my trouble, which I will now explain in the belief that you, with your large ex-perience, will give me some advice which will benefit me and perhaps others in my

will benefit me and perhaps others in my condition.

When called upon by any member of the firm to do a piece of writing in their awfully excited, and it is only with the greatest effort 1 cm with at all 1; my hand becomes so very nervous and 1 become so much worried with myself to think that I cannot overcome such be a neuman, or do any thing that will re-

weakness, I almost resolve never to try to be a penman, or do any thing that will re-quire the use of a pen.

I have spoken to penmen concerning this and they only tell me that in the course of time it will wave off. Instead of such being the case, I find the difficulty increases. I never drift spiritums of such heing the case, I find the difficulty increases. I never drink spirituous liquors of any kind, or use tobacco in any form, or sit up late at night. I am perfectly temperate in all things. Now, if in your next issue, that any one who may suffer as I do, may see what advice you or any of your readiers may give to help use get do f my trouble, you will greatly oblige a "war your your perfectly," Let II, I manswer to this correspondent, who, in the letter fafore us, writing a constitution

in the letter before us, writes a creditable hand, we would say that a sensitiveness of the character he mentions is often an evidence of well developed powers of criticism and not infrequently keeps pace with such development. This fact may photo-engraving-we would be pleased to do them the honor and our readers the favor of presenting them in the columns of the JOURNAL.

Questions for the Patrons of the Journal

C. H. P., Keokuk, Iowa.-Why was 50 to 52° chosen as a proper main shart for writing? What system first adopted it? 2. Should all turns at top and bottom of short and extended letters be the same? 3. Why do most systems finish or join f at half space above base line.

at half space above have line.

4. Are the first parts of $r_{\rm c}$ $p_{\rm c}$ and final t of less shart than those of any other letter.

5. Does the introductory line of small c have greater shart than than of any other letter, or is the carea simply greater?

6. What is meant by shade, and how scener its full development?

7. Is It objectlomable to take off the hand after making the introductory line to a, d, g, q and one style of c?

Send \$1.00 Bills.

Send \$1.00 Bills.

We wish our patrons to lear in mind that we do not desire postage stamps in payment for subscriptions, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much move same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps. The actual risk of renditing money is slight—if properly directed not one miscarriage will occur in the hundred. Including money are rightly and where letters containing money are scaled in presence of the p

THE PENMANS OF ART JOURNAL

Educational Notes

B P. KELLEY, 20 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The Mohammedan University of El-Area to Cairo, Egypt, according to Dr Cnyler, in the Independent, has "ten thon-and students, all busy over their Korans and preparing to be priests and mission-

The number of pupils receiving In-struction from the Chinese professor at Harvard, has within a year, increased one hundred per cent. The class now

China is fogyism incarnate, moks, written by a contemp books, written by a contemporary of Daniel, the prophet, are used in her public schools to-day. Prof. W. D. Gunning.

Harvard College has opened free to the public for the summer, its museum of geology, botanic garden, Hemenway gym-masium, Memoriai Hall and Sanders' Theatre

Yale hoasts the largest college orchestra

Prof. Platt R. Spencer, proprietor of the Union Business College, Cleveland, Olin, reports his school in a fourishing condi-tion. Over one hundred pupils are now in attendance. The faculty of the college condists of five competent instructors.— Tenders' (buble.

New York State contains 22 colleges and universities, having a combined at-tendace of 4,145 students, conducted by 395 professors and tutors, and pressessing property valued at \$10,094,000. Of these but four are non-sectarian, viz: Union Colombia College, Cornell and N. Y University, University Quarterly.

University, University Quarterly,
There have been graduated at Yale
College four signers of the Bechardton of
Independence, forty-four littled States
Independence, forty-four littled States
recentatives, fifteen foreign analysis and
sixteen colidate officers, one Chief
Justice of the United States (Judge
Walte), wenty-nine State (Judge
Walte), wenty-nine State (Judge
Walte), wenty-nine State (States)
and after professors, together with four
and fifty professors, together with four and fifty professors, together with four presidents of theological seminaries. The lexicographers, Webster and Worcester lexicographers, Web were also Yale men.

The head masterships of the great public schools at Efon and Harrow are worth \$5.500 year, and those of Westminster Winchester, Rogby, Char-ter House and Merchant Tallors are worth from \$12,000 to \$20,000 a year, including the spacious abodes attached to them. The heads of college at Oxford and Cam-bridge, due to tweeter heavy so much. The Master of Trinity College, Cam-bridge, get shout \$5,000 a year, and the most herardy position (1996) and the college of the district position for the posi-der of the district position for the posi-dent of Magdalen, which is worth about \$10,000 Magdalen being a very wealthy \$10,000, Magdalen being a very wealthy college. Western Educational Journal.

The educational progress made by Ten-nesser since 1832 is described as wonder-ful. In that year in some of the counties there was not a single school, either public or private. In 1850 there were 1,342 schools in the Nate; last year there were 1,522. In 1875 the average daily attend-ance was 126,805; last year it was 191,451. X 0. Christian Infronte.

We may learn something from the Swedes. It is said they provide schools in which neglected children are taught. An English traveler, noticing this fact, inquired whether the schools were not implified whether on was: "Yes, they are costly. The answer was: "Yes, they are costly; but not dear. We skweies are not riche enough to let a child grow up in a sourge to society as well as a disgrave to himself." This, says the Educational Worldly, is a doctrine that the favorers of a contract of the cost of the co compulsory education may use with thing effect. Teachers' Guide.

Frank Goodman, President of Good-mate's Business College, has had another link added to his claim of business col-leges, and be is radiant with studies over leges, and he is radiant with smiles over this last achievement. It is a little pro-fessor of eight and a half pounds, and as lively as a cricket. He has been named Frank Eastman Goodman after Roger Eastman, the well-known teller of the Urist National Bank.—Nashville (Teon.) Daily American.

Harvard College recently conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, upon George William Curtis, editor of Harper's Weekly.

According to the official report only about differen per cent, of the number of criminals in France, during a year, are to be classed as having a common education, while eighty-five per cent. are Illiterate.

Good penmanship is a most afficient

teacher of spelling. Many a person writes a word poorly because he is not certain of its orthography, and his pennanship pre-vents detection. A misspelled word holes word with the contraction of the contraction of crawlied. I have seen the word hogelace misspelled many times, but never did it looks on theirly out of place as when it ap-peared in the rounded characters of a well-known writing teacher. A gendeman will-known writing teacher. A gendeman Wiscousin, in writing the diphthouse of and is, makes both letters exactly alike. Wisconsin, in writing the diphthon and ie, makes both letters exactly a and places the dot above and just half way between them. There is nothing to way between them. There is nothing to be insisted on more strenuously than plain-ness in writing. It will prevent attempt-ed deception as well as a great waste-of time.—A. H. Miller, in Educat and Weekly

The seven wonder of the world, in an-ient times, were the Pyramids of Egypt, he Pharos of Alexandria, the walls and anging gardens of Babylon, the Temple

hanging gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Diana, the statue of the Olympian Jove the Mansoleum of Artemisia and the Colosson at Rhodes.

The seven wonders of the world, in modern times, are the printing-press, the steam engine, the telegraph the dagner-

steam engine, the telegraph the disgner-rectype, the telephone, the phomograph and the electric light, and the electric light. Winders, of the ancients are easily critiqued by those of the present time. Our "Wonders," un-like those of former times, possess great utility. They show that man, with his threless goins, has entered the very aream of nature and learned many of her profounded secrets.—Fueles Unite.

WORDS PREOFERALLY MISPRONOPINGED Usually, zoology, volk, virago, turbine, tour, trow, tiara, thyme, telegraphy, tassel, suit, strata, soot, sonnet, soirce, salmon, soit, strata, soot, sonnet, soiree, salmon, romanuer, robust, repartee, raspherry, pristine, radish, rapine, prairie, polomaise, platean, pianist, plano-fore, orangontiang, Orion, orchestra, nausca, mavete, mogal, theretine, teisure, planar, heimost, homeopathy, helght, girafle, ghoul, dinesse, European, optinger, cenore, ducat, dishabilite, Legena, Sea, Marmora, Mont poli, Ideesa, Nuenera, Edithurgh, Evador, Lvy, Messina, Bombay.—X. J. School. Journal.

Sixty years ago oral spelling, even by a person who did not trip, was a laborious process, as its aeromplishment meessi-tated going ahead, backing down, hitch-on a new yillahle, backing down to comple to the preceding sylinthe or sylladies, go-ing around the word once or twice and several threa arross—the number of times several threa arross—the number of threa

several times across—the number of time-depending on the number of syllables. Twenty-like years ago it was almost more circle syllable separately, and the cutire word when spelled; and there are at present many who insist upon this method. Will some reader of the JUIRAM give a reason why the pupil, by simply pronouncing the words after the treatment of the control of the control of the Juika of the control of the control of the pronouncing the words after the treatment of the control of the control of the specific of the control of the control of the specific of the control of the control of the specific of the control of the control of the specific of the control of the control of the specific of the control of the control of the specific of the control of the control of the specific of the control of the control of the control of the specific of the control of the control of the control of the specific of the control of the control of the control of the specific of the control of the control of the control of the specific of the control of the control of the control of the specific of the control of the control of the control of the specific of the control of the specific of the control of the control of the control of the control of the specific of the control of the cont then pansing between syllables when soldling does not have a clear conception then pansing between syllables when spelling does not have a clear conception of their orthoepy and orthography, and advance more rapidity, and conform more nearly to the operations of the mind in writing than by any more cumbrons and unwieldy method?

[It has been suggested that "Educational Na-include items concerning Basiness Colle-ton happy to hisself a limited mander in a siste, prior thing our filends will farmisk the They-handly of course, beliefed and of genera-tories!

In Asia the Dead Sea.

Come, young man, go to college, learn to pilot a bost race and bring home a pretty diploma.

A student at Oxford University, a heing asked "Who was Esan?" replie "Esan was a man who wrote fables are sold his copyright for a mess of potash."

A Roxbury girl showing her consin, a boy about four years old, a star, said; "That star yon see up there is higger than this world," "No, it ain't," said he, "Yes, it's," she replied, "Then why don't it keep the rain off?" said the little fellow

Command of languages illustrated;— Senior - Professor, what is meant by 'reputable writings?' Professor- Re-putable writings are the writings of wri-ters of reputable reputations "- University

A young lady graduate may, in after years, forget the title of her essay, but she will always remember how her white dress was made and trimmed.

"What did Uain say when the Lord asked him where his brother Abel was 2s asked a Sunday-school teacher of his class None of the children spoke up, but finally little Jimuy snapped his fingers and said: "I forgot what Cain said, but he sassed the Lord back."

A good joke is told of a certain Dublin professor—a stickler for ventilation. Being put in a room at a hotel with another guest, he asked the latter to raise the window at night, as the atmosphere was so close. "I can't, raise it," said the guest, after working at the window for a white. "Then knock a pane of glass out," said the professor, which as done, of the professor, which as done, when the professor which as done was able to sleep; but in the morning he discovered that they had broken into a book case.

A Galveston school teacher had a great deal of trouble making a boy understand bis-lesson. Finally, however, he succeed-ed, and, drawing a long-breath, remarked: "Hi wasn't for me you would be the greatest donkey on Galveston Island."

THE ARITHMETIC OF LOVE

THE ARTHMETIC OF LOVE
2 lovers sat beneath the shade,
And I out the other said
How It's that you bet
Have smiled upon this suit of inline:
H5 a heart, it paths for you—
Thy voice is mail melody—
Tie? to be they leved it, 2—
Tie? to be fay leved it, 2—
Then heped she saif: "Why, My!"
Then heped she saif: "Why, My!"

ook is a man's best friend, and the only one he can shut up without giving uffence

Scripture Examination,—Question— What do you know of Jonah? Anoscer—Jonah hid himself for forty days and forty nights in the helly of a whale; at the end of this time he was hingry, and be prayed and said, "Al-most, from persuadest me to be a Chris-most, then persuadest me to be a Chris-

A disputed point. Yale says to was changed into a bull. The Yassar author-ity says into a "crazy cow." — Vassar Mis-cellany. Give Yale credit for a bull. — Notre cellany. Give Y. Dame Scholastic.

"Boys," said the teacher, holding up or right loredinger to make the scholars itentive, "What is Indian meal comher right for attentive, posed of?"

And a little boy in the back seat, who re patched trousers, got up and said; Please, ma'am, roast missionaries."

ORTHOGRAPHY.

There was an old lady at Worcester,
Who petted an old Shanghar corcester;
When asked what indureester
To fundle the rorcester,
She blushed, for the question conforceste
—Note: Dame Schobastic.

From off the rounting rividet the ley chain is than ed. And the finiter of the winglet of the dovelet is abread; The quarklet of the ducklet in the brooklet we can luzer, And the rootlet of the piglet will presently ap pear.

Teacher—" Now, Sammy, have you read the story of Joseph?"

Pupil—Oh, yes,"
Teacher—" Well, then, what wrong did they do when they sold their brother? Pspil—"They sold him too cheap."

It is written in the Tahmud: "The world is saved by the breath of school-children." The writer evidently never sat in school next a boy who grew fat on garlie.—Notee Dame Scholastic.

A cry from the heart. Little Dunce (making up suddenly from her history hook)—"Oh, munmy, darling, darling, I, do wish I had lived under James the II." Mamma—"Why?" Little Dunce—"Be-cause I see here that education was very much neglected in his regin."—Penach.

Just before the public school in New Haven closed for the vacation, a lady teacher in one of the departments gave out the word "foh" for the class to spell. out the word " foh " for the class to spell. After it was spelled, as was her custon, she asked the meaning of it. No one knew. The teacher then told the class she had one, and was the only person in the that did. After a little while a bannat did. After a little while a hat esitatingly up. Teacher—" Wel it?" "Please, ma'am, it's a be while a hand went Dunbucy News.

Special Rates to Clubs.

To favor teachers and pupils in schools where mimerous copies of the JOURNAL are desired, we offer to mail it one year on the following very favorable term-

00 the following very taxonators of 2 copies ... 41.75 | 15 copies ... 3 copies ... 2 25 | 35 copies ... 4 copies ... 3 copies ... 5 copies ... 5 copies ... 3 copies ... 3 copies ... 3 copies ... 3 copies ... 4 copies ... 6 co

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The Penman's Convention.

Editors Penman's Art Journal:

GENTLEMEN.—I observed your remarks in a late issue of your JOTENAL, respecting a peuman's convention in the United States with the matter I am in full accord. I re-—with the matter I am in full accord. I re-gretted exceedingly the ignominious ter-mination of the previous association. This language may not be relished: 1 out at all events, it seemed so to us Canadians. At-ter the flet convention was hold, we felt the seemed of the convention of the con-tinuous countries are the convention of importance; but when the last meeting terminated our wings began to tack them-selves in, our heads and talls to droop, and very shortly we thought that after all the Penna's profession is an upstart, —and consequently somewhat un-timely. But the fast remains the same still, and the Ignoring that the Profession has undergone can be turned aside or sill, and the Ignoring that the Profession has undergone can be turned aside or taken away, only by re-organization,—and that next summer. The profession needs an association that will impart a lifelike force; it needs a smoothing at any face circle of their profession designation and adjusted the lights of the craft, help the poor creeping out-of-the-way man who has about as little knowledge as money. In short, it should be a sort of benevotent society, in the matter seattering freely, without hestination will be consequently the solution of the craft of th minds of many of our profession. We need a something that will bring us to-gether and make us know each other better; that will enlarge our respect and sympathy for brother penmen. And then sympathy for brother penmen. And then in a short time, we hope, that when a man of our profession is in conversation with others, who know little or nothing of the abilities of different penmen, he will have enough self-inportance in oak moveledge, at least, the "Hithe good" that there may be in these britheron. Why, editors, will you believe it? a short time ago I was complimented, (applauded, and handed) last winter by the students, in this city, whom I was then teaching because I said whom I was then teaching because I said I believed I could name one or even two in Canada that could do better plain writ-ing fina myself. My goodness is in not a try? Where is the vanuted manhood and (save mey the intelligence of our race if it is not sufficient to behold in another some-thing that can be admired more than a thermolymous the sum of the country of the delivered quickly from such a state of things.

Well, if the convention can aid in a re-form like that suggested above, let us have

In Canada we are determined to have a convention of permen—July, 1882—but will try and arrange to hold it before the American one so that we may send official delegates, besides favoring the lilea of all

delegates, hescales favoring the liter of all attending it.

That was a good idea, suggested last mouth, namely, to hold the convention immediately before or after the "Busi-ness Cullege Teachers' Association. I am, dear sirs, yours very truly,

DANIEL SAWYER.

Stenographer and pennian, Provincial Normal School, Ottawa, Canada. ---

The Penman's Art Journal.

We are in receipt of the July number We are in receipt of the July number of the Prumar's Act Journal, edited and published by Prof. D. T. Annes, of New York, and takes pleasure in referring to a pen drawing in honor of Janues A. Garfield, President of the United States, which we justly consider to be one of the strated pieces of pen work we have seen. In the centre is a pen portrait of President Garfield, which is certainly life-like, and as line a likeness as is published. The portrait is arrounded by a very linely executed ristic border, and all most artistically emblished and ornamented—the pent—of which Prof. Ames is master—this Prof. and Prof. and Prof. Ames is master—this Prof. and Prof. Ames is master—this Prof. and Prof. Ames is master.—this Prof. and Prof. Ames is master.—this Prof. and Prof. Ames is master.—this Prof. and Prof. and Prof. Ames is master.—this Prof. and P the pen—of which Prof. Ames er.—Ohio Trade and Home Journal.

---How to Remit.

The best and safest way is by Postoffler order, or a bank draft on New York, next by registered better. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, or Camidian

A farmer, on being asked to write a testineonial for a patent clothes-wringer, produced the following: "I bought your clothes-wringer, and am hugely pleased with it. I bought a jag of wood which proved too green and until to burn; I ran the whole back through your wringer and have used the wood for kindling ever since."





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We hope to render the JOURNAL sufficiently interesting and attractive, to secure not only the patronage of all those who are interested in skillful writing or teaching, but their earnest and active cooperation as correspondents and acqueits; yet knowing that the laborer is worthy of his bire, we offer the following

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To every use alternate, or renewal, enclosing \$1.00, we will mail the JohnMad one year and seen of a copy of the "Joard" Tryyy." District of the "Joard" Tryyy. Tryyy or the seen of a copy of the "Joard" Tryyy. Tryyy or the "Joard" Tryy person sending their own and another man, and the send that the send with the Tryy person sending their own and another man, and the send that the send with the send of t Penmanship," price \$5.
For twelve names and \$12 we will forward a sopy of "Williams & Packard's Gems of Pen-nanship," retails for \$5.

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NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1881.

The Beginning and Ending of Sub-scriptions.

Persons sending names of subscribers should always specify distinctly the number and volume with which they desire the subscription to begin, otherwise it is enterad on the list as beginning with the number preceding the date of the subscription and that number is mailed and also the premium, which too should be carefully designated as subscribers are entitled to their choice of four premiums, viz: the "Lord's Prayer," "Centennial Picture of Progress," "Flourished Eagle" and "Bounding Stag." In case no premium is mentioned we mail the current premium for 1881 which is the Bounding Stag. In all cases a postal card is mailed giving notice and the paper discontinued at the expiration of the subscription.

The stopping of the paper has been con-strued by some and especially by our friends and acquaintances as an unwillingness on our part to trust them for the price of a subscription, and they have therefore taken offense, but a moment's reflection will show them the injustice of such an inference. If they can suppose thatwe personally superscribe the wran pers and perform all the detail of mailing monthly the paper to our many thousand subscribers they might believe that we could discriminate in favor or But these are matters of which w can personally take no cognizance. We have been obliged to give our clerks a general rule to be observed uniformly with all subscribers. At what time the subscription of any particular subscriber expires we have personally not the slighest enowledge, and if we had, how should we know that there was any desire on their part to longer have the JOURNAL. It is oor earnest desire to deal in a just and liberal manner with all patrons of the JOURNAL. How otherwise can we hope to secure and retain their support. And whenever any one imagines that we are doing otherwise we invite them to at once make known their grievance, and we shall do our best to have it removed.

That many aggravating mistakes occur we know, and they seem well nigh anavoidable in printing and mailing so many papers and in dealing with so many We are also certain that we ar the parties most frequently annoyed and injured by these mistakes, as the loss of a paper or premium is to be made up by us, in fact we, stand the aggregate of the losand annoyance from the complaints, while to patrons they come seldom and singly. We ask them to bear this in mind, and view us rather as objects worthy of their sympathy and condolence, than their censure and reproach.

The Annoyances of an Extensive Correspondence

are largely and unnecessarily augmented by the thoughtlessness or carelessness of writers, and the writers themselves are also frequently sufferers thereby,

The following letter, just received is one of many indefinite ones, which explain why the JOURNAL or mercandise is not forwarded promptly. We give initials instead of full name.

We may add that this writer has the advantage of a large number of others who neglect to convey the information necessary to enable us to reply, by the umission of their name or address. From this cause many important letters remain unanswered until the writer, weary of waiting the expected response, writes a letter of inquiry, which, from impatience at a supposed slight or neglect, is often importment and sometimes insulting. Correspondents would save all parties trouble by carefully reading all communications through before mailing them;

AUGUSTA, MR., Aug. 12, 1881.

DEAR SIR:—I have not received the following numbers of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL: Xn 3x-4 6x7 Will you please inform me why they have not been sent, and oblige F. W. L.

Does our correspondent mean No 3 of the 4th volume and No. 6 of the 7th volume; or No. 4 of the 3d volume and No. 7 of the 6th volume; or No. 12 (3x4) volome not mentioned, and No. 42 (6x7) volume ditto; or No. 26 (3 x 4-19-4), volume ditto, and No. 42 (6x7), volume ditto; or volume 30, minus four numbers, either the number or volume 42; or No. 30 minus 4 volumes, with number or volume 42; or perhaps he wishes a number 3, by 4 inches, feet or miles, and either the same or another 6 by 7 ditto: or still nerhaps, and despairingly, it is the statement of the simple equation 3.x-4=6x7; to find the value of x

On receipt of another communication from this correspondent, making transsparent the opaqueness of the above, his request will be promptly attended to.

New Copy Slipa

We are in receipt of a package of copy slips recently published by Messrs, Hov Powers, and Reynolds, of Chicago, which in some respects is a departure from any of the so-called standard systems now in use and which it is claimed by the authors, and not without plausibility, greatly simplifies the writing and diminishes the labor of its execution. This departure consists.

First. In shortening all the capitals and looped letters to two and one-half times the height of the contracted letters instead of three times the height as has been universal among other authors; thus contracted the writing is executed not only with greater rapidity but with much less strain upon the muscles of the fingers and

Second .- All flourished or superfluous lines are omitted, and the simplest and most legible forms for all the letters have been adopted. While this plan will undoubtedly appeal strongly for favor to the stern and practical demands of business for which it is specially intended, it will be shorn of much of its grace and beauty in the eye of the professional penman, and the lovers of the beautiful in penmanship, but this is a practical age, and the scrawny mag that wins the race at 2.101 takes on so air of beauty with all who make speed the criterion. There are in all 66 copy slips which are put up in styllsh and convenient packages mailed to any address for \$1.00.

The King Club

for this month comes from C. W. Boucher. templer of writing at the Northern Indiana Normal College, and numbers fifty, which makes, with three other clubs sent by Mr. Boncher within about a year, an aggregate of four hundred and seventy-five subscribers; this is by far the largest number ever secured in so short a period of time by any other person, and speaks well, not only for the energy, but skill as teacher and manager, on the part of Mr. Boncher. For the first requisite in securing numerous subscriptions by a teacher, is that he have the respect and confidence of his pupils, which is woo and retained only by good instruction and fair deal. An unpopular teacher gains no hold upon the confidence or esteem of his pupils; for him to advise or solicit their subsciption to a paper is most likely to prevent their doing so from aversion to him, or a suspicion of some mercenary motive on his

part. The second largest club comes from G. Bixler, Delaware, Ohio, and numbers clenen. Although this is not the senson. owing to the vacations of schools, for numerous or large clubs, yet we have been happily surprised in receiving by far, more new subscribers than during any corresponding period since the publication of the JOURNAL, for which our friends will please accept our thanks.

---The Business Educators' Convention.

We are in receipt of a postal card from Robert C. Spencer, President of the Business Educators' Association, amounteing that the convention which was to love been held at Cincinnati on the 6th inst., has been postponed to June, 1882. In the announcement of the convention in our July issue, the figure 6 in the date was accidently dropped out of the forms in going to the press room, and was not observed by as until the entire edition was printed. The accident was one of more than usual annovance to us.

Portsmouth, N. H., the Premium City in Writing at the Centennial and the late Paris Exposition.

We have frequently urged the advantage and economy of employing special teachers of writing in the schools of our cities and large villages, as well as throughout the country. In many of our large cities this is done, and in all instances, so far as we are informed, has proved highly satisfactory. For some years past Mr. J. S. Montgomery has been employed as a special teacher of writing in the public schools of Portsmonth. N In a recent communication upon the subject the Mayor, Hon. Wm. H. Sise,

says of his work and the system used:
"Mr. Montgomery has been teacher of penmanship in our schools for unite a "Mr. Montgomery has need teacher or penmanship in our schools for quite a number of years past, and during this time has created a decided revolution in this branch which is plainly seen by con-trasting the scholars' present work with that of the past. Our penmanship and

k-keeping was ranked the best on exbook-keeping was ranked the best on ex-hibition at the late Centennial and at the Paris Exposition, Portsmouth received the Silver Medal. The Spencerian system which has been used to bring about this result is, in my estimation, the best sys-tem now in use."

Colleges and Schools

wishing college currency, diplomas, circular letters in elegant script, letter or bill-heads, blank certificates, receipts, orders, notes, portraits, etc., etc., are requested to address us for samples and lestimates. We believe our facilities for a prompt and economical execution orders in this line are unequalled in the country. Also parties having engraving or pen and ink copy which they desire to have re-produced either by photo-lithography or photo-engraving upon relief plates will do well to address us before giving orders elsewhere.

----Figures.

C. H. Peirce, who favors our readers with an article upon figures in this issue, sends for our inspection specimen figures made by twenty-three pupils of his present class, which are highly creditable both to teacher and pupils. One specimen written with the left hand by a pupil, whose right hand was amputated a year since, is quite remarkable, and really compares quite favorably with the specimens writtenby others with the right hand.

Correction

The following appeared in our July issue as a personal:

Prof. E. G. Folsom, President of the Albany (N. Y.) Business College is in-structing, as is his custom during his sum-mer vacation, at Penn Yan, N. Y.

In place of "instructing," our copy read "rusticating." O, if printers would only learn to read!

Good Opportunities.

Any person qualified to take charge of a business college, or desirous of purchasing a well located and paying college, can learn of such opportunities by addressing this office.

The "Complete Accountant" is a popular text-book on book-keeping, extensively used in business colleges and schools. It is published by Howe & Powers of the Metropolitan Business College of Chicago, Ill. See their advertisement in another column.

Answers to

J. N. P., Montpelier, Ind., requests n to publish a list of all the "Diaplomatic Penmen in the U. S." We are in doubt as to what our correspondent means by the term "Diaplomatic Penmen" but presume that it is those who have Diaplomas. It is quite impossible for us to comply with his request from want of the necessary information.

S. A. H., Vallejo, Cal. Be so kind as to inform me at what time in the month the JOURNAL is published that I may know when to expect mine?

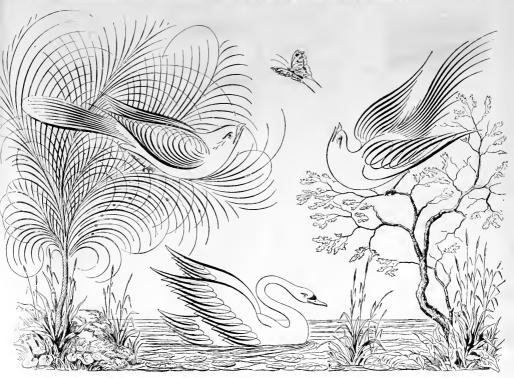
It has been our endeavor to issue the JOURNAL during the first week of each month, but in Nov. last our printing office was destroyed by fire which delayed the issue until past the middle of the month. since which time the JOURNAL has been mailed about the 15th. We shall endeavor to mail it earlier in the future.

R. M. N., Calumet, Mich. The law regulating license to sell pictures is a local matter, respecting which, in your state, we are not informed. Your town clerk or any attorney will give you the information you desire.

J. A. W., Atlanta, Ga. Do you advise the use of an oblique pen hulder, and if so why, and where can they be procured

Ans .- Whether or not an oblique holder





The above cut is photo-engraved by the Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl Street, New York, from a page of Williams & Packard's Gems. The original was designed and Bourished by John D. Williams.

is of advantage depends upon the manner in which one is inclined to hold their pen. Many and perhaps most persons experience a great difficulty in forcing the hand over to the left sufficiently to bring the nibs of the pen to squarely face the paper, Where this is the case an oldlique holder is a very great aid and the writing exeented by its use will be rendered much more smooth and free then with a straight The holder may be procured from this office for 20 cents



Silvan Plumly, of West Liberty, Ind., writes an elegant hand.

G. W. Sinsser is having time success in eaching writing in West Va.

O C. Vermon is having good success teaching writing classes at Sigonier, Ind. W Robbins is teaching writing at Gem City Business College, Quincy,

L. Madarasz, the famed card writer and setumn is now teaching and also writing ards at the Sterling (IR.) Husiness Col-

lege.

E. C. A. Becker, formerly, proprietor of
the Rockford (10), Bushness College has
sold his school, but expect to resume
teaching again in the fall.

Albert J. Ostrinder of Mormoniton,
Lowa, for a lad thirteen years of age,
when the state of the college of the college of
position and style of writing.

position and syn or Writing.

C. N. Crandle, artist penman and teacher of writing at Valparaiso, Ind., sends a club of subscribers to the JOURNAL. Mr. Crandle is highly commended as a skillful writer and teacher.

Mr Charles Rollinson, who for some time past has been a popular and skillful

pen-artist in the office of the JOURNAL, is rusticating during his vacation at Lake Winnipiscogee, N. H.

Fielding Schoffeld, the accomplished teacher and pen artist of the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Newark, N. J., is rastleating during his summer vaca-tion at Cape Cod, Mass.

tion at Cape Cod, Mass,

J. W. Rateliffe is teaching writing classes at Seaville Va., and vicinity. He writes a very good and correct hand. A flourished hird which he inclused was very creditable considering his limited practice

creditable considering his hantfed practice at flourishing.

The Columbus (0.) Dispatch says;
Prof. E. K. Bryan, former proprietor of Columbia Business College, has returned from a trip West for recreation and rest, looking tijstop. Mr. Bryan is an experienced teacher and is equen for an engage-

menti.

A. B. Capp, penman in Heald's San Francisco (Ual.) Business College, render-doubly valuable the \$\frac{3}{4}\$ which he sends for a renewal of his subscription by the sin-perbly written letter, and warm expres-sion of esteem for the JOUINAL, and its ciltors, with which it was accompanied.

editors, with which it was accompanied. J. F. Whiteleather is engaged to teach penman-ship for the coming school year at the Fort Wayne (Ind.). College, and also in the Manmee Business College which is conducted under the anspires of the first named in-fittition. Mr. Whiteleather is an accomplished writer and will, we trust, win honor in his new and responsible po-sition. sition.

stion. Messrs, T. W. Jamison and W. H. Devon, teachers at Saidbler's Bryant & Stratton Business College, of Baltimore, Md., recently visited our sanction under quite favorable aspices, having been introduced by that the surplementary of the

W. J. Coskey, who conducts a Book-keeping, Penmanship, and Phonographic phile, remnastiff, and I honographic ademy at 1510 Chestnut street, Phila-phila, and who, by the way, is an ac-applished writer, renews his subscrip-n and says: "The JOURNAL has proved itself an entertaining companion and quite suggestive of improvement in every department of penmanship."

D. W. Hoff, of Cambridge, Ohio, states D. W. Hoff, of Cambridge, Ohio, states that some time in November, 1880, he with others paid. A. S. Wyman, a teacher of writing, for their subserption to the JOHNSAL. Since neither their names nor the money lawe ever been received at this office, it is incumbent upon Mr. Wyman to rise and explain. Will be do so and avoid a more extended notice?



H. W. Wannemoetsch, Baltimore, Md., incloses a specimen of flourishing.

D. M. Ferguson, Hintonbury, Canada, sends several well written card speci-

M. M. Beaver, Bingham Canon, Utah, ends a creditable specimen of writing and lettering.

A. H. Bailey, Sheffleld, Pa., sends a fine specimen of the figures which he employs in keeping his books; they are O. K.

J. C. Brown, teacher of writing at the Central Normal College, Danville, Ind., sends a specimen of flourishing in form of a bird and quill, which is creditable.

of a bird and quilt, which is creditable, C. H. Peirce, of Peirce's Normal Pen-manship Institute, Keokak, lowa, in-closes in an elegantly written letter, an of-land Italian alphabet, also standard J. M. Pearson, of Bryan, Texas, in-closes in a gracefully written letter, sev-eral-specimens of good practical writing. He says, "I find the JOURNAL very val-uable and instructive, and would be a subscriber were the price several times as the price of the price several times as

L. J. Grace, a pupil with Platt R. Spen-

cer, Cheveland, Ohio, writes a graceful and beautiful letter, in which he incloses several superior card specimens. He says, "I could not do without the JOHNALE, the specimens of engrossing which if gives are alone worth many times its subscrip-tion price."

A. W. Wesco, who has for some time past been teaching widing in the Gem Uty Business Codlege, at Quincy, Ilb., is Uty Business Codlege, at Quincy, Ilb., is writing in a Business Codlege in that rivy, W. Wesco is an accomplished writer and a popular teacher, and will undoubtedly win favor in this new position. The specimens which he inclused are of a high order of media.

speciments which in the decision of a high order of much of practical sylicing comes from J. C. Miller, bracher of writing at Albert's Business Cullege, Mansfield, Pa. Mr. Miller is not only a graceful writing at Albert's Business Cullege, Mansfield, Pa. Mr. Miller is not only a graceful writer, but is also an accomplished artist in crayon. A recent issue pays him the following complinent:

"The neatest specimen of crayon art work I have ever seen is on exhibition at our past-odity. It is the work of Prof. J department of Albert's Business Malison Square, New York City, and is an Hie-like that one can imagine binself there in the harry ing through of professions of the profession of the pour walls and at \$150, and is a place of work the artist can well be proud of."

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FI ART JOURNAL

General Directions for Making Figures. ORDER OF SIMPLICITY



A few general rules must be observed the outset in order to comprehend the special

pecial.

1. They should be light.

2. They should be small.

3. They should be near each other.

4. They should be faulting.

5. They should be made by counting.

The 1 and 0 are made with one count. The 6, 8 and 9 are made with two The 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 are made with three

nants. Figures generally occupy one space. The 6 and 8 are one-half space higher

than all others.
The 7 and 9 extend one space below

roiner to be gained.

1. Form (taken singly), 2. Arrangement; 3. Speed (taken singly); 4. Mixed figures; 5. Habit established.

Remark.—Forbeginners leave off shader.

Note.—Pupils should not be satisfied with their work until execution is easy and graceful without looking.

Result.—Business figures at the rate of sixty ner minute.

sixty per minute. SPECIAL DIRECTIONS

Based upon Time, Length, Shade, Out-ne, Points to be Avoided and Comparison.

Time.—One count

Time.—One space.
Shade.—Increasing or decreasing stroke.
Ontline.—Straight line on main slant. NAUGHT.

Time.-One count.

Time.—One count.
Length.—One space.
Outline.—Length two times its width.
Points to be avoided.—1, Making too
round; 2, disconnecting at top; 3, extending beyond with last line

Time—One count.
Length.—One and one-half spaces.
Shade.—Increasing and decreasing
Shade increasing and decreasing
Outline—First part slightly curving,
make short turn at base line forming an
oval one-half space in height, or one-third
the length of figure and enling at lowest
point of oval, The width of oval, two
times that of space at left.
Comparison.—Like has part of expitals
Cand X.

Time.-Three counts.

Length.—One space. Shade.—On first line with decreasing struke

stroke.
Ontline.—Made with three curve lines
(for beginners three straight lines will de
better). First part three-fourths of a
space, beginning at top. Second part
horizontal. Third part as high if not

space, beginning at top. Second part horizontal. Third part as high if not higher than first and parallel with it, such a such as the same time having the ends of second and third parts extend about the same distance beyond main part of figure and ending on buse line. As the same distance beyond main part of figure and ending on buse line. Beginning too high. 2. Making tast part below base line. 3. Making too harrow. 5. Making first part below base second. 4. Making too narrow. 5. Making first and second parts join with curve instead of vertee. 6. Joining first and part downward.

Time.—Two counts.
Length.—One and one-half spaces.
Shade.—On lower half of first part.
Outline.—The first part resembles the
printed S., the second part a slight curve

printed 8, the second part a slight curve crossing at middle and extending one-half space beyond the main part. Some property of the control of the con-tonion of the control of the con-density of the control of the con-traight line, turning to the left and forming an imperfect capital D. 3. Mak-ing an ordinary 7 and crossing with a straight line.—Same as capital S re-versed.

versed.

Time -Three counts

Time.—Three counts. Length.—One space. Shade.—Second part. Outline.—Make first straight line, one half space in length, retrace one-half its length (or from loop) making short turn to the right, forming an oval and ending about two-thrists the height of figure. Last part a dash (same length as first line) and Johned at top.



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The above cut represents the title page of the work, which is 11x14 in size.

Points to be avoided .-- 1. Making witha outs to be avoided.—I. Making with-out retracing. 2. Ending downward with second part. 3. Last part curving and ending upward.

THREE

Time.—Three counts.
Length.—One space.
Shade.—On lower oval.
Outline.—Base two times the length of top. Begin with dot and retrave, making top. Begin with dot and retrave, making third the length of figure, nake small loop or initiation of loop and end with oval about two-dairds the height of figure. Points to be avoided.—I Making top too large 2. No bop at centre. & Endury of the state of th

NINE

Time.—Two counts.
Length.—Two spaces.
Shade.—Dr. first or second downward.
Shade.—Dr. first par second downward.
Ontline.—First part one space and resting on base flucy second part two spaces in length. The last part determines the shart of figure. Begin one space in fedelit, forming a modified oval on 32° but side. Shart of the last part determines the shart of figure. Begin one space in fedelit, forming a modified oval on 32° but side. on right and loined to a straight line two

on right and joined to a straight line two spaces in longth.

Points to be avoided.—1. Starting downward like small o, giving wrong shant and leaving open at top. 2. Start-ing upward, forming hook and giving different imperteet results.

Comparison—First part like on m. d., g., g; second stroke like main stroke in h. and lined.

Time -Three counts

Time.—Times counts.
Length.—One space.
Shade.—On main downward stroke.
Outline.—Begin with dot, retrace, mak

Outline—Begin with dot, retrace, making short turn and merging into curve at the compound compou

-Three counts.

Time.—Turee contass. Length.—Two spaces. Shade.—Increasing stroke on last part. Outline.—Begin with dot, one-half space Outline.—Begin with dot, one-half space in height, retrace, form short horizontal compound curve, merging into a small loop at height of one space, descending one space below base line. Point to be avoided.—Making with two

or three straight lines

Comparison.—Same as figure 2. C. H. Pehrce

Political.

A few years ago while in Texas, H. A. Spencer, well known as a business edu-cator, was non-inated for Comptroller, the third highest office in the State. He received about fifty thousand votes for the position, which of course was not enough to elect him against an old time bourbon candidate of the strictest democratic sect. In carryassing the State he won the esteem of even his opponents by his fairness in debate which, on some occasions, he held with ex-governors and congressmen. The following correspondence clipped

from the View, shows that Mr. Spencer's constituents are very far from luving forgotten him.

SHERMAN, TEXAS, June 25. on. H. A. Spencer: Could you come to Sherman on the 16th Could you come to Sherman on the rota of July and take part in a joint discussion to take place here at that time between the democrats and auti-bourbons. If so, please inform me immediately. I can state that your expenses for the trip will be defrayed by our local organization. J. W. BUIDORS, Sec.

NEW YORK, July 1.

J. W. Bridges, Esq., Sec.:

1 regret that other engagements prevent
my accepting the invitation of your committee to meet the bombon orators for
"joint discussion," July 16, in the city of

The bourbon parties must be defeated, through the ballot box, before freedom will insure to the people from domination and spoliation by the gigantic monopolics which, under venal legislation, those which, under vena parties have created. H A SPENCER

Mr. Choate's Hand-writing.

Mr. Choate's Hand-writing, was a standing joke to his friends. Few of them were able to read even his familiar letters to themselves. It was said that Mr. Choate himself could not decliber his own writing when the manuscript was a friend was a real grief to Mr. Webster, who believed that the only use of correspondence was to be read, and that it was the drift of the decliped by the work of the decliped by the d

mation, and might as well have been written in Choctaw.

He added: "You ought, my dear Choate, to go to a writing-master for a quarter, and for my personal benefit I will hear the expense of the experiment." Mr. Webster was in the right. No public man has a right to torture his friends and waste their time by unintelligible writing. writing.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOHEANA are not to be held as indo-sing any thing outside of its cultural colourns; all communications not objectionable in their character, or devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why. It should be distinctly understood that

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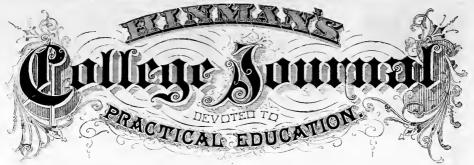
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PART SECOND
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PART FIRST

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Vol. V.— No. 9.

Hereafter no Business Car s, or renewals of those new s, will be received for inset son in this column.

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Lesson in Practical Writing.

No. AHI

By D. T. Asii

A member of our class asks: "How long shall I practice at one time?" That depends cutifiedymeny our pattience wisk-to-actives uses. So long as you can take the utmost pains for improvement you may practice one hour or more: when you eximed do so, you have practiced long enough (if it has be on no longer than five minutes), and every moment you continue to practice with careless indifference is to go lackward rather

man toward.

Another member asks if we object to his
using a gold pen? We answer, yes. A
gold pen should never be used while bearing to write. The very quality which rendies at desirable for business purposes unkles
it undestrable for eartful practice, viz., its
smoothm es, which causes it to glid so cossily
were the paper as to be less under the conwear the paper as to be less under the con-

trol of the hand and will than is the sharper and less flexible points of the steel pen. A

strel pen of medium fineness and flexibility is the hest for learners. We commend to the careful consideration of our class an article, following this lesson,

under the title of "Bad Writing: Its Cause and Correction." For a movement exercise we present the following, which should be carefully practiced with the muscular movement:

9727) - 2010

After which, the following may be practiced as the regular copy for the lesson:

13 Seffersonian

In making the I we have no objection to its being finished at the base line with a dot instead of an oval; that method is advocated, deprinary as furnishing the most certain distinction between that and the J. One thing should ever be borne in mind, that the I should always finish above the base line, while the J should extend below.

Bad Writing:

IIS CAUSE, EITECT AND CORRECTION

To those having to do with an extensive correspondence or the deciphering of various handwriting, the testimony of the poet to the fact of human frailty is quite superfluors.

There are few persons who can read writing at all who have not at times exhausted their ingenuity and patience in the vain endeavor to decipher the hieroglyphics of some chirographic puzzle. And if such be the fact within the experience of a limited correspondence and observation, the result may readily be imagined where the different handwritings daily read or examined aggre gate hundreds and even thousands, as they do in many of our great business centresuch, for iustance, as the General Office of the Western Union Telegraph Co., Railroad and Express Co's, the great Newspaper Offices, Mercantile Houses, and Departments of Government.

With the view of placing before the readers of this journal some reliable facts and statistics upon this point, we have lately visited several of the most important and nsive of these establishments, and gathered such practical and valuable information as we were able bearing upon our subject, which, added to facts and examples within our own somewhat extensive experience and observation during upward of thirty years is teacher, author and publisher of penmanship, we here present, with the aid of sucl practical illustrations as we have been able to prepare, thus setting forth many of the most frequent and fruitful sources of bud writing and its results, followed by several suggestions as to the manner in which they may be avoided and corrected.

One most observable fact is, that illegible and essentially bad writing is far from being confined to ignorant and unskillful writers, as we have frequently net with skillfully executed and highly artistic writing which was, in the words of Sheridan, "eurst hard rending."

To note and classify all the faults and mistakes liable to occur in handwriting, or to prescribe a cure-all remedy, is quite too much for us to undertake—they are as nuus and varied as are the circumstances, habits, tastes and accomplishments of the writers; but it is quite safe to say that a very large proportion of all the "onpleasantness" in writing comes from sheer carelessness on the part of the writers, which is manifest in the awkward, nondescript or uncertain forms which are employed-forms, often most easy and graceful, but which, taken separately, represent no intelligible character, and, apart from the context, are liable to be mistaken for any one of several letters that are similar in their construction This fault is specially grievous where it occurs as an initial letter, in short names abbreviations and cipher-writing, as in such cases a context furnishes the reader little or

Another prolific source of annoyance and not infrequently illegibility, arises from the inexcusable use of flourishes and superfluons lmes; we say inexcusable because, at best, they mix and coufuse the writing, and, when imrriedly and earclessly made, they frequently take forms which are liable to be mistaken, by the reader, for letters or parts of letters, and thereby puzzle and annoy, if not entirely change the intent of the writer. Another frequent fault is the personal eccentricity which leads writers to adopt, as their style, forms for letters, and especially capitals and in autographs, which are entirely outside the pale of any known system of writing, and whose identity can only be guessed at by those unfamiliar with their style.

While, as we have stated, it is quite impossible to name all the sources of had writing, or to formulate rules for its prevention or correction, we do believe that there are many of the most common faults—among which are those enumerated above—that with a little thought and care may be avoided.

Probably no organisation in the world, during some years past, has had a more extensive experience with handwriting than the Western Union Telegraph Company, o one that has experienced more forcibly the need of good writing, employing as it does nearly 20,000 operators, who transmitted in tearly 30,000,000 messages, each of which required to be twice written and read, making nearly 60,000,000 different pieces of manuscript, for a correct disposit which the Company was responsible. We lately visited, at the Central Office, the general operating department, which is a spacious and commodious hall occupying an entire floor of the Company's magnificent building at the corner of Broadway and Dey Street. In this department are constantly

employed about 500 operators, who receive and transmit daily about 75,000 messages; each message baving to be twice written gives upward of 150,000 different manuscripts requiring to be read daily in this single department. It is not to be supposed that all this is done without many annoying mistakes, resulting often in controversy, and, sometimes in costly litigations, to say nothing of the loss of time and petty annoyance in the deciphering of doubtful or uniutelligible writing. Such being the fact, it is to be supposed that, as a matter of necessity, every practicable means would be used to reduce this annoyance and loss to the lowest minimum possible by seeking the sources of, and prescribing a remedy for, bad writing. We made the object of our visit known to one of the managers of this department and solicited the benefit of his experience respecting the sources of bad writing, and the most effective means be had discovered for its prevention among his live hundred operators. He replied that first of all every candidate for a position as an operator must write a good legible hand before securing an appointment in the department; and that he was then provided with certain rules which he was requested to observe in all his writing. These rules were a summary of the manager's observation and experience during twenty-five years of occupation as a practical telegraph operator and manager. They may, therefore, be said to be the practical outgrowth of the necessity, and an embodiment of the unparalleled experience, of a great corporation, all of whose vast operations are singularly dependent upon thea ecuracy and celerity of handwriting.

They have been grabully formulated during many years past as observation has warranted, in the following manner. The manager provided himself with a strong durable pass-book, in which he entered, under its appropriate head, every noteworthy error, or "complaint-case" as he termed it, from careless or bad writing, that came under his observation, adding a free-smile copy of the peculiar letter, word, or combination which had been the occasion of the complaint.

When a sufficient number of any class of faults had been entered to indicate clearly that they were common among writers, a rule for their correction was formulated, and required to be capied by the operators. In this manner a series of practical rules have been originated which have tended greatly to diminish the number of "complainterses" in that denorations.

By the kind permission of Mr. Downer, the manager, we were permitted to copy from his pass-book these rules, and to copy such of the fac-simile examples as were desirable to present in these columns.

It will be observed by the readers of this dorman, that many, if not the greater part, of these rules grow out of, and are designed to correct, faults which have been repeatedly subjects of editorial criticism in these columns and now the fact that they appear as the result of a most settestive and practical exTHE PENMANS OF ART JOURNAL

perience gives to them an importance which should command the careful consideration of every writer -and teacher, especially - in the land.

To the examples found in the pass-book we have in several instances added such as have come under our observation, and also a few others suggested by our own experience. In presenting the examples we first give them as they were written in the "complaint cases," following with their

Rule First .- All unnecessary, superfluous or flourished lines must be omitted, as:

chairs for hour cleaver, beaver The So Le

Rule Second .- No capital letters or words should be joined together, as:

Gell for GM Ay for N. U. No Hell for St.M

Rule Three. Capital letters should not be joined to the smaller letters, as

lean for Can Cease " Case Ind " Md! Thope " I hope

Rule Four.—The capital T should never be looped at the top, as:

Town for Four Lend " Tend Twenty "Twenty

Several expensive htigations have grown out of the delivery of messages having the latter combination, as Seventy when it was written for Twenty, or vice versa, by the sender of the dispatch. We are not informed respecting the precise circumstances of any of the cases, but, suppose the error to have been in orders to buy twenty thousand bushels of grain, shares of stock, or other thing of similar value, the consequences might have been serious.

Rule Fire .- A capital H should never be so made as to be mistaken for an A or other combination, as:

A. St. H. for St. Hood " Stood Hurdy " Hardy Sumile , Sumble A. A James , A. S. Jame

Rule Six.—Cross all t's with a single horizontal line at the too:

reach for reach hale " hate Stattier " Sattin

A dispatch signed as above was taken down and sent to Ha-Hi-E, who was not known at the street and number to which it was directed, and it was consequently returned; and when the error was discovered. and traced to the operator who made it, he was asked how he came to make such a mistake, and whom he supposed Ha-Hi-E to The operator replied "Some Indian chief, or Chinese"; a very natural supposition in such a city of all peoples as is New

Rule Seven.—The capital I should always be made above the line, while the J should extend below. Otherwise, when used as initials or in eigher-writing they cannot be distinguished with certainty.

Rule Eight.—The small s should never

be made with the loop below the lice, as it is liable to be mistaken for a p or f, as:

crop for crop

Rule Nine .- The letter Q should not be made the same as the figure 2. This is liable to become troublesome in cipher or code writing. Where letters and figures are used arbitrarily and separate, the proper distinction may be made by commencing the figure with a dot or very small oval, or a suggested by Mr. Downer, the Q may be made after the fashion of the Roman capi-

tal letter, thus,

To the above rules we would add

Rule Ten.—No letter should have a doubtful form, such as may be mistaken for one of several letters, as:

de for histor he If for Saldor J.L. Jogo Il Nor W Md , Moon Ald! Col . Calin Got and Indialla a for ourse; a for and

Rule Eleven. - Letters should be connected in their parts, and with other letters, by the proper and characteristic curved or straight lines. It is a very common and graevous fault in writing that a straight line or the wrong curve is employed in the construction and connection of letters, thus leaving them without distinctive character, or imparting one which is false and misleading, as, for instance, a form made thus My but may be taken for an Ma W and possibly for a W. In cases where the coutext does not determine, its identity becomes a mere matter of guess, and when extended thus, AMV its significauce, as will be seen, is still more vague and uncertain, as it might be intended for either of the following seven combinations:

mu unimmille muiniani

With a properly trained hand no more time or effort is required to impart the true and unmistakable characteristics to each letter than to make forms whose identity is open to doubt and conjecture.

Rule Twelre .- All eccentric forms and conspienous personal oddities which so often render writing, and especially autographs, illegible, should be avoided, as:

Leff of for O Port Thord Got To M H.P. for N. Mers Just In ligh Miny for Mary. June for fernings Mus for Miss; O for 6 Back for Back Luisik por Smith,

The latter example was used as an initial letter in a communication recently received at this office. In addressing the author we could only do as we are often obliged to do with doubtful initials-make a fac-simile and leave it to the postmaster to decipher at the office of delivery. We add four specimen autographs, as nuts for some of our geniuses on hand-

MMeurl Shurns M. J. Yourel

Such outlandish and meaningless scrawls re simply a nuisance and are discreditable to their authors, who, however, often seem to be under a delusion that their idiocy is a mark of genius.

Rule Thirteen. - Adopt as a standard one plain, simple form for each letter of the alphabet small and capitals, and persistently make that form and no other.

It is an obvious fact that most—and especially young—writers vacillate between from two to six different forms of the capitals, and as many as are possible in the small letters, apparently in the belief that variety is the chief element of good writing, which is a double mistake, as it detracts from the good appearance of the writing, at the same time that it enhances the difficulty of learning and of executing it.

For example, we have known writers who, in executing a short piece of writing, would, for many of the letters, make use of forms as varied and numerous as follows:

ARARRA

and use more or less variety in all of the letters, thus requiring study and practice upon about one hund-red different and unnecessarily complicated forms for the alphabet, in place of twentysix. Thus the labor and uncertainty of be-Between many systems and multitudinous

coming expert and skillful. He has too much to learn to learn it well, and, like "jack of many trades," must fail.

The case and rapidity with which writing

can be executed depends largely upon the simplicity of the forms of letters used and the size of the writing. A medium or small hand is written with much more ease and rapidity than a large hand, from the fact that the pen can be carried over short spaces in less time and with greater case than over long ones, and can execute simple forms more easily and rapidly than complicated ones. To illustrate: Suppose one writer were to habitually make the capital R thus:

which requires eleven motions of the hand to execute, and that Of another were to uniformly make it

requiring only four motions of the hand. It is apparent that the difference of time required to make eleven to four." That is not all. The complicated form, consists of many lines, all of which are made with reference to balancing or harmonising with some other line, and requires to be made with much greater care and skill than the more simple form, se that the disadvaotage is even greater than indicated by the simple proportion between eleven and four.

We here give the entire alphabet of capitals such as we would recommend for all business purposes, as combining simplicity of form and ease of construction:

N660633 SI JKSM MODDG S JU101111

It is a somewhat prevalent idea that good writing is a "special gift"; this idea is not only fallacious, but is exceedingly peruicious, imismoch as it tends to discourage bad writers by leading them to believe that not having "the gift" they are debarred from becoming good writers. Good writing is no more a gift than good reading, spelling, grammar or any other attainment, and in the same way, it is, and can be, acquired, viz., by patient and studious effort. Writing is no less a subject for study and thought than any other branch of education. The correet form and construction of writing must be learned by study, while practice must give the manual dexterity for its easy and graceful execution. The hand can never excel the conception of the mind that educates and directs its action.

(To be continued.)

NOTE.—In the October number we shall relate and illustrate the result of our twodays' observation in the Blind Letter Department of the New York Post Office, which we are enabled to do through the courtesy of Mr. James Gaylor, Assistant-Postmaster, and Mr. Wm. W. Stone, the famed reader of blind letters. If we mistake not the article will be one of the most instructive and amusing which has ever appeared in the Journal. Single copies will be mailed for ten cents; none will be sent free.

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For 15 cents we will mail a copy of an elegant peu-portrait of President Garfield, surrounded by an highly artistic display of lettering, with rustic and floral work a beautiful and attractive picture for framing. Size 13 x 15 or 8 x 10. A copy of each size will be sent for 25 cents. Postage stamps received.

HE PENMANS (FI) ART JOURN

Penmanship and Culture. BY PAUL PASTNOR

In these days of universal intelligence is has come to be the rule, that a man must have some special gift or accomplishment in order to be what the world calls "cultured." I know that, only about a generation ago, this was not so: a man then was called "cul-tured," who had a general spattering of the fountain of wisdom on his person-entirely superficial and often easily dried up by the hot sun of genuine crucism.

chatter a little Greek, sonorously declaim a
chatter a little Greek, sonorously declaim a hot sun of genuine criticism. If he could and ape old-school politeness in the presence of the ladies, why, he was a paragon of intellectual graces - he was a "cultured" man

That time, however, fortunately for the rising generation, has passed. With the growth of science, art and literature, and the spread of education elevating the mental standard of the whole race, our flimsily equipped paragon has been forced to desert is elevation of superiority. The level of the great social plateau has more than overtopped his little hastily built mound, and he is now obliged to toil honestly up the heights of knowledge along with his neigh-The world's work has now all branched into specialties. Jacks-of-alltrade are no more, either in the mechanical or intellectual departments of life. If a man wishes to make his mark, he must do it by repeated blows in the same spot. He can no longer peck here and there over the whole field of human achievement; he must sink a single shaft, and that a deep one He must be a man of single endeavor

The world's work having divided itself into a great many branches, there is now room for much and varied achievement by every kind and degree of human talent. One of the great blessings of this universal division of labor is the dignity and nobility which it has conferred on every department of human labor. There was a time when the artisan in steel was considered less worthy than the artisan in words. To-day it is not so. The machinist, the inventor, and the constructor in metals, is just as great and just as beneficent a man as the author, the inventor and the constructor in words Every profession, every art, every trade, is now dignified, taised to a common and rightful level. Personal effort is the only thing that will change a man's altitude to-day.

Pennanship stands side by side, in beauty and dignity, with her sister arts. She i younger than they -perhaps with undeveloped possibilities still before her. She offers new and valuable opportunities for culture. The cultured man of to-day is the specialist - be who understands one thing, and that thoroughly. The expert pennan exhibits a phase of modern cul He is master of a beautiful and valuable He has abilities which are admirable and desirable, not to be won in a day, nor with an easy effort-powers which are the just mervel and delight of all who behold them. His skill enables lum to produce forms of beauty-delightfid, instructive, and elevating to himself. He is improved and ennobled, while he serves others with his art The penman is not a mere machine: he does not simply produce—he creates, modifies, interprets. His mind always moves with his hand, and his heart is no less active than his mind. If there are vast achievements yet to be made in literature science, and the classic arts, so there are also in Penmanship. Human endeavor cannot be devoted patiently and exclusively to any one line of effort without sooner or later producing the desired result. The culture of to-day will expand into the culture of tomorrow. Every fresh success, every signal achievement, will be an upward step for the whole Art and all who profess it. Surely, then, incentive is not lacking to the pennian, any more than to the author or the inventor. There is room at the top for both; there is There is come as one coping noun; mere is of oner members are mixed to go not one as finer and more valuable acquisition of practical business of life, and transact it like culture in every aspiring effort. Let faith-

ful labor and earnest study do their perfect work, and the peuman shall not fail at last to attain the rewards of a permanent and ever-brightening success.

Elements of Success

ADDRESS OF JAMES A. GARFIELD REFORE THE STUDENTS OF THE SPENCHMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have con sented to address you this evening, chiefly for two reasons: one of them personal to myself, the other public. The personal reason is that I have a deep and peculiar sym pathy with young people who are engaged in any department of education. Their pursuits are to me not only matters of deep interest, but of profound mystery. It will not, perhaps, flatter you older people when I say that I have far less interest in you than in these young people. With us, the great questions of life are measurably settled. Our days go on, their shadows lengthening as we approach nearer to that evening which will soon deepen into the night of life; but before these young people are the dawn, the surgise, the coming noon, all the wonders and mysteries of life. For ourselves, much of all that belongs to the possibilities of life is ended, and the very angels look down upon us with less curiosity than upon these whose lives are just opening. Pardon me, then, if I feel more interest in them than in

I feel a profounder reverence for a buy

furnish their graduates with a better education for practical purposes than either Princeton, Harvard, or Yale.

The people are making a grave charge against our system of higher education when they complain that it is disconnected from the active business of life. It is a charge to which our colleges cannot plead guilty and live. They must rectify the fault, or miserably fail of their great purpose. There is scarcely a more pitiable signt than to see bere and there learned men, so called, who have graduated in our own and the universities of Europe with high honors-men who know the whole gamut of classical learning who have sounded the depths of mathematical and speculative philosophy-and yet who could not barness a borse or make out a Bill of Sale if the world depended upon it. [Applause.]

The fact is that our curriculum of college studies was not based on modern ideas, and has not grown up to our modern necessities. The prevailing system was established at a time when the learning of the world was in Latin and Greek; when, if a man would learn arithmetic, he must first learn Latin; and if he would learn the history and geography of his country, he could acquire that knowledge only through the Latin language. Of course, in those days, it was necessary to lay the foundation of learning in a knowledge of the learned languages

The universities of Europe, from which our colleges were copied, were founded before the medern languages were born. The leading languages of Europe are scarcely



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original flourish by A. A. Clark, teacher of writing in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio.

than for a man. I never meet a ragged boy of the street without feeling that I may owe him a salute, for I know not what possibilities may be buttoned up under his shabby coat. When I meet you in the full flush of mature life, I see nearly all there is of you; but among these boys are the great men of the future-the heroes of the next generation, the philosophers, the statesmen, the philanthropists, the great reformers and moulders of the next age. Therefore, I say, there is a peculiar charm to me in the exhibitions of young people engaged in the business of education.

But there was a reason of public policy which brought me here to-night, and it was to testify to the importance of these Business Colleges, and to give two or three reans why they have been established in the United States. I wish every college presideut in the United States could hear the first reason I propose to give. Business Colleges, my fellow citizens, originated in this country as a protest against the insufficiency of our system of education—as a protest against the illure, the absolute failure, of our American schools and colleges to fit young men and women for the business of life. Take the great classes graduated from the leading colleges of the country during this and the next month, and how many, or, rather, how few, of their members are fitted to go into the

six hundred years old. The reasons for a course of study then are not good now The old necessities have passed away. We now have strong and noble living languages, rich in literature, replete with high and earnest thought, the language of science, religion and liberty, and yet we bid om children feed their spirits on the life of dead ages, instead of the inspiring life and vigor or own times. I do not object to also cal learning; far from it; but I would not have it exclude the living present. Then fore I welcome the Business College in the form it has taken in the United States, because it meets an acknowledged want, by affording to young people of only comm scholastic attainments, and even to the ses that graduate from Harvard and Yale, an opportunity to learn important and indisprevable lessons before they go out into the business of life.

The present Chancellor of the British Exchequer, the Right Honorable Robert Lowe, one of the brightest minds in that kingdom, said in a recent address before the venerable University at Edinburgh: "I was a few months ago in Paris, and two gradnates of Oxford went with me to get our dioner at a restaurant, and if the whiteaproned waiter had not been better educated than all three of us, we might have starved to death. We could not ask for our dinner in his language, but fortunately he could ask as in our own language what we

wanted." There was one test of the insufficiency of modern education. [Applause.]

There is another reason why I that these Business Colleges have' been established in this country, and particularly in the City of Washington. If there be any city on this continent where such institutions are needed more than in any other, it is here in this city, for the benefit of the employees of the United States

Allow me, young ladies and gentlemen to turn aside for one moment to speak of what relates to your business life. If I could speak one sentence which could be celored through every department of the Government, addressing myself not to those in middle life whose plans for the future are fixed, but to those who are beginning life, I suld say to every young man and wome in the civil service of the Government, "Hasten by the most rapid steps to get out of these departments into active, independeut business life." [Applause.] Do misunderstand me. Your work is honorable -honorable to yourselves and necessary to the Government. I make no charge that score; but to a young man, who has in himself the magnificent possibilities of life, it is not fitting that he should be permanently commanded; he should be a commander. [Applause.] You must not continue to be the employed; you must be an employer. You must be promoted from the ranks to a command. There is some thing, young men, which you can command go and find it, and command it. You can at least command a horse and dray, can be generalissum of them, and may carve out a fortune with them. And I did not fall on that illustration by accident, young gentlemen. Do you know the fact? If you do not, let me tell it to you: that more fortunes have been won and fewer failures known in the dray business than in wholesale merchandising. [Applause.]

Do not, I beseech you, be content to enter upon any business which does not require and compel constant intellectual growth. Do not enter into any business which will leave you no farther advanced mentally than is found you; which will require no more ability and culture at the end than it did at the beginning of twenty-five years. I ask you whether your work in the departments is not mainly of that kind, and whether it must not continue to be of that kind. If you take advantage of our magnificent libraries here; of the law colleges or the medical colleges; if, whatever your plans may be, you complete and utilize your education by taking a course in the Business College; if you hold office in the departments for a few years to enable you to live while you obtain a legal, medical, or business education, you are doing a worthy work. It always pleases me to see young men obtain such places for ch a purpose. But while it is commendable in a young man to secure such a place for such a reason, I would warn him not to continue in it, but to get out of it as soon as possible, and take a place of active personal responsibility in the great industrial family of the nation.

There is another reason—the last I shall give in illustrating the importance of Business Colleges-and that is, the consideration which was so beautifully and cogently urged, a few moments since, by the young lady who delivered the valedictory of her Class, that it is almost surplusage to add a word to her discussion. The career opened in Business Colleges, especially in this, for young women, is a most important and noteworthy feature of these institutions

Laugh at it as we may, put it aside as a jest if we will, keep it out of Congress or political campaigns, still, the woman question is rising in our horizon larger than the size of a man's hand; and some solution, ere long, that question must find. I have not yet committed my mind to any formula that embraces the whole question. I halt on the threshold of so great a problem; but there is one point on which I have reached

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a conclusion, and that is, that this nation must open up new avenues of work and asefulness to the women of the country, so that everywhere they may have something to do. This is, just now, inheitely more valuable to them than the platform or the ballot-box. Whatever conclusion shall be reached on that subject by-and-by, at present the most valuable gift which can be bestowed on women is something to do which they can do well aed worthily, and thereby maintain themselves. Therefore I say that every thoughtful statesman will look with satisfaction upon such Business Colleges as are opening a career for our young women. On that score we have special reasons to be thankful for the estab lishment of these institutions. [Applause.]

Now young gentlemen, let me, for moment, address you touching your success in life; and I hope the very brevity of my remarks will increase the chance of their making a lodgment in your minds. Let me beg you, in the ontset of your career, to dismiss from your minds all idea of succeeding by luck. There is no more common thought among young people than that foolish one that by-and-by something will turn up by which they will suddenly achieve fame or fortune. No, young gentlemen; things don't turn up in this world unless somebody turns them up. Inertia is one of the indispensable laws of matter, and things lie flat where they are until by some intel-

ligent spirit (for nothing but spirit makes motion in this world) they are endowed with activity and life. Do not dream that some good luck is going to happen to you and give you fortune. Luck is an ignis futuus you may follow it to ruin, but not to sue-The great Napoleon, who believed in his destiny, followed it nutil be saw his star go down in black night, when the Old Guard perished a round him, and Water loo was lost. A nound of plack is worth a top of luck

Young men talk of trusting to the spur of

the occasion. That trust is vain. Occasions cannot make spirs, young gentlemen. If you expect to wear spirs, you must win them. If you wish to use them, you must backle then to your own heeks before you go into the fight. Any success you may achieve is not worth the having unless you fight for it. Whatever you win in life you must conquer by your own efforts, and then it is yours—a part of yourself. (Applause).

Again: in order to have any snecess in life, or any worthy sneeds, you must resolve to carry into your work a fullness of knowledge-not merely a sufficiency, but more than a sufficiency. In this respect, follow the rule of the machinists. If they want a machine to do the work of six horses, they give it nine-horse power, so that they may have a reserve of three. To carry on the business of life you must have surplus power Be fit for more than the thing you are now doing. Let every one know that you have a reserve in yourself: that you have more power than you are now using. If you are not too large for the place you occupy, you are too small for it. How foll our cor is of bright examples, not only of these who occupy some proud eminence in public life but in every place you may find men going on with steady nerve, attracting the attention of their fellow-citizens, and carving out or themselves names and fortunes from small and humble beginnings and in the face of formidable obstacles. Let me cite an example of a man I recently saw in the

little village of Norwich, N. Y. If you wish to know his name, go into any bardware store and ask for the best hammer in the world; and if the salesman be an intelligent man, he will bring you a hammer bearing the name of D. Maydole. Young geutlemen, take that hammer in your hand, drive nails with it, and draw inspiration from it.

Thirty years ago a boy was struggling ogh the snows of Chenango Valley, try ing to hire himself to a blacksmith. He succeeded, and learned his trade; but he did He took it into his head that he could make a better hammer than any other man had made. He devoted himself to the task for more than a quarter of a century. He studied the chemistry of metals, th strength of materials, the philosophy of form He studied failures. Each broken hammer taught him a lesson. There was no part of the process that he did not master. He taxed his wit to invent machines to perfect and cheapen his processes. No improvement in working steel escaped his notice. What may not twenty-five years of effort accomplish when concentrated on a single object? He earned specess: and now when his name is stamped on a steel hammer, it is his note his bond, his integrity embodied in steel. The spirit of the man is in each hammer, and the work, like the work man, is unrivaled. Mr. Maydole is now acknowledged to have

the pride of our country and the model of our schools. It is the system you have hern learning in this college, and which is so worthily represented by the son of its author, my friend, Professor Spencer, your able instructor. [Applause.] This is an example of what a man may do by putting his whole heart into the work he undertakes.

Only yesterday, on my way bere, 1 fact which I will give you to show learned how, by attending to things, and putting your mind to the work, you may reach suc cess. A few days ago, in the City of Boston, there was beld an exhibition of photography and to the great surprise of New England it turned out that Mr. Ryder, a photographer from Cleveland, Ohio, took the prize for the best photography in America. did this thing happen? I will tell yo This Cleveland photographer happened to read in a German paper of a process practised by the artists of Bohemia-a process of touching up the negative with the finest instruments, thus removing all chemical imperfections from the negative itself. Reading this, he sent for one of these artists, and at length succeeded in bringing the art of Bohemia into the service of his own profession.

The patient German sat down with his lenses, and bringing a strong, clear light upon these negatives, working with the finest instruments, rounding and strengthening the outlines, was able at last to urint

commercial classes had risen frequently, but from the farm-laborelass be had never known one.

is this: in the aristocracies the Old World, wealth and society are built up like the strata of rock which compose the crust of the earth. If a boy be born in the lowest stratum of life, it is almost impossible for him to rise through this hard crust into the higher ranks; but in this country it is The strata of our society resemble rather the ocean, where every drop, even the lowest, is free to mingle with all others. and many shine at last on the crest of the highest wave. This is the glory of our country, young gentlemen, and you need not fear that there are any obstacles which will prove too great for any brave heart. You will recollect what Burns, who knew all meanings of poverty and struggle, has said in homely verse:

"Though losses and crosses
Be lessons right severe,
There's wit there, you'll get there,
You'll find no other where."

One thought more and I will close. This is almost a sermon, but I cannot help it, for the occasion itself has given rise to the thoughts I am offering you. Let me suggest, that in giving you being, God locked up in your nature certain forces and expullities. What will you do with them? I Laok at the mechanism of a clock. Take off the pendulum and ratchet and the wheels go rattling down, and all its force is ex-

ended in a moment; but properly balanced and regulated it will go on, letting out its force tick by tick measuring hours and days, and doing faithfully the service for which it was designed I implore you to cherish and gnard and use well the forces that God has given to you. You may let them run down in a year, if you will. Take off the strong curb of discipline and morality, and you will be an old man be ore your twenties are passed. Preserve these forces. Do not burn them out with brandy or waste them in idleness and



The above cut was photo-engraved from a pen and ink copy, executed at the office of the JOURNAL, and is given as a specimen of displayed lettering.

made the best hanguer in the world. Even the sons of Thor, across the sea, admit it.

While I was there, looking through his shop, with all its admirable a rangement of tooks and unchinery, there came to him a large order from China. The merchanns of the Celestial Kingdom had sent down to the little town, where the persistent blacksmith now lives in allhumer, to get the best that Anglo-Saxon skill had accomplished in the hammer business. It is no small achievement to do one thing better than any other man in the world has done it.

Let me call your attention to something nester your own work in this college. About forty years ago, a young lad who had comfrom the Catskill Mountains, where he had learned the rudiments of penmanship by scribbling on the sole leather of a good old Quaker shoemaker (for he was too poor to buy paper) till he could write better than eighbors, commenced to teach in that part of Ohio which has been called "benighted Ashtabula "-(I suggest "beknighted" as the proper spelling of the word) He set up a little writing-school in a rude log cabin, and threw into the work the fervor of a poetic soul and a strength of heart and spirit that few men possess. He caught his ideals of beauty from the waves of the lake and the curves they made upon the white saud beach, and from the tracery of the spider's web. Studying the lines of beauty as drawn by the hand of Nature, he wrought out that system of penmanship which is now from the negative apphotograph more perfeet than any I have seen made with the belp of an India-ink finish. And so Mr. Ryder took the prize. Why not? It was mystery; it was simply taking time by the forelock, securing the best aid in his business, and bringing to bear the force of an energetic mind to attain the best possible That is the only way, young ladies tecults and gentlemen, in which success is gained These men succeed because they deserve Their results are wrought out; they do not come to hand already made Poets may be born, but success is made [Applause,]

Young gentlemen, let not noverty stand as an obstacle in your way. Poverty is uncomfortable, as I can testify; but nine tunes out of ten the best thing that can hapten to a vonne man is to be tossed overboard, and compelled to sink or swim for bimself. In all my acquaintance, I have ter known one to be drowned who was worth the saving. [Applause.] This would not be wholly true in any country but one of political equality like ours. The editor of one of the leading magazines of England told me, not many mouths ago, a fact startling enough in itself, but of great significance to a poor man. He told me that he had never yet known, in all his experience, a single boy of the class of farm-laborers (not those who own farms, but mere farm laborers), who had ever risen above his class. Boys from the manufacturing and erime. [Applause.] Do not destroy them. Do not use them unworthily. Save and protect them that they may save for you fortune and lame. Honestly resolve to do this, and you will be an honor to yourself and to your country. I thank you, young friends, for your kind attention. [Applause.]

The Largest Church in the World,

St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome, is well known as the largest religious stancture in the world. It is six hundred and duteteen feet long, four hundred and forty-eight wide, and four hundred and seventy high from the pavement to the cross. The foundation, the building of which required fifteen hundred men ten years, is arched under the entire building; one arch fitting between two others in such a manner that the pressure will be equal on all parts.

The most magnificent part of this cellface is the done, which was planned by Michael Angelo, and partly built under his direction. It has been frequently said that "he was the greatest man the world ever produced," and he excelled in sculpture, painting, architecture and poetry. He was seventy-two years of age when he was placed in charge of the building, and he superintended the work the remainder of his life, or seventeen years.

The Cathedral covers six acres, and is

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built in the form of a Greek cross. An arm of this cross, in addition to the Cathedral proper, called the Vaticau, covers nine acres; and on its roof are blooming flower gardens and fruitful orchards

In it are twenty courts, eleven hundred chapels, saloons, etc., some of which are used for the meetings of the synods of the Roman Catholic Church. One mile of halls is filled with sculpture, paintings, ete.; and the walls of these are coverwith fresco paintings. On the roof of the Cathedral, is a little village consisting of about three hundred workmen, who keep the building in repair, and their familie making in all about twelve hundred neo ple. They are not allowed to have fire. and they prepare their food by using alrohol. There are no arrangements for fire in any part of the building; but none are needed, as the weather is never very cold

Before the church is a piazza occupying eighteen acres, and around this is a colonnade, consisting of two hundred and eighty-four columns and eighty buttre es, which supports an entablature. Or this entablature are two hundred statue of saints, each eleven feet high. In the center of the space enclosed by the culonnade, is an obelisk weighing five hundred tons, that formerly belonged to Nero's circus, which was on the site of St. Pet It required eight hundred men to move it; and an order was issued that no one should speak during its removal.-N Y. School Journal.

How to Practice Penmanship. By C. H. Pedree, Keokek, Iowa

The grand practical question is: "How shall we avoid the darkness and the desert and take our portion in the fair and fertile? In other words, How is a student to practice penmanship six to eight hours per day to a decided advantage?

Success in every art, whatever may be the natural talent, is always the reward of industry and pains.

That there are thousands of young men in this country who practice penmanship several hours per day, no one will deny That they all meet with specess, is a ques tion. That the natural talent is all-sufficient to carry a chosen few, is an exploded theory. That industry and pains are not enough to win success. That there remains for the lire, energetic teacher, a work to do that is above and beyond the reach of the unijority of seekers of fame and fortune

To be more explicit-it is impossible for the mass of mankind to reach that degree of skill-consistent with their nature, without a competent instructor.

Intelligent practice is the outgrowth of systematic instruction, and such comes from the teacher who can lay claim to tact, talent, skill, energy, perseverance, enthusiasin, determination, promptitude, love for the work, and last, but not least, a knowledge of

There are no two students susceptible of the same instruction, at the same time and under the same conditions. Hence the necessity (if the greatest good be accomplished) of providing a plan by which individual instruction can be practically administered.

Many students practice from day to day with the hope that in due time good results may follow. But to be positive of each day's results is surely a better plan. That this can be successfully accomplished by following the programmes as given below, is an acknowledged fact:

PROGRAMME "A"

Finger movement. Definition. - The use of the fingers only. 1* Figures 1, 0, 6, 4, 8, 5, 3, 9, 2, 7

2°Pigures-from I to 100. 3*Short letters—i, u, w, e, r, s, x, n, m, α_i

4º Words from short letters - in, wine, own, omen, voice, woven, sorrow, wear,

j*Extended letterst—t, d, p, j, y, g, ϵ , l, b,

6" Words from extended letters-joie, yes, queue, gave, that, all, of, pretend,

7 *Small writing in sentences (no capitals) 8° Capitals-1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th groups. 9° Proper cames.

10° Form of business and friendship letter II Receipts, recipes, and notes. 12° Printing.

* Kinish

PROGRAMME "B." Whole-arm movement.

Definition.-The use of the arm from the shoulder.

1° Tracing exercises (lead peneil).

1st. Pencil (if neces-2*Extended movesary). 2nd. Pen (no shade). 3rd. Pen (shaded.) 1st. Motion off the

3* Philosophy of motion

2d. Motion larger than the result.

3d. Time same on, as off, the paper 4th. Going from cle to straight line

(1st. group (11). 2d. " (6). 3d. " (5). 4th. " (4), 4° Capitals 4th.

5*Combinations. Continuous. Disconnected. 6°Blackboard Work .- A reproduction of all work done with the pen.

*Finish. PROGRAMME "C." Fore-arm movement.

Definition .- The use of the fore-arm, by resting below elbow.

1 *Tracing exercises (lead pencil). 1st. Peneil (if neces 2*Extended movesary). 2d. Pen (no shade).

3d. (shaded) 1st. Motion off the 2d. Motion larger 3*Philosophy of than result.
3d. Time same off,
as on, the paper.
4th. Going from cirmotion

cle to straight line 1st. group (11). 24. 4° Capitals

" (5) 341 5*Combinations. Scontinuous. Disconnected. * Finish

PROGRAMME "D" Combination movement.

Definition.-A union of the whole-arm and finger, or fore-arm and finger.

1 Figures 2* Each of the (26) small letters joined in

groups of six 3"Words from short letters.

I* Words from extended letters.

5*Small writing, in sentences. 6" Proper names.

7º Letter-writing.

8" Receipts and notes 9° Card-writing.

*Fmish.

PROGRAMME "E" Reversed Pen Work. Definition.-Holding the pen so as to make

the shade from you.

I*Elements of Hourishing. 2º Italian capitals.

3*Quills

4° Birds 5*Swan

6* Eagle.

7°German text. 8°Old English.

9" Finals. - Liou, engle, antelope N.B .- A full and extended explanation of the programmes given will follow in

succeeding numbers of the JOURNAL. PENMANSHIP.

Daily Program 8 to 9. Letter-writing (Townsend)

9 " 10 -Programme " C." III " II .- Programme "A" or " D." 11 " 12. - Figures.

P.M. DINNER. 1.30 to 2.30.—Programme "B" 2.30 to 4 -- Programme " E. 4 to 5 -Blackboard work

Saturday morning, 8 to 10.30 .- Printing. 10.30 to 12.-Lectu

How to Organize and Conduct Classes. The Discussion of Systems .- The Art of Criticism.—What the Boys Are Doing, etc., etc., etc.

Cynthia's Victory. BY PAUL PASTNOR.

BY PACL PASTNOR.
When I was teaching writing-school, away down East, in Maine, sir.
I had a pretty pupil, by the name of CynthiaSlav used to come with Pirman's hoy—a hulking sort of fellow;
Spliced a fr gallows was his tie, his boots were
But, Cynthia, she was not that kind! I tell you, she was pretty.
You, she was pretty.
Such property of the p

ripe as cherries.
look at her was luscions as a peach and

One rook as net was inscreased by the strawberries!

But Pitman's boy, he seemed to think by some predestination,

He had a right to all the fruit that grew in

God's creation!

By sheer sublimity of "cheek"—n sort of

By sheer submitty of "creek — a sort or power to scare 'em— He moved among the lassies like Al Hassan in his haren; And if by stealth he stole a kiss, or cut his

amorous gambols
Through a fair berty, they were meek as cattle
in the shambles, by" of the school, and
strength, as well as beauty,
Subservient to the tyrant knelt, and paid its
humble daty.

Well, just as long as Cynthia Jane was partial to Sir Pitman.

to Sir Pinnan.
What need was there to shift the yoke!—it fit!
then let it fit them.
But, one cold evening, I came in, and found the
fire well going.
And lade and lasedewing:
The benches were drawn up in line, and tightly
washood trust-layer.

The merches were drawn up in line, and tightly wedged together.

The merry throng made jokes and love, and left no room for weather?

Right in the midst sat Cynthia-Jane, her roses in full blossom—

on the dexter side, and on the left Will Cl

Will Classon.
It happened, loo, that next to him, the order
was inverted,
And Solon Jones, his back half turned, with
Nellie Emmons fifted.
Poor Will was thus left in the rold, anless the
belle and beauty.
With deference proper to her hard, could do a
double dairy;—

double duty:—
For even Honer sometimes nods, and Pitman's
wit had pauses,
As well as cataclysmal sports—both due to natural causes.

In one of these conceptive lulls, just after my

appearance, Fair Cynthin-Jane turned round to Will. At

first, no interference.

But when in conversation's web she seemed to grow entangled.

And the great Utunan's wit accrued until be shan

By envy driven to extremes—a rude but plain reminder— He raised fair Cynthia bodily, and in his lap confined her.

confined her.

A laugh went round the circle—but how angry
was the maiden!
Her cheeks flamed like the couch of cloud the
setting sun has laid on!
Will Clusson crimged—the coward scamp!—but

I Chesson cringed—the coward scamp.—one Cynthia's ire, once wakened, ded an champion but restraint, until its thirst was slakened.

thirst was slakened. She wring the mighty Pitman's mose, until he begged for quarter; She scratched his countenance until the blood

She sembold the conference until the blood ran down like water;
His oily beeks to the four winds in handfalls thick she scattered;
His halter tie and paper collar flew off, with gone besquatered.
Oh, lwas a famous virtory! a tyrant's thral-The lesson of Thermopolar in after agrees spaker;
The lesson of Thermopolar in after agrees spaker;
University of the properties of the properties of the control of the c pa on for thee. But long ee

paron for thee, long as writing schools shall last, and sons of nen attend them, yeach one have a Cynthia-Jane, from Pitman to defend them! Мау

Writing as Generally Taught in Public Schools. BY C. H. PFIRCE, KFORUK, IOWA

Believing that a general discussion of this topic by the fraternity will benefit mankind, I volunteer to serve as an advance guard, and will be content to do picket duty until it is necessary to engage in the battle

Should any or many differ from the position taken, it is at my earnest and urgent request that they be heard through the columus of the JOURNAL.

It is not my purpose in this article to give remedy for general debility, or even to make any suggestions, but simply to state facts, as I regard them, and show where the disease is located. If necessary, I will be pleased, in another article, to propose such remedies as will effectually wipe out an old custom that exists more through the ignorance of Boards of Education and a tendency to follow an old ronte, than a want of better and more improved methods.

I am frank to say, that many who control this present farce will not consent to any change, however apparent it may seem But this does not frustrate my plans, and I am content to await the decision of those who are up with the times and are ever ready to better their condition. Reform in this case is parallel to that of some of the intemperate. Nothing short of death will stay their well-beaten track. So I can hope to win those only who are guided by rease with an innate desire to better their day and

First fact. That writing is generally taught by the regular teacher of other branches.

First result. That miserable writers are produced, unless in exceptional eases.

Second fact. That the majority of regular school-teachers are utterly unfit to conduct a class in penmanship.

Second result. That there is a lack of interest both in teacher and pupil.

Third fact. That the teachers are li censed to easet to enact this farce by Boards of Education.

Third result. That they are in duty bound to go through the form of a lesson, oreasionally, or perhaps daily.

Fourth fact. That the general or superior education of a teacher in other branches justifies the present action.

Fourth result. That writing is crowded out of the programme because other branches are deemed more essential, or because of giving too much time to some hobby. Fifth fact. That theaver age school-

teacher's writing is far from what it might Fifth result. That the interest pecessary

to success cannot be created without the essential channents

Sixth fact. That in many instances the teachers acknowledge their inability.

Sixth result. That this is proof positive of the existing evil, and that many of our youth contract habits which last through life. Seventh fact. That the general treatment of the case is a complete failure.

Seventh result. That all over the land we hear the cry: "I can never learn to write," and so I might go on with facts and results ad intinitum.

I may add, however, that under the present conditions we may expect to hear the same reiterated as long as life shall last.

The truth of it stares us holdly in the face, and we who dare to think a new thought, must stand tirm, for reform is our only way out of the difficulty.

Spirit of the press-How long can the ink stand !- Keokuk Constitution. Dunno. How long can the peu holder ?-Burlington Hawk-Eye. Tell us how long can the pencil sharpener, and we'll answer that .-Omaha Republican. They are all right as long as the weather remains stationary.— Omaka Durly Bee. Your puns are enveloped in obscurity. That's no wafer to get jokes.-Driroit Free Press. We believe you write in this opinion .- Camden Post, Our penchant run that way .- Yonkers Gazette. Seal ah !- Boston Globe. Gum. now, it hardly paste to print such paragraphs. - Boston Commercial Bulletin. We should like to wax why not, if questions are not against the rule .- Yawcob Strauss .-Perhaps for fear of an inkquest. Is that the rubber not? Light is needed we add





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LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

We hope to reader the JOUNNA, sufficiently inter-ing and attractive to secure, not verly the pairwange of those who are interested in skillful orthing or tenedin at their crimer and a trive compension is rarrayon at and appeals, yet, knowing that the laborer is work this life, we offer the bollower.

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The JOPHNSA, will be issued as nearly as possible on the first of each month. Matter designed for unsertion must be received nor before the 2 bit. Resultances should be by Pest offlio Circler or by Regis-tered Letter. Money enclosed in letter is not sent at our risk. Address.

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL. 205 Breeding, New York

swipflans to so, for any of rur publications, was so, sile attended in by the INFENATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, 11 Bouverie Street, (Fleet St.), Lordon, Englat

Notice will be given by postal earl to subscribe the expandion of their subscriptions, at which tun-paper will, in all cases, be stopped until the subscri-is renowed.

To the Reader.

Of the present issue of the JOURNAL we mail a large number of specimen copies to parties not subscribers, in the hope that they may find it sufficiently interesting to induce

them to become so. The JULINAL has now reached the tenth number of its fifth volume, and attained to a degree of patronage and favor reached to few class papers and never approximated by any other of its class. During the period of its publication it has exerted a widespread and powerful influence in every department of penmanship. To the teacher, it has brought the experience and advice of the best masters. To the learner, it has been full of instruction and inspiration. luring and guidnes I im onward to success To the Artist and lover of fine penmanship, it has presented the rarest and best innens of the pennan's Art. Among its patrons are not only the professional penmen and pupils of penmanship, but Judges Lawyers, Munsters, Teachers, Artists-in short, nearly every profession and occupation have their representatives on its subscription lists. We believe that any one desiring to see fine specimens of permanship, or to improve their writing, cannot in any way invest a dollar to better advantage than to subscribe for the JOURNAL. If they desire a fine picture to ornament the walls of an home, either of the four premiums, of which every subscriber has a choice, is lone worth more than the entire price of the subscription.

e will be spared to render the JOURNAL all that its most exacting patrons can ask. Subscriptions may begin at any time, and all back numbers since and inclusive of January, 1878, can be supplied. As a special inducement to those who receive a specimen copy of this one to favor us with their subscription, we offer for \$1.00, to mail the remaining three numbers for the year 1881 and all the numbers for 1882, making in all fifteen numbers, with a choice of the four premiums.

Good Writing.

The opinion as to what is good writing is dependent largely upon he who gives the verdict. If you ask the author, he will tell you that that writing is best which will most nearly analyze according to his system of the art. Ask of the teacher his views, and you will be informed that the writing which most resembles the copies in th particular books he uses is far the handsomest and most accurate. Ply your inquiry to the skillful writing-master, and pointing with true professional pride to his specimen sheets, where, like Roman athletes, grace of line and accuracy of form vie with each other for supremacy, "There," he will tell you, "is the perfected perfection of the Go now to the man of business to ask his views, and here, with Spartan-like brevity, you will be told that good writing is that which can be easily written, and the best is that which is the most legible and easily read.

The author would find as difficult the task of carrying into the counting-room his still and lifeless forms of analytic copies as he would to undertake the introduction into the schoolroom the cende and unpleasing forms thrown from the pen in the haste and bustle of business. No more would commerce stay its busy rush to adopt the finished and graceful touch of the writing master, than would the man of business be satisfied with his own free and uncertain style, where was desired an elegantly engrossed and artistically executed piece of work for some special purpose.

The successful teacher must and does adopt a fixed standard of form and an uni form method of practice. Such forms are essential to be studied and imitated, and the method will supply rules for construction and adaptability which the vague and varying practices of business would not furnish And so the pen-artist must exercise care deliberation and judgment to secure the necessary grace and accuracy of form that he may produce the best artistic effect

It is in writing as in dress -the garb ap propriate for the clown would be exceedingly bad for the clergyman; and the coat that would hest become the counting-room would be sadly out of taste at a full-dress party or

The Penmen's Convention.

The Gazette, in communiting upon on eut article relative to holding a Penmen's Convention, expresses the belief that the present Business Educators' Association which, at its convention last year, devoted less than one hour of its four days' session to pennoanship, and this year failed to hold a convention at all, "will continue to repre sent the profession most favorably and effeetively," and cites, as evidence of its doing so, the fact that many of our best known pennien are themselves proprietors of business colleges. Granted, yet there remains the fact that there are scores of pennion engaged as special teachers of writing in our ity schools, traveling teachers, authors, professional pensartists, and others specially interested as pupils and lovers of the art, have no more interest in attending a 4 Bosiness Educators' Convention" than any other educational gathering, and certainly would not do so where a mere moiety of the programme was devoted to penmanship; and, besides, many of the teachers of writing in business colleges are not proprietors, but are chiefly interested in writing,

We can see no reason why such distinguished peninca as the Spencers, Souls, Packard, Hinnan, Musselman, Williams, Duff and others might not unite in having a "Simon Pure Peumen's Convention"-certainly if it were to hold its session just prior, or after, the session of the Business Educa tors' Convention. Certainly there is sufficient of interest and importance in the penman's profession to warrant a three or days' session. Will the penmen of this great nation ever hold such a convention? is the question, and the columns of the JOURNAL is the place where the question is to be answered.

We trust that no reader will construe anything we have said as being in the least degree unfriendly to the Business Educators' Association. On the contrary, we wish it success, and shall hope to attend all its sessions. It has ample to fill its programme without giving to writing a special prominence, and if it can in future avoid the misfortune which befel it at Chicago, of being prostituted by a few for their personal note ricty and aggrandisement, it may be instru mental in doing a great and good work for business education, one in which the Jour-NAL will be a ready and willing helper.

Drawing.

During a few years past the utility and importance of drawing, as a branch to be generally taught in the public as well as private schools of this country, has been rapidly gaining ground. And among the many systems of drawing-books now before the public, probably none have gained a more enviable popularity than the series prepared by Prof. W. N. Bartholomew, and published by the well known house of Potter, Ainsworth & Co., 107 Chambers St., New York. The system consists of a freehand course of twelve numbers, which are adapted to the several grades of our common schools. This is followed by a higher e, introducing practical exercises in model, geometrie and perspective dowing. An explanatory guide accompanies the se-Teachers desiring to introduce drawing in their schools will do well to make themselves acquainted with this system.

Messrs. Potter & Ainsworth are also the publishers of the Payson & Dunton sys tem of penmanship, which is a standard in a large proportion of our public schools. The demand for the copy-books of this system is vastly exceeding that of any previous vear-

Hymeneal.

And now, Mr. Cupid, we should say Mr. Keith, by force of Cupid's arts and arms, has invaded our very sanctum, captured and led therefrom the fair maiden who, for some time past has presided over the wellnigh interminable subscription lists of the JOORNAL.

Her name was Cora Kelley-his Edward E. Keith; may their joys be not, like the aforementioned subscription lists, well-nigh, but auste, interminable.

POST-HYMENEAL

And now it is the New England Card Company which has a new member, Manager T. M. Osborn being assisted by a ninepound boy, which arrived yesterday. So ays the Woonsocket (R. 1.) Reporter.

And now, again, that we are upon this subject, while we may not directly rejoice over an additional member to our editorial staff, it has sort of gladdened our heart to witness the joy of our assoriate over a romising daughter, lately added to the house of Kelley & Co.

The King Club

For the past month numbers fifty-tico, and comes from A. J. Hall of Winamae, Ind., s teaching writing in the County Normal School at that place. "It is my first effort at teaching writing," writes Mr. Hall. He also says that his classes have taken a great interest in their writing. That fifty-

two pupils have become subscribers to the JOURNAL is certainly good evidence of their interest; and that Mr. Hall, as a teacher of writing, is the right man in the right place.

The second club in size comes from Mr. Robbins of the Gen City Business College, Quincy, Ill., and numbers fifty. This is the largest club ever sent from any business col-lege, and speaks well both for Mr. Robbins and the Institution which thus early in the asoa caa farnish so large a list. Mr. Robbins says: "You may look for a club about Christmas." The third in number comes from Prof. L. Asire, Marquette, Mich., and numbers thirty-seven. Such clubs for September are onite unprecedented.

Programme for Graded Course of Writing in Public Schools.

In another column Prof. C. H. Peirce, special teacher of writing in the Public schools of the city of Keokuk, Iowa, Lavors the readers of the JOURNAL with a detailed plan which he has pursued, with marked success, while conducting the writing in the several grades of the schools under his We shall be glad if other special teachers in graded schools will present, through the JOURNAL, their plans of instruction, that they may be considered their relative merits discussed and results compared. Nothing could do more to aid the progress of this department of education than such a comparison and discussion of the several modes pursued by different teachers. Prof. Peirce leads off in the right direction. Who will follow him !

Not the only Lady Subscriber. Miss Jennie M. Van Horne of Hadley. Mass., writes a very handsome letter renewing her subscription, and says: I am very much interested in the JOURNAL and consider it invaluable, but am I the only lady who takes it ? Isn't it considered to be a paper for ladies ?" We are certainly sorry of we have been so unmindful of our nu merous lady subscribers as to lead any of them to suppose that their name may stand "lonesome" and alone among our subscribers, for such is far from being the case We have many lady subscribers, and there is no reason why they should not be equally interested in the JOURNAL with gentlemen

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, or devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

Special Inducement.

To any person receiving a specimen copy of this issue, we offer to mail the remaining three numbers for 1881, and all the numbers for 1882, (in all, tifteen numbers of the paper), and a choice of the four premiums for \$1.00. Give it a trial.

Clubs.

Now is the time to secure clubs of subscribers for the JOUANAL. See liberal offer in another column.

The October number of the Joursal. will be one of unusual interest to all classes of readers. It will contain a long aud finely illustrated editorial article upon "Letters"; how they should be written and directed; why and how several million of them annually miscarry; giving statistics of the dead-letter office, with interesting facts and anecdotes relating thereto. Of many of the most remarkably funny and odd superscriptions we shall give fucsionale examples in the JOURNAL.

Several original articles are promised from well-known authors and teachers of writing, sufficient to warrant us in promising that the October number will be one of the most ineresting and valuable ever printed.



The above cut was photo-engraved by the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl Street, New York, from a page of William's and Packard's genns. The original was flourished by John D. Williams.

We have called the attention of our readers to the line of writing and ornamental inks made by Fred. D. Alling, Rochester, N. Y., and again take pleasure in referring them to his advertisement in this issue, Mr. Alling now offers his Deep-Black Ink in kegs, barrels, and also in cone-bottles to the use of teachers, colleges, and schools, at very moderate rates. The testimonials he has received are of undoubted value, and we can cheerfully advise our renders to purchase their supply of inks from him.

J. C. Bryant, author of Bryant's series of text-books on book-keeping, informs us that the season has opened with unprecedeutedly large orders for his books Bryant has had many years of experience as a prominent conductor of business and leges, and in active business operations, which enabled him to produce a series of text-books upon book-keeping of far more than ordinary merit. See his advertisement in another column.

We invite attention to the Caligraphie Pen advertised in another column. This is a regular gold pen point, with a fountain attachment, unlike the stylographic pen. Writing executed with this pen retains all the liabitual characteristics of handwriting, while it is more certain and rehable in its action. To those wishing any kind of a fountain pen we should certainly recommend

We are in receipt of a series of 103 different movement exercises, including all the capital letters of the alphabet, direct from the pen of Prof. C. H. Perce of Keokuk, Iowa, which, as an exhibition of a correct conception of form and mastery of the pen, are indeed remarkable. We have never seen them excelled, if equaled.

We are informed that Sadler's Counting-Huose Arithmetic is baving an almost unprecedented sale, having been adopted as the text-book in most of the business colleges and in many other schools. It is specially popular as a hand-book in the counting-room.

We call attention to the advertisements of C. E. Carbart of Albany, N. Y., and Enton & Burnett of Baltimore, Md., descriptive of their text-books upon commercial law, designed for a short course in Business Colleges and other schools. Both are good

The Bryant & Stratton Series of Bookkeeping lately revised by the well-known author, S. S. Packard, and published by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., are deservedly popular, and are having a large and rapidly increasing sale.

We call attention to the advertisement of Daniel Slote & Co., in another column, who manufacture every kind of school and business blanks at popular prices. Send for their price-list.

The sixth number of the New Spencerian Compendium will be ready to mail in a short time. Orders for all the numbers received at the Office of the JOURNAL.

Extra copies of the JOURNAL will be sent fice to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to seeme a club of subscribers



The wife of Col. Geo. Sould, President of the w Orlenos Commercial College and Lite Institute, and one of the most distinguished mess educators in the United States, arrived in New York City on the 5th instant. With

Mrs. Soulé are her sons, Albert and Edward; they are making an extended tour of the North, visiting watering and other places of national interest

UNUM

Annie Correls is teaching writing in the Collegiate Normal School at Papton, Ill. H. C. Clark, lately of Pottsville, Pa., has

opened a business college at Titusville, Pa-A E. Peck, who has for some time past bee ing writing in Texas, is now keeping the

books of an insurance firm at Dallas, Texas, M. V. Casey, from the Register's Office of the U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C., lately pand visit. Mr. Casey is among the best writers in Washington, and is a genial, pleasant

N. P. Hammond, who was the ass of the Potter and Hammond system of writing, lately paid us a visit. He is now teaching writing in several schools and colleges idelplus and vicinity.

A. W. Dudley, who conducts the Commercial Department of the Southern Indiana Normal School at Mitchell, recently presented us with his compliments in person. He is a live, energetic young man, and will undoubtedly do honor to his responsible position.

During the summer vacation, H. C. Wright's Business College of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been refurnished with the most approved patterns of furniture, which is indicative of prosperity.

I. S. Preston, the well-known teacher of iting, has been spending his summer vacation in Brooklyn; he returns soon to northern emisylvania, where he will organise classes during the Fall and Winter.

Maxwell Kennedy has just closed a large normal class in writing at Macomb, 111., and receives our thanks for the names of ten of his class as subscribers to the JOURNAL.

Gns Hulsizer, of Toulon, Ill., incluses in a andsomely written letter a package of floor ished cards which are unique in design and skillful in execution.

W. H. Lamson, late teacher in the public ls of Linden, N. J., and author of Lumson's system of peumanship, has been appe ed director of drawing and writing in the public schools of Lynn, Mass.

P. R. Cleary has been teaching writing classes in Michigan during the past year, has improved his Summer vacation to good advantage by taking lessons of P. R. Spencer, at the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Cleary is now teaching at Ovid,

Wm. H. Duff, of Duff's Business College, Pittsburgh, Pa., favored us with a call a few days since, on his return homeward from a tour Europe, where he has spent his vacation. Prof Duff is a sharp observer, and promises oon to favor the readers of the JOURNAL with some reminiscences of his travels abroad.

C. R. Wells, who for many years has held high rank among the skillful pennen and teachers of the Empire State, is now the special teacher of writing in the public schools of Syracase. As the result of his teaching, mark improvement in writing has been made. have seen several specimens of writing and lettering executed by pupils under his trition. which were remarkably good.

Joseph Foeller, Jr., is conducting a writing and commercial school at Shenambuh, Pa. Mr. Fueller is an accomplished writer.

J. M. Mehan is teaching writing in the Nor mal School at Jefferson, Iowa

J. W. Blackman, of Blackman's Business College, Allentown, Pa., favored us with a call while on his way to Connecticut to participate in a remion of the regiment of which he was a member during the little "oupleasantness" hotween the North and the South

The Daily American of Nashville, Tenn , of recent date, pays the Nashville Business College, conducted by Frank Goodman, a high apliment. Students have been in attendance from eleven States, and it has flattering prospects for the future.

Subscriptions to the JOURNAL may date from any time since, and inclusive of, Janaary, 1878. All the back numbers from that date, with the four premiums, will be sent for \$3.00. All the numbers of 1880 and 1881, with either two of the premiums, will be sent for \$1.75; with all of our premiums, for \$2.













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The above cuts are all photo-engraved from our own pen and ink copy, and are inserted as specimens of pen-drawing and photo-engraving as practically applied for besiness purposes. This method is fast super-sciling other methods of engraving, for all commercial purposes; hence super-sciling in quality and convenience, while much less expensive. Our facilities are now complete for filling orders for all classes of display and business College currency of all convenient denominations constantly in stock and supplied at low figures. Fractional currency of the denomination of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents in stock; also, relief cuts of the same sold at small costs.

HE PENMANS DE ART JOURNAL

Questions By

C. H. Peirce, Keokuk, Iowa,

First. What are the reasons for making the last part of some capitals below base Second. Why is the preference given to

below the line with many? Thard Why is the tendency to make

some turns in small writing greater than others !

Fourth. What determines the form of

Fifth, Originally did form precede analy-



Comfier of Detroit, Mich.

- F. P. Prenitt of the Fort Worth (Texus) Business College, inclos specimens of agactical writing.
- W 11 Frommeyer, Cincinnati, Obio last month a very creditable specimen of floor ishing which was overlooked in our notices
- E. A. Murgan of Bromfield, Ind., inch several elegantly wroten card specia his portrait, for the JOURNAL Scrap book
- A superbly written note comes from F. W. Wieselinhu, the famed pen-artist of Si Louis, Mo
- C. Hills, Philadelphia, Pa., writes a ve handsome letter, in which he imb ses a skill fully flourished bird.
- A. E. Dewhurst, New Hartford, N. Y., in s a very skittfully executed piece of off hand thourishing in form of a swun.
- J. M. Vincent, who is teaching writing at Los Angeles, Cal., incloses in an elegantly written letter several beautifully written and fourished enable
- P. R. Cleary is teaching large writing classes a) Ovid, Mich., from which place he sends a large chili of subscribers, and also incluses a very handsome specimen of a flourished eagle.
- F. P. Poster of Easton, Pa., writes a most and letter in which he incloses several slips and a set of off hand capitals which are excelled for grace of line and accuracy of form
- 8 J. Robinett of Memphrees Valley, Ala., incheses a dollar in a handsomely written letter, and says: "Please mail the Journal another year. I can't do without it. It is worth ten

We are in receipt of a photograph, impered size, of a very handsomely executed piece of penwork, which the National Republican of Washington, 11 C., mentions as follows There is on exhibition at the Govern Urniting Office a resolution of condolence to Mrs. Gartield, passed by the Columbia Ty pographical Union, No. 101, of this city, mempies a bandsome gilt frame, about 18x21 inches, and is most beautiful in design and ex-It is the work of Prof. J. W. Swank o' the Treasury Department, and will be pre-sented to Mrs. Gutfield within a few days."

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. Kellin, v. 205 Broadway, New York - Brust educational items solicited.] There are five hundred and eighty-five

Chinese children in the San Francisco pub-

The Seventeenth Anniversary and Commencement of Sadler's Bryant & Stratton Business College, Baltimore, Md., is aunonneed for September 15th

If the English language were divided into parts, 60 would be 8.4xon, 30 would be Latin (meluding, of course, the Latin that has come to us through the Freuch), and 5 parts would be Greek

A Class for women has been organised at Y.de College, the lectures and instruction to be delivered by Professors Summer, Wilhams, Brewer and others. It will resemble

what is popularly known as the "Harvard

Prof. Gardiner says: "Twenty ner cent. of the entire voting population of the l'uited States, and forty-five per cent, of the voters of the Southern States, could not read their

California has school property to the value of \$7,000,000, and spends \$3,000,000 yearly apon her schools. For all this, there are at 100,000 attendants at school, out of a school population of 150,000. - Western Educational Journal.

In the Syrian Protestant College at Beinrt. instruction is given in French, Latin, Arabic, mathematics, the sciences, etc. The langnage of the institution is English. The preparatory department, the college and edical school, are provided with spacious buildings. There are 121 students in the institution - New York Teilorne

In 1860 the number of science schools in England was 8, in 1870 it was 79, and in 1880 it was 1,391. The number of classes in 1860 was 20, in 1870 it was 2,204, and in 1880 it was 4,932. The number of persons receiving science and art education was, in 1860, 386; in 1870, 34,233; and in 1880, 60.851

The prospective school fund of Texas is, says the New York Independent, something wonderful to think of. By constitutional provision, the proceeds of her sales of public lands go to this fund, and there are already \$2,000,000 in the treasury and 40,000,000 seres of land to sell. The proceeds, at a very moderate estimate, will amount to \$100,000,000, which is an amount equal to the aggregate school funds of all the other States

Louisiana has a school population of 290,036. Of this number, 139,657 are rolored

The Xebraska State Normal School is a prosperous institution which had, at last accounts, 276 panels.

Behm's Chattanooga Commercial College, Chattamoga, Tenn., has just entered upon the seventh year of its existence, with increased interest.

The average school age for 35 different nations is approximately from 5; to 17; years. In the United States there is teacher for every 55 children of school nor (say 6-21), or for every 184 persons. Prussia has one teacher for every 76 children of school age (say 6-14), or for every 444 per-

Omulia spends about \$60,000 a year in instructing her 5,000 schoolchildren

President Barnard of Columbia College New York, expresses himself in favor of admitting women to the rollege, and in his annual report says, that, "Whatever may happen this year or the next, Columbia College will yet open her doors widely enough to receive all earnest and honest seekers after knowledge, without any distinction of class or sex."

EDUCATIONAL PARCES

The colleges are busy lettering great men, so that they can be identified if they go astray in the hereafter

A schoolhoy being asked by a rival on the street which was the highest study in his school, replied, with a stare of pity and surprise, "Why, astronomy, of rourse

Scene: Astronomy Class-Professor to Junuar: " What time does Mars get full! Junuar: "Don't know, sir; never associate with such company." (Decided applause.)

Edison says the electric light "tanned an ssistant's hide in less than an hour." would, therefore, recommend it as a substitute for corporal punishment in our schools.

Father: "Charley, I see no improve-ment in your marks." Charley: "Yes, papa; it is high time that you had a serious talk with the teacher, or else he'll keep on that way forever.

"Why," asked a Sunday-school teacher of a little boy, "did Jacob marry the two daughters of Laban?" "I duano, except perhaps he was satisfied with one mother-

The world didn't come to an end, but during the past three weeks no less than two hundred and eighty-three of our exchanges have called William Penn's grave a " Penn holder." Is this write f

New Haven Register: "Had drank" is not good English grammar, says a high anthority. It certainly is not, "Was drunk" is better grammar, and more in accordance with the facts nine times out of

The following definitions, although appearing under this head, are not "educati al fancies," but were given by a pupil in this city :- A noun is a name. An adjective is a part of speach. A verh, is to be, to excist, or to be excist upon.

An exchange says, that in the New York City schools, where corporal punishment is not allowed, the teachers rule by kindness, and tenderly remind disobedient pupils that "I'll give you 500 words to write after school if I eatch you whispering again

Johnny came home from school the other day very much excited. "What do you think pa: Joe Stewart, one of the biggest boys, had an argument with the teacher about a question in grammar!" "What position did he take!" "His last position was across a chair with his face down

Now that is a word which may often be joined, For that that may be doubled is clear to

the mind,

And that that that is right, is as plain to

the view, As that that that that we use, is rightly used too. And that that that that line has in it,

is rìght-In accordance with grammar is plain in our sight.

Ease in Writing.

eass in writing comes from art, not chance, nose move easiest who have beared to dance, not enough no harshness gives offence; sound must seem an echo to the sense, is the strain when zephyr gently blows, the smooth stream in smoother numbers those. ls th

flows; it when load surges lash the sounding shore The hourse rough verses hould, like the torrent

roar. When Viax strives some rock's vast weight to

therow,
The line, too, labors, and the words if ove slow;
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
This o're the unbending corn, and skims along
the main.

—Popr.

A School in Bengal. By JAMES PARTON

James Parton, the well known biographer, in an article recently published in the Companion, gives some interesting facts in regard to school work in India We quote at length from his article:

A village school in India does not cost much. Except in the rainy season, it is held under the trees behind the schoolmaster's house, and there are neither desks, benches, states nor books. The boys sit upon the smooth hard ground, and the schoolmaster upon a mat smoking his pipe.

The school is divided into four classes, which are named after the writing material used by each. The lowest is called the chalk class, and sometimes the floorclast, the pupils of which learn to write with chalk upon the trodden ground The next is called the palm-leaf class, athe pupils write upon palm leaves, a material which is said to be much better for the purpose than our slates, as it never breaks, is very light and costs nothing The third is called the plaintain-leaf class; and the highest of all, the seniors of the institution, write on paper, and called the paper class.

For years the boys spend most of their time writing. There are fifty letters in

many of the Indian alphabets, and these are joined and compounded in numberways. Their system of enumeration, also, is complicated and requires a great deal of practice to use readily

A boy going to school in the morning carries under his left arm a bundle of twenty clean palm leaves. A pen of reed is behind his ear, and he carries in his hand a rude link-pot of clay. As he spends most of the day in writing upon these leaves with ink, and rubs out bis mistakes with his hand or his wrist, he comes home at night pretty well smeared and spattered. This is reckoned bonorable to him; and the blacker he is, the more his parents praise him for his diligence at school.

They have one practice which is found. iar to all who are in the habit of passing by our own country schoolhouses; the children recite a great deal together. After writing most of the morning, whole school says in chorns the letters, the diphthongs, and the hundred numerals. Then, in the afternoon, when they are all fired of writing, they recite to gether, in a sing-song way, the multiplication table up to twenty times (wenty,

It is so difficult to write their language that a boy will spend some months in writing the names of the boys in the school, and of the inhabitants of the village. From names and words they advance to very short sentences, and at length begin to compose letters.

Letter writing is a great art with them; and even the addressing of a letter is a matter of much difficulty. India is the land where the idea of rank has been most developed.

An old-fashioned native of Bengal not conceive of our notion of human equality, and he looks upon every inhabitant of his teeming peninsula to be either above him or below him. There are hundgeds of ways in which men are to be spoken to, or addressed in writing, so as to properly recognize their rank.

If a boy writes to his father, he must use a certain prescribed, invariable form expressive of the profoundest respect. When he addresses his nucle, he must use another form, and there is a different form for a paternal and a maternal uncle. For cousins, second consins, nequaintances and friends, there are special forms, as there are for all grades magistracy, miesthood and pobility

of hours seem to us intolerably long. Morning school from seven to eleven, and afternoon school from three until sunset.

The teacher receives from each pupil about three cents a month in money; but hesides this, every boy is expecbring to afternoon school a small present of tobacco, or something of the kind; and once a month each brings a few pounds of rice, with the proper quantity of sea soning to go with it, such as oil, mustard and salt.

With all his perquisites, however, the village schoolmaster would be very poor if he did not generally cultivate a small quantity of land, which he manages to do by taking a partner who does the work The boys, also, are very glad to perform mental labors for him, and it is considered a great privilege to fill and light his pipe.

As so much of the school work is dull routine, in which boys cannot be expected to take much interest, the disciplin necessity violent and severe, India is the native country of the rattan, and the schoolmasters use it with vigor and e

You can hardly pass near a village You can hardly pass near a village school in that strange country without hearing the scied of the descending im-plement of torture, and the yells of the victim. Other modes of punishment are used that remind us of the Impaistion, For generations they have had at way of handeutling an offender, tying liss level, and with he is in kind of northe which stime, it was the property of the property of the stime, it was the property of the property of the stime, it was the property of the property of the pro-sings it was the property of the property of the pro-sings it was the property of the property of the pro-sings it was the property of the property of the pro-sings it was the property of the property of the pro-sings it was the property of the property of the pro-sings it was the property of the property of the pro-sings it was the property of the property of the pro-sings it was the property of the property of the pro-sings it was the property of the property of the pro-perty of the property of the property of the pro-sings it was the property of the property of the pro-sings it was the property of the property of the pro-perty of the property of the property of the property of the pro-tangenty of the property of the property of the pro-tangenty of the property of the property of the property of the pro-tangenty of the property of the property of the property of the pro-tangenty of the property of the property of the property of the pro-tangenty of the property of the property of the property of the pro-tangenty of the property of the property of the property of the pro-tangenty of the property of the property of the property of the pro-tangenty of the property of the property of the property of the pro-tangenty of the property of the property of the pro-tangenty of the property of the property of the pro-tangenty of the property of the property of the pro-tangenty of the property of the property of the pro-tangenty of the property of the property of the pro-tangenty of the property o and while he is thus helpless, that over his body a kind of nettle w stings, it is said, worse than a horner

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defined as in your Class show that supplies."

From Robert C. Spencer, Principal of Milwan-kee Business College, Milwankee, Wis : "I have extramed it with much satisfactor, and food it very imple, concer and practical, and very margle practical book on this indiget that I have seen, and ought to have a wide circulation."

to have a side circulation."

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College, Joliet, III.:

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July, 1881

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PART SECOND

he abuse work, beginning with the subject of Percentage, was published in September, 1880. It at one, presented strongest inducement among many of the leading solurates of this remains, and was adopted in over ONE NDRLD of the prominent Bigmores Callegers and Private Solouds in the United States and Commis-

PART FIRST

But not been completed, and comprise 150 news. Secondary with the distribution of Arthurster and crisolities to the subject to Devention. The terminant of the terminant interest almost all decreases. The methods are subject to longing more, presented with ordered. Many laters show a decrease the subject to design more presented and secondary. Many laters showed more fractions are presented with the same clearaters to the comparison of the subject to th

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maturicy upins.

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this had a complete and startle of a dipublican, over ongest expussible change of term, but no paralles. All is puretical and interestly. It is n work we have being restelled. Let no one book upon it as simply a NEW BOOK. IT 18

A NEW WORK and worthy in all that may be said of it.

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From C. W. Statie, Principal Business College, Battle Creek Mich.

It seems to be not what is needed in Business todage and conding roots. We are very hardy pleased with a model on a white to prove we result to a great condition to the more with the opposite results for an empty of the order paper may be subjected to an empty of the order paper may be subjected to the compact to configuration.

From C. F. Curlina, Perheijan Falcouré, Business College, Allimay, N_s .

Solar coming Bases Antimoth, separation and real pairs of multi-flag, m_s , other bask incre in factor market. By a subservation on a class bask in N_s bask of rate reason by the scale of extonating reason. We shall adopt and use at a cort text basks of N_s 0 from the scale of N_s 1 from the scale of N_s 2 from the scale of N_s 2 from the scale of N_s 3 from the scale of N_s 4 from the scale of N_s 5 from t

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1881.

Vol. V.- No. 10.

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TI TE, Keskuk, lowq Established in 1871. Life Membership \$35.



With the present lesson we have capital letters made from the fifth or O principle, as numbered in the Spencerian analysis.

as numbered in the Spencerian analysis.

From this principle is constructed chiefly four letters, viz.:

0000

The O should be one-third longer than it is broad, and shaded on the first downward stroke, having the shade strongest at the centre of the stroke. The two downward strokes should run parallel and as near to each other as is practicable without incurring the danger of intersecting each other, the second line terminating at the centre of the turn upon the base line, or if extended so as to cruss the ead, at should do so at the lowest point upon the base line, and, after crossing it, should continue to

THE TORIE, OCTOBER, 180

follow the curve of the oval until it ends or diverges to connect with the letter following. The letter should be so constructed that, if its body were divided by a line cutting

if its body were divided by a line cutting the oval at the fullest points for length and breadth, each corresponding part should be the exact counterpart of the other in size and form, as per dotted lines in example below:

(16

The second downward stroke is sometimes shaded, as in example above, to which there is no objection except that letters thus shaded kick the strength and bobbiess of letters having the outside shade. Many teachers, and we, ourselves, have sometimes designated this as the appropriate shade for a feminime hand, in which case the ovals of all the letters should be shaded in a similar manner. The principle should be practiced with crust care

The following movement exercise should be practiced carefully and extensively in - nnection with this lesson.



The following is given as the regular copy for the lesson:

1. C. Colicquy

Remember that time spent in careless practice or annless scribbling is worse than wasted. Every stocke should be made for a definite purpose.

A Peep into Uncle Sam's Mail Bags.

Those of our readers who are residents of rural portions of the country, and who see only the limited mails of a few pounds weight dis tributed through some country post-office can scarcely conceive the enormous accordante of the United States Mail, or even that of a great metropolis like New York. Here, instead of some small portion of a store or other place serving, as is usually the case, for the transactions of the business of a country post office, a spacious five story building is almost exclusively occupied for post-office purposes, presenting in its appearance and in the magnitude of its transictions much the rescribbance of a great mercantile warehouse. To and from it large bags filled with mail matter are constantly being delivered by two and four horse wagons, aggregating daily 113,311 pounds or 564 tons; in one year 41,358,515 pounds or 20,1791 tons. There are daily received in the New York Post Office 1,125,268 letters and postal cards, of which 27,210 are from foreign countries. The letters along aggregate daily almost seven tony weight Many single establishments in New York dispatch and receive thousands of letters and is of matter daily through the mails, such for instance, as the great newspaper and hook publishers, dry goods and banking houses, news agencies, etc. As an example

the Tribune mails a daily aggregate of over 4,000 pounds, and weekly over 25,000, or fourteen tons, and receives thousands of letters and exchanges daily, while many of the large banking and publishing houses receive and dispatch daily from two to three thousand letters.

During the past year there passed through the United States Mail, of domestic matter, 2.245,168,124 pieces, divided as follows:

 Letters
 866,593,572

 Postal Cards
 276,446,746

 Newspapers
 695,175,624

 Magazines
 53,472,276

 Books, Circulars, etc.
 380,845,489

 Articles of Mdsc.
 22,634,456

Which was an average of 443 pieces to each person in the country.

The aggregate expense of conducting the department was \$22,255,984; number of post-offices, 42,989; whole number of persums employed, 64,479. The revenue of the department lacked \$3,500,000 of defraying the expense, which deficiency was paid from the timental Treasury of the United States.

the General Treasury of the United States. Out of the 865,503,572 letters mailed, 3,-057,141, or one in every 2-28, went to the Dead Letter Office. This anumber, compared with former years, is, proportionately, very small, owing to a late rule of the Department, that when the writer of any unpaid or insiliered matter is known it is at once returned for correction, thus saving delay, misearring, or its ultimately being sent to the Dead Letter Office.

On The practice of using envelopes and wrappers for mail matter bearing the address of the sender," says the Postmaster-General in his Heport, "cannot be too highly recommembed, particularly to business men, who are thus often spared vexations delays in important correspondence."

The causes through which mail matter goes astray or to the Dead Letter Office are somewast unmerous, and are summarised in the Dost Office Report as follows: From being unclaimed at office of destination, 2,550,102; for non-payment of postage, 24,503; imperfect address, 201,899, of which 9,157 bure no superscription whatever; many, if not most, of the unclaimed mail was so from some fault of its superscription.

Out of 6,496,513 registered letters and parcels mailed during the year only 7,445 went to the Dead Letter Office, and of these, 7,016 were restored to the owners, thus leaving less than 450 out of nearly 7,400,000 packages unaccounted for—one in about 12,000.

All mail matter containing articles of value or money was returned to the owner if he could be found, otherwise the money was paid into the United States Treasury and the valuables sold and the proceeds deposited therein. The money not returned amounted to \$2,751; the proceeds of the articles sold were \$3,163.

Among the matter were many valuable publications, such as books, pamphlets, magazines and illustrated mwspapers, which by a recent law were placed at the disposal of the Postmaster-General, and were by his order distributed among the charitable insti-

r tutions of Washington for the benefit of

Persons unaccustomed to handling large quantities of must matter can searcely imagine the character and number of all sorts of mistakes through which it goes astray and to the Dead Letter Office. These mistakes occur mostly from thoughtlessness, from had or illegible writing, and an imperfect knowledge of unmes and places. The latter cause especially prevails with letters coming from foreign countries, where America seems to be a perfect geographical enigma. States, cities and counties are badly mixed, and a considerable amount of the mixture is often contained in one superscription.

For instance, one address reads as follows:

"Or instance, one address reads as follows:

"A work "Vork:" Who will undertake
to forward that letter? And yet the dwellers across the sea probably make on morunistakes of this kind than Americans, for
how many of us fully understand all the
geographical localities of the minor cities
and provinces of Germany or Sweden, or,
in fact, any country on the Continent?

In order that we might lay before our readers the most reliable information practicable, and present characteristic examples, illustrative of some of the most conspictions causes of the misearriage of mail matter, we lately called upon Mr. James Gaylor, Assistant-Postmaster of New York City, and solicited such information as he could give bearing upon the subject. He placed in our hands the last Annual Report of the Post Office Department, and then conducted us to the Blind Letter Department of the Office. where he introduced us to Mr. Wm. W Stone, the famed reader of "blind letters," who has kindly permitted us, at different times, to inspect the thousands of imperfect addresses which are daily sent to him to be deciphered and forwarded to their intended destination, if possible, otherwise to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, No. only are the blind letters deposited in the New York Post Office sent to Mr. Stone. but such letters are sent by postmasters from all parts of the country for his inspec-

Mr. Stone has been exclusively employed in this department for twenty-seven years, and passes daily upon about one thousand blind superscriptions; during that period the number has aggregated many millions.

From so great an experience Mr. Stone has become a sort of cyclopadia of postal knowledge, especially that pertaining to his department. His knowledge of places and the manners, customs and language of the various classes and nationalities is something quite remarkable, and such as to euable him, in a vast majority of cases, to iustantly perceive the fault in an imperfect superscription and to discern the intent of the writer. As further aids, he has at hand directories of all the large cities of the United States and Canada, and of London. a directory giving a classified list of all the streets in the 150 cities in the United States; also, post-office directories of all foreign countries, and copious memoranda which he has bimself made from time to time. So familiar has he become with the handwriting THE PENMANS (FI PART JOURNAL

of the different nationalities, that he can as certainly and readily determine the country from whence a letter comes, by the style of writing, as by the language and postmark.

To enable the render to understand the extent and nature of Mr. Stone's work, let him imagine a pile of one thousand letters with faulty superscription, spread before him upon a table, while to his right is a set of pigeon-holes, lettered alphabetically. A letter is taken from the pile, and the superscription reads:

John P. Jones, 96 Dixville Ave., Connecticut, N. H.

It is known that there is a Dixville Ave. in New Haven, Conn. He therefore draws a red line through "N. H." and writes in full, "New Haven," and places it in itappropriate box. Another reads:

Mr. J. F. Harley, New York City, Boston.

The directories of both cities are consulted, and, if the name is found, the superscription is corrected accordingly; otherwise, it is sent to the Dead Letter Office. One

reads:
Mess. Houter & Co.,
Jacksonville, U. S. A.

There being many Jacksonvilles in the United States, it would be uncertain as to which was intended, but Mr. Stone knows the firm, and simply adds Florida. The

Niss A. Neeley, County Bruce Township, of kruce Walkerton Post Office.

Sent to Walberton, Bruce Co., Canada The post-office was determined by the ounty. Another was economically addressed:
W. H. Johnson & Co.,
P. R. 1

Sent to Providence, R. 1 The next was for

Miss Ida Adler. 33 East Genesee St., N. Y.

Is was known to Mr. Stone that there was but one East Genesce St., in New York State, and that in Syraense; hence, fair Ida's letter was sent on us way.

And now comes one for
Mr. Daniel T. O'Day,
Vernon St., Mass. letter was sent on its way to the City of Salt

By reference to the street directory, Vernon street is discovered to be in Charlestown, Mass.; hither goes Mr. O'Day's letter Now one addressed :

Miss Henrietta Kirelmer,
Alabama Ave., het. Liberty and
Atlantic, in care of C. F. Colyer.

Sent to East New York, as that was the only place where the peculiar compound of streets and avenues mentioned could be discovered. Next comes one for

Robert Corson, 213 7th St., New Jersey, N. J.

Sent to Jersey City. We were told by Mr. Stone that the mistake of writing New Jersey for Jersey City was a very common one, as was also the using of N J, when N. Y. was intended, and circ rersa. In 104 misdirected letters and postal cards, we observed 21 having N. J. where N. Y. was intended, and 14 having N. Y. in place of N. J., and 7 having New Jersey for Jersey City. One of the postal cards was addressed in New York to 512 W. 38th St., Jersey City, when New York City was intended, there being no such street and number in Jersey An instance of original orthography was observed when New York was thus spelled "Neay Yorg." Now comes a letter for gentle Annie, addressed :

Mrs. Annie Kidd, Atlantic Ave., Ocean View Cottage New Jersey.

Alas for Annie! her letter went to the Dead Letter Office, and so also one for

There being no Kendall County in New York, but one in Illinois, in which was Milbrook P. O., the letter was forwarded accordingly. This is a specimen of numerous instances where adding the county secured a correct delivery of letters which would otherwise have gone to the Dead Letter Office, and shows the importance of adding the county. Such instances were of frequent observation while we were in Mr. Stone's department. The next was a letter for

G. Hepburn, Esq., Rhode Ishanl, Conn.

He can probably get it by calling at the Dead Letter Office. The next hore a very definite superscription, as follows:

> Mr. Eastman. Dear Sir : The time for picking hops having— No. America.

This was from a foreigner who had evidently not a very good understanding of the English lauguage, and had confounded other composition with the address, which was of very common occurrence. Many times where a business card had been sent, giving the address, the entire card had been ropied for a superscription. Another was se what mixed, as follows

Mr. Alexander Burges, Row Chellogel, Countyslwayes.

which Mr. Stone translated, as follows:

Rochelle, Ogle Co., Ills.

Others were addressed, as follows: s were admos.

Daniel Hohlen,
St. Uski Satte,
No. America.

Translated Sandusky, Ohio.

Miss Maggie Hermann, B on Hudson Co., N. J.

Translated Bayonne, Hudson Co., N. J.

ated 16.,
Fred. Fink,
Volcutsville,
New Agara Co.,
N. Y. Translated Wolcotsville, Niagara Co., N. Y.

Jas. Konn Dias, Perliha

Translated Upper Lehigh, Pa And finally a fair damsel is very definitely

addressed thisly:

Miss Morse, Northern New Jersey, N. J.

The foregoing are simply a few specimen blunders among the thousands that daily pass before Mr. Stone. Nor do these even, as presented here in plant type, indicate the full difficulty encountered in deciphering the actual superscriptions, for in these, added to the other imperfections, is often that of doubtful or illegible writing. To enable the reader more fully to appreciate the difficulty of translating as well as perceive the picturesqueness of some of these superscriptions, we have reproduced a few in facsimile, which are given with their transla-

The writing is a fac-simile of the origmals, except that it has been diminished in size, for the purpose of economizing space.

My fi Daval Gaham Grang - Co Core of PP Dummary

Sent to Goshen, N. Y., chiefly from the fact that the county was correctly given.

Mount magny mount for the

Interpreted, be designed for Bound Brook, X. J.

Mu Evans Mt Lebanow North family Shakes

H. C Mr. Stone had a personal knowledge of Mr. Evans, and accordingly was enabled to translate the hieroglyphics at the end of the address to stand for N. Y., which made all

in lare Osca 93 My July Conftelle Hooch State Hand Delu Britant for Clas bromley

Sent to New Brighton P. O. Staten Island, N. Y.

mi William gluem Indoma The Senenicata

Smiths costsing,

Source

Source to Cinemanti, Obio. Smith's Crossings is a sabarh of that city.

Mr Gebilson twees Story Gora For thombuka Translated, Mr. Nelson Ames, Story Co., Iowa, North America.

Mrs Dennis Chara ellunnoples postoffe: ellasschusetts North America

Sent to Manneapolis, Minn.

le Ka Pan in un Kan Fatsi in s ta loi Va o ai ton se ora Ka na sa Ki Cany hirawa ga

Superscription written by a Canadam In-

Mi. Ka-van-ai-me kan, &e , Caughnawaga, Queber, Canada.

Het his somme Thank cho, 4 Jummer LI-Laurence

It is safe to say that most of the readers of the JOURNAL will peruse the toregoing exhibition of bulls and carelessness with surprise, and even wonder that writers could make such mistakes; yet we venture that most of them have at some time addressed letters or other marter which went to the Dead Letter Office from some bull or oversight equally as remarkable as any of those here presented. Some of them have, as we can unfortunately bear witness There are, at this time, on file in our office letters, in which was inclosed money, that we, from some cause, are unable to answer Occasionally, the writer omits to add his name to a letter, or, giving his name, forgets to give the State, post-office, or county. Again, the name or address is so carelessly or imperfectly written as to be unintelligible. Writers should remember that short names, and initial letters, when carelessly written, are very liable to be misread, from the fact that no aid can be de-rived from the context. As an example of

the manner in which letters, etc., misearry, let us suppose that a writer desires to ad dress an important communication to an important co... J. H. Howell, Sherman, Cal.

but he hurriedly and carelessly superscribes it thus:

J. A. Stowell Herman!

(Cal.) is so indefinite that the letter goo first to Colorado, but there being no Herman or Sherman in that State, it is finally re-directed to Herman, Cal., the initial "S" and following letter "h" being of so in definite and doubtful a character, they to gether were naturally mistaken for an II, but there being no Herman P. O. in Cal., the mistake is finally discovered by a distributing agent, and the letter is again 1cdirected to Sherman, Cal.; here the II in Howell is read St. which changes the name to Stowell, and, accordingly, the letter is placed in S box for general delivery; not being called for, it is at length advertised in the list of undelivered letters, thus: I. A. Stowell. The J having been made above the line, is mistaken for an 1, while the initial H is so nearly closed at the top that it is mistaken for an A. After being duly advertised, the letter is sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, and from there returned, after several weeks, to the writer-J. H. Howell, in the meantime, has inquired daily for letters at the Sherman post-office. When the delivery clerk has looked in the H box and answered, "Nothing," Mr. Howell has also carefully scanned every list of advertised letters, but never could be have imagined that the letter advertised for 1. A. Stowell was the one he had so long and auxiously looked for.

It is just such errors as those above described that cause a large percentage of the miscarriages of mail matter. this article in the hope that by thus culling the attention of our many readers to these faults, they may be lead to avoid them, and to that extent be benefitted by our labor and research.

Quill Pens.

An advertisement in a morning paper for an experienced quill-pen cutter called out an interview with the only quill-pen importer and manufacturer in this city. He said that twenty years ago there were several quill-pen makers here and in other cities. Now one in Philadelphia and himself are all that he knows. Quill pens are used mainly by old lawyers and judges, partly from eastom, but chiefly because the are easy to write with. Most of the quills come from Russia. The Russian goose has a harder quill than our gress. An unclarified pen from the wing of a Russian goose is the most durable. The German quills have the best plumage. The instrument used in pen-making is the ordinary plate of the penknife, inserted firmly into a wooden bundle of peculiar shape, tapering to a point. A pen is made with two cuts or three. The blunt end of the quill is first cut off, because it is not tough. Then the point of the handle is inserted, and the quill is carefully split for a certain distance. Two slashing cuts then form the mb, and the pen is done The plumage is neatly trimmed. Swan quills are sometimes used for pens, but are very much more expensive than the common goose-quill Quill pens are sold at retail for about three shillings a dozen. The demand is steady, such as it is, but it is growing less year by year. - Scientific

Among the manuscripts lately acquired by the library of Athenian Chambers is a roll of thick paper about a fineer in width and a thousand feet long, on which the vari-ous anagrams of the name Constactingple are written. These different anagrams are not less than 10,135. This roll was, appar-ently, in England in the last century.

"That is just what I mean to say. What

Well," said I, "you don't seem to have

do you suppose would become of my busiuess if I were to go away and leave it?

a very large business as it is. Surely such

anexampled fidelity should meet with a

"Yes, you may well say that; and if I

were to begin my life over, with my present

experience, I think I would try something

else; but it is too late now-quite too late.

And, besides, I have so grown into my

daily duties, that I should be very much at a

even think if some eccentric person should die-as no eccentric person will, you may be

accept it without the privilege of keeping

on in my work. I have grown into it, and I should be very unhappy to be thrown out

and leave me a fortune, I would not

loss if I could not come here every day.

greater reward than seems to be yours."

Business Colleges in Europe. MR. SMART'S LONDON WRITING-SCHOOL

There are no business colleges in Europe in the sense in which we understand them in this country. It is true that in some German cities, in Belgium and in France there are schools under Government control and patronage, the purpose of which is dis-tinet from that of the classical schools and colleges which, in European countries, stand for education; but a glauce at the curriculum of any of these institutions will show how different is their purpose and sphere from that of the American business college. In fact, I am free to say that the American business coffege might be sensibly improved by substituting, not the names alone, but serio and competent instruction in some of the studies which constitute the essential featurns of the Corney business school. But

the fault does not lie so much with the proprietors of lmsiness colleges in this country as with the people apon whom they must rely for support. I do not believe that there s an honest business school in this country-and I am sure that the business schools are as lowest and as faithful to their promises as are other schools-that would not he willing to embrace in the course of study, and have effectually taught, all the necessary branche of practical learning, if its patrons would consent. In fact, I believe-I know-that the common thought and desire of the best teachers of our specialty is to enlarge the area of our work, and make their schools, in the best sense, forces in education.

But the great drawback to these noble aspirations is, that those who have failed in other schools to get the special education necessary for business, and apply finally to the business college are, as a rule, in great haste to have the work completed, and are impatient at any attempt on part of the teacher t give the student more than he paid or. Notwithstanding this however. American business colleges have progressed during the past twentylive years in the way of practical instruction to such a degree that they are now holding an assured position with thinking men as at essential feature in our national system of education. In order to appreciate the growth of this feature, one has only to contrast the least important among the business colleges of America with the most important of the private commercial schools of Europe.

When in London recently I made it my business to " look up the commercial schools of that city To excellent men I had excellen letters, which were good in a social and general way, but no distinguished educa tionist in London could give me the name or the location of a commercial school in that English speaking city of 4,000,000 inhabitants. So I reverted to that common source of information, the advertising colmms of the papers, and found among the educational advertisements the card of Mi.

SWART'S WRITING INSTITUTION 975 SMART'S WRITING INSTITI TION, 978, Quadrant, Regent Street (surrance in Swallow Street). Open from 10 (ill 9 duft) Persona of all ages received (privately), and ranght at some members of the property of the property some from the property of the property of the large companies of the property of the p

Wm. A. Smart, which I here insert, trusting

it may do him good.

I "applied" to Mr. Smart, entering the little court (Swallow Street), and passing up the passage to the second floor. found a lattice-gate which, when pushed open, rung very audibly, a bell in the upper story. As this bell announced my approach, I was relieved at once from any sense of i ntrusion, and walked up

Without knocking I opened the officedoor, which proved to be also the door to the main school apartment, and was met by the proprietor in pleasant English fashion. at once making known to him myself and the friendly purpose of my visit. The choolroom had a scating capacity for fifteen or twenty students-only one being present. Mr. Smart is a kindly-faced, well preserved Englishman of sixty-five or seven ty, easy in his manners, gentlemanly and intelligent. He informed me that he had followed his present business for the past torty-two years, during which time he had had but one holiday, and that was the nn happiest day he had ever spent. It became ssary to send one of his sons to a country school, and he felt it his duty as a father and a citizen to personally inspect the accommodations. This duty necessitated



The above Cut was Photo-engraved from on original Sp Winerster, Mass. Sperimen, flourished by M. E. Blackman,

his absence from the city for one night. "And do you think," said he, "that I slept a wink that night? I assure you, up my word, I didn't. First, I fancied that the sheets were wet, and I pulled them oil and tried to sleen without them: next. I was nexfeetly conscious of the presence of small uninvited bed-fellows, and I lighted a caudle and searched for them in vain; then I felt sure that I heard longlars in the house, and got up to listen; and, finally, I had an awful presentiment that my school-building was burning down and all my professional property being destroyed. This fautasy so strong a hold on me that it there had been a midnight train Londonward I would have taken it without a doubt; and you can hardly conceive, sir, how relieved I was upon getting back in the morning to find that my fears had been without cause. But it was a beson to me, and I have never dared to leave the city for a single night since.

" But you don't mean to say that in fortytwo years you have absolutely had no vaof it. I can well understand the poor debtor of Dickens's 'Little Borrit,' whose fortyyears' confinement in the Marshalsea prison only prepared him to hang about the prison door so that he might steal in at night and sleep in a home that had become dear to bim from long habit. Why, even a horseand a horse is supposed to have hard senseden turned out of a burning stable, will, from force of liabit, and a sense of protection no doubt, rush back into his stall and perish

in the flames. I made but little reply to this bit of philophical truth—as truth I felt it to although I was not sure that I could put my finger on Mr. Smart's parallel among the professional teachers of this country. I was not altogether certain that he might not be found to exist, even in this very city; and at best I felt that a teacher's life was that of a horse in a treadmill, unless he felt strong enough to make it otherwise. I asked Mr. Smoot if he ever expected to visit America

"Ah, now," said he, "you touch me in a tender spot. How I would like to do that

one thing before I die! You have such a magnificent country! You do everything on such a large scale! Your people are so rich and so generous, and so full of inven-tion and knowledge! I have often dreamed of visiting America, and I feel the warmest interest in everything which pertains to that great country, but I shall never see it."

And he said this in a sad tone. "But, tell me," said I, "why is it that in all this grand and great city there are no such practical schools as we have in even our smallest American cities? Why, for mre, are you-an intelligent, faithful, progressive man-plodding along at this ate after forty-two years of faithful service in an important educational field? Has there been actually no progress in practical education in this country during the past forty years?"

"I will say, rather, that there has been a decline. The business is not nearly so good as it was forty years ago."

"But, don't you think," said I, "that if a keen, progressive, egotistical American should come into London and open a real American Business College, advertising it thoroughly, and instead of going to members of Parliament and seions of nobility for the privilege of reference, should interest business men and get their sympathy and co-operation-in short, use the same energy, tact and shrewdness that are so sneessfully used in our country, he might not make a sensation and change the whole situation !"

"I doubt if you understand the British public, or how much of a change would have to come over it as to education before the one could root out the old idea that nothing can go by the name of education that is not founded upon the classics. In this respect, France and Germany are for enough ahead of us, for commercial schools do prosper in those countries?"

"Nevertheless," said 1 " Yankee notions do take, even in conservative London. I visited Haverly's minstrel performance last night at Her Majesty's Theatre, and that immense house was crowded with spectators, and I have even seen stamants that seem to thrive on 'American oysters,' and 'American cooking, whatever the latter may

"Yes, we are not opposed to Yankee notions or even to Yankees; and if a thorough-going American with money and brains should open a business college in the British Museum, or in one of the Houses of Probamout, I should look for nothing but a grand suc-

"Well, you may be sure that if a thorough-going American should attempt such in enterprise in London he wouldn't locat in Petticoat Lame or at Seven Dials, but would find the most commodious, the most conspicuous and the most gentrel apartments to be found in the city, and then be would take sure measures to let the people know where he was to be found and what he could do. I am not a typical American, but if I were twenty years younger than I am I would like nothing better than to open a business college in Landon,"

"Well, you might succeed, but not in the use in which you view success. I think that with a business college on your hands in this city you would hardly find the time, if you did the money, to travel about over the Continent and luxuriate in Summer va-

"Perhaps not, but I am sure of one thing, that rather than teach six days and six nights in the week, and lifty-two weeks in the year, as you have done for forty years, I would take up a business more in demand among people who had money to spend. Teaching is a noble calling, but no teacher is called upon to be a slave."

"You mistake the matter altogether. Do
Do you see any sadness in the furrows of
my checks? Do I appear unhappy or dis
contented? I could have taken up my one
of various lines of business, had I not preferred the business I am in. I have no got
rich in my husiness, but I have made an
honest and good living, have educated my
childree, and am respected by those who
know me."

These were excellent arguments, well put, and in a kindly manner, and I left the representative business sellege man of London to the care of his one pupil, with a genuine respect for his many ideas of his profession, but with the feeling that his forty-two years of service should have produced better visible results.

8.8. PACKARD.

Handwriting

Good handwriting is admired by everyhody, and is a strong recommendation in a literary aspirant. It was the neatness of the handwriting, rather than the merits of the essay, which led the adjudicators in a prize essay scheme toaward the first prize to Edgar Allan Poe. It is said by Griswold, one of the biographers of Poe that one of the judges took up a little book remarkably beautiful and distinct in caligraphy, and that it was unanimou decided that the prizes should be paid to " the first of the geniuses who had written legibly!" A neat style of penmanship will assuredly lempt an editor to read th manuscript of a new writer when nothing else will. Our own opinion is, that in the majority of cases the return of MSS, of nuknown contributors may be attributed in part to the badness of the permanship. not to the quality of the articles. Nobody outside a printing, or an editorial office, can form an adequate idea of the sloves liness of the writing of most literary as pirants. They seem to think the worst the writing the greater the genius. assure those who hold such an opinior that it is erroneous. The so-called men of genins are men who take the greatest pains, and who write in most cases the neatest hand. In any case, a beginner's chances of success are greater when his MS can be read without an effort. But we cannot do better than mote an editor's observation mon this subject-Mr. John

"There is one single tribulation dear enough to poison life-even if there were no other-and this is disorderly MS Empson, Mr. Napier's well-known contributor, was one of the worst offenders he would never even take the trouble to make his paragraphs. I have the mistortune to have a manuscript before me at this moment that would fill thirty of these pages (Fortuight y Review), and yes from beginning to end there is no indication that it is not to be read at a snight breath. The paragraph ought to be, and in all good writers it is, as real and as sensible a division as the sentence. It is an organic member in prose composition with a beginning, a middle, and an end, just as a stanza is an organic and definite member in the composition of an ode I fear my manuscript is rather disorderly, says another, but I will correct carefully in print.' Just so. Because he is too heedless to do his work in a workmanlike way, he first inflicts fatigue and vexation on the editor whom he peets to read his paper; secondly, he in fliets considerable and unite needless expense on the publisher; and thirdly, he lufficts a great deal of tedious and thank less labor on the printers, who are for the most part far more meritorious persons than fifth-rate authors. It is true that Burke returned such disordered proofs that the orinter usually found it least troublesome to set the whole afresh, and Miss Martineau tells a story of a So compositor who flew from Edinburch to avoid a great living author's manuscript, and to his horror was presently confront-

ed with a piece of cony which made him cry, Learl have mercy. Have gong got that man to print for? But more editors will cheerfully forgive such crusspression to all contributors who will guarantee that they write as well as Burke or Carlyie. Alas? it is usually the case that those who have the least excuse are the worst offenders. The shovenilest manuscripts come from persons to whom the difference herween an hour and a minute is of the very smallest importance."— Literacy Lubdic.

Reform and Spelling.

In the May number of the Notre Dame Scholastic, we find the following highly interesting article upon spelling, which we deem of sufficient interest to warrant giving it a phase in the JOURNAL.

"Reform in spelling is a subject that has been much commented upon in college papers-some being in favor of it, but the majority against it. A writer in The Eurlhamite lately entered a strong protest against it; Mr. Northeet favored i in the Scholastic. As for ourselves, know that a great need of reform in this respect exists-no partial reform, but a thorough reform. We have avoided referring to it from the fact that we knew it was useless. We need a reform, but the public mind has not been prepared to accept it, and reformers only make themselves ridiculous to a greater or less extent in attempting to carry it out. Custom is strong, and the prejudice in favor of a method of spelling used by Shakes peare, Macaulay, Milton, Dryden, Pope and Longfellow are very strongly rooted in the very hearts of the people. Still the English language is so fearfully encombered with a useless trash of super thous letters that it is the work of a lifetime to be able to master the rudimentary formulas of understanding, spelling and pronouncing all the words The partial reform-if-reform it may be called-introduced in the course of the enrient century amounts to little or nothing, and the additional ones lately proposed have been taken up only by half a dozen newspapers out of several thou samily. The fact that we have succeeded in dropping only one superflors letter-"honor," and similar words—as the result of the efforts of more their half a century, arenes moor success for the work of reform in the near future And still England bangs on to the sur fluous a as tenaciously and as jealously as it did to the Old-Style Calendar in opposition to that of Pope Gregory. poor outlook, we say again. Something is wanting to push the work forward, which we will mention prescutly.

To show some of the extravigances of which our present orthography funishes immortable examples extravigances which come marror being the rule than the exception—a newspance paragraphic says: We ought to spell the word potato "Ghoughtphichgithem," according to the following rule: Ob stand for p, as in the last syllable of hiscough; ought for a, as in the last syllable of hiscough; ought for a, as in a, as in neighbor; and no, as in bean The following lines present a similarly vidiculus feature:

There was a brave soldier, a colonel, Who swore in a way most infolonel: But he never once thought, As a Christian monght He imperified his life elolonel.

That during his youth bright and volone! This colonel, so fair. Had learned so to swear. And saddened his potent patolone!

The toregoing examples are not evage greated in the beast, they are bell stimples of English orthography, as it stands, in this enlightened intercent this enlightened intercent the century, in the masterpieces of English filterature, Who, after giving the subject any prought, will be so microscondor as to say that our present that our present method of spelling does not need a radical change in many respects? No matter where the woods in

whether from the Greek, Latin, Tentonic, or Celtic tongues-they should be made to conform to such simple phonetic rules as will make them easily spelt and understood; otherwise it will be the work of a lifetime to master the language. it is such now. Chancer took the rude elements of the English toughe and fashjoned them to suit bimself, forming from them what was considered in his day great improvement; but our English of to-day is as far superior to Chancer's as Chancer's was to that of his forefathers and yet it is not what it should be. Why not make further improvements? Scientific knowledge and the mechanic arts are constantly improving; photography and bromo-lithography have taken the of the tedions brush: we have gone from the dim light of the rush and the tallow candle on through various grades to the beautifully clear thame from the kerosem lamp and gas-burner, on to the electric light; the mower and reaper have diplaced the sickle and the scythe; the old buckskin balls and hand printing press turning off with great manual labor 250 printed sheets an hour, have been replaced by improved machines that turn out with ease from 12,000 to 25,000 sheets an home: in everything else we see signs of progress except in our cumbrous spelling. Efforts have been made by a few-presidents of universities, eminent scholars and philologists among the number-but for want of co-operation they have proved ineffectual. The great majority keep aloof, and will not touch the spelling reform. If you ask any of them why he does so, he will mobably tell you that the present method of spelling, imperfect as it is, has become endeared by its association with the great writers that have made our language illustrious. It seems to be of no moment that children for generations to come must endure the headplitting process of memorizing rules with any number of exceptions, and spend ten years learning their mother tongue when they could have acquired it in two; no matter if scholars, after a lifetime of study make blumbers in trying to put augh, plith glit, hard g and soft g, ch, sh, and & an and na in their proper scholars can't think of changing the spelling to which they have become attached by usage. As Mr. Brown humorously by usage, As has it in his excellent Phonographic Month-"It meighkes-1 mean makes, meigh —I mean my braign—I mean brain, dusy —I mean dizzy, to phthynch—I mean third, oughph-1 mean oay-no, no !-1 mean of ciphth I mesne—I mean—O dear, deat!-1 ceagn't speagl1 en scoutch eigh cymple wey are foonatiques thietchais. This may seem a bit of extravagance, but it is nothing worse than what polite people are guilty of every day, as, for example, in the spelling of the words "neighbor," "deign," "height," "busy," etc. The Phonographic Monthly very properly comments upon this outlandish spelling us

follows: ⁹ Phese written words slind be, as near ly as possible, the sign of the correctly asken word. There shud not be two, three, four, five and more separate, distinct signs for one sound, and two, three, and four signs all crowded into one word to represent but one sound. If we verbally express any idea respecting quantity amounts, like 320 bushels of grain sold for \$535, we want the written expression to be causable of representing, without the least possibility of uncertainty, the spoken expression. The one must I the unvarying sign of the other. This agreement must exist, or we end not give statements in figures, of dollars and cents, nor be sure of understanding correally anytoing we saw printed or written in Arabic figures. A mositively reliable system of arithmetical, and also musical otation, we do presess, and we can also inst as easily possess a reliable method of expressing the pronunciation of words, after we hav learned the scale of valu or sounds. . We hav herd intelligent, people in this great city [New York] pronounce the words gew-gaw jew-jaw,

gibberish jibberish, gimbals, jimbals, gherkin, jerkin, etc. And then, reversing, hav herd the same people pronounce with the hard g as in ings, the words georgic, gibbet, gibblets, ginsing, giraffe, gyrate and gyrations, all of which words should be spelt with a j. There are finely-educated people who never were, and never will able to remember whether to say gibber or jibber, gibbet or jibbet, georgie or Jeorjie, gorget or jorjet, gyrate or jyrate apagogical or apagojical, paragoge or paragoje, chiropodists or kiropodists or shiropodists, machinations or makinations of mashinations, because they do not happen to possess the peculiar memorizing faculty for this kind of illojical, arbitrary spelling. The above mispronunciations say nothing of thousands of others made by the same class; were all herd from people in the literary and 'gown' professions, and graduates from our best colleges . . Teachers in our schools have to keep Webster right at their elbows by day, in their laps at home and under their heads at night, to help them out of both orthocpic and orthographic embarrassments. . . . No such truble end hav come with a full fonctic alfabet. With only 23 letters for 46 elements, how end spelling be perfect? Unreasonably spell words are naturally mispronounced, not only by the ignorant but by the educated. We think that such spelling as pldegm, phthisis, couch, apophthegm, tongue, homb, places, ague, fatiene, Montagne sew, (so), sewer (soser), and spinaeli, is unmistakable evidence of, not only phonetic decay, 'but of fonetic death, or else fonetics wasn't born when the spell-

ing of these words was invented." Mr. Browne asks: "If the fonetik spelling given in parentheses in our dietionaries were taken away, where would our pronunciation be?" Well, in a little while we would have a queer jargon of words; in fact, it is bad enough as it is with "mother and nyther, nother and ither, bezhur and bayzhur, vases and vazes, quynine and quinnine, quincen and kinneen, diptheria and diftheria, ration and rashun, patent and pattent," etc. The American Short-hand Writer for May, copies an article from Wide Anake, in which the following dialogue between teacher and pupil is given as a sample of the difficulties which children meet in learning to speak their mother tongue: Teacher .- " Suell One."

L. B.—"Obsecdorr, wander."
T.—Wron. Try "Two."
L. B.—"Two., two
T.—"Do."
L. B.—"Down, two
T.—Another arks. "Langh."
L. B.—"Down, the."
T.—Another arks. "Langh."
L. B.—"Gonegob, call."
T. Wrong again "Emough."
L. B.—"Gan-argab, call."
T. Wrong again "Emough."
T.—Stuff"
L. B.—"Sta-artigab, stuff."
T.—You may go to your seat and lose your recess.

Little Boy .- " O-n-e,

T.- " Wonder

Authors who have grown gray in the service, and printers who have speut the greater part of their lives at the case, must have a dictionary at their elbow for reference in order to spell words that are in daily use. This is truly a poor state of affairs, and one, too, which might easily be remedied. F. A. Murch, LL D., President of Lafavette College, Pa., contributes an article on the spelling re form to Good Literature, but the reform he proposes is not nearly advanced enough, as instanced in his own spelling of the word "could" with only elided, thus "could," which is not "end" but "cowed," or at least as much this as the other. We need a thorough reform; not so thorough at first, perhaps, as Isaac Pitman's phonetic alphabet of 36 types and 41 letters, but a semi-phonotypic alpliahet, with words spelt exactly as they are spoken. The Presidents of Oxford Cambridge (England) Harvard, Yale and Lafavette, and such entirent men as Max Muller, Murray, Gladstone, Sir Charles

THE PENMANS (F) ART JOURNAL

Reed, Dr. Angus, Welsse, and others, have long been In favor of reform, but nothing has yet been done. The press should take up the subject and pish the reform with a unanimous accord; a contrention of school-hook publishers, teachers, college presidents, or their representatives, etc., should meet for develsive action. By all means let us have English spelt as It is pronounced. This conglomeration of Latin, Greek, Anglo-Saxon, French, Irelandic, Irish, etc., etc., has been carried too long; it is a burden to everyhody, and to school children in particular. Let us have reform and a thorough one; half measures are too slow and unantifactory.

Explanation of Programmes. By C. H. PFIRCE, KEOKUK, IA.

The work of the Programmes is systematically arranged with reference to simplicity, and the several steps in each that are mode progressive, until the highest ideal is reached, are such as the poorest writers are cnabled to take with a fair amount of honest work coupled with teaching power.

It is not my intention to east any reflection input the methods of others, but simply to state what I do know. If this does not conform to every one, I am surely not to be censured, because "when doctors

disagree who shall decide."

I do not remember when I taught by using a certain number of principles, and I take the ground that, to truch intelligently, principles are not essential to success. That they exist I do not dare deny, and I deem it a very weak point for any author to bay claim to superiority on account of possessing the least number.

The finger-movement bear the same relation to writing that counting-blocks does in a child's first lessons to arithmetic. Certain steps must be taken at first, even if they are cramped and awkward. In time they can he exchanged for something more practical—the same as the first reader is eventually exchanged for the daily news paper. The conclusionis, then, that the finger movement is a part of the eurriculum, and to attempt to teach and ignore it means failure. I have always taught it to children-and, in fact, to every one who did not

understand the true form of letters—until a fair amount of skill was attained. At the age of ten or twelve, or as soon as the museles have sufficiently developed, the wholearm and fore-arm, as per Programmes, can be introduced, so that by degrees the transition can be easily made to the combination movement.

The beguning of the work in Programme "A" is figures. (See argument and articles in June and July Journals.) As given, they appear in the order of samplicity. Practice each in its order, singly, and each step will give positive assurance for another mutt the whole work of figures will larve here eleared away. This will lay a most excellent foundation for the work on letters, both as regards the execution and power to judge form. In fact, I have found that when a perfect conception of the figures is once gain d, with the ability to execute, all other small work is rendered easy.

Rules Governing Class Work. 1. Prepare specimens (to be preserved by

- 2. At close of term, stated intervals or year's work, write second specimen and compare.
- The work of classes of all grades is first done by preparing a line of each part of class work. (See Programme "A.")
- 4 Each pupil's work is examined every two or ten lines, according to size of class.

Pupils stand by divisions (at signal) for criticism, or go to desk of teacher.

6. After the first preparation of any work the parts incorrectly executed are taken up singly in their order and criticised. If found unsatisfactory the second time, the work must be done again according to rule 4.

 When one class of work is properly done, either by one or more efforts, the pupil receives a mark* designating his or her ability, and is advanced.

8. If at any time pupils perform the required work before time for criticism, they must continue the same until the division is

called.

9. If by any reason a pupil is unable to advance from any given point, a review is

of the first consideration.

10. Pupils returning to old habits are governed by Rule 6.

After passing the figures singly, have them written from one to one hundred to see if the proper forms have been retained. If any failures, correct and pass to 3rd copy. As per Daily Programme, it will be seen that one hour is given to figures. This can be lessened as the conditions require. In the most extrem case a little time should be The work prescribed always within the ability of pupil.

3. No work unnecessarily done.

 A thorough understanding of all work gone over.
 Carelessness entirely cured.

6. In case of absence or transfer, each pupil's work remains the same.

7. Grading unnecessary to promote ad-

 At all times each pupil knows exactly what to do.

 Criticisms made easy, pleasant nod profitable.

 Work secured out of school hours. PROGRAMME "B." Whole-arm.

Whatever may be said with reference to this programme may consistently be said of 11 C.

All work executed with the whole-arm can be executed with the fore-arm and vice versa.

1. Tracing Exercises (lead pencil). The first point to be gained in this programme is freedom of the arm from the shoulder. This can be accomplished by following tracing exercises given by teacher, and continued

How a Woman Does It.

Some crusty old curmudgeon thus tells how a woman goes to work to mail a letter. It is a libel on the sex. Some of the girls will make it red hot for him if he is discovered. Any day when you have time you can see how she does it by dropping into the post-office. She arrives there with a letter in her hand. It is a sheet of note in a white envelope. She halts in front of the stampwindow, opens her mouth to ask for a stamp, but suddenly darts away to see if she has made any errors in the names or dates. takes her five minutes to make sure of this, and then she balances the letter on her finger, and the awful query arises in her mind: "Perhaps it is an overweight." She steps to the window and asks the clerk if he has a three-cent stamp, fearing he has'nt. She looks over every compartment in her portmounaie before she finds the change to pay for it. The fuu commences as she gets the She fiddles around to one side, removes her gloves, closely inspects the stamp and besitates whether to "lick it" or wet her finger. She finally coucludes it would not be nice to show her tongue, and wets her finger and passes it over envelope. She is

so long picking up the stamp that the moisture is absorbed and the stamp slides off the envelope. She tries it twice more with like success, and getting desperate she gives tha stamp a "liek" and it sticks. Then comes the scaling of tha letter. She wets her finger again, but the euvelope flies open, and, after three minutes' delay, she has passed her tongue along the streak of dried toucilage. She holds the letter a long time to make sure that the envelope is all right, and finally appears at the window and asks: "Three cents is enough, is it?" "Yes, ma'am." "This will go out to-day?" "Certainly." "Will it go to Chicago without the name of the county on?" "Just the same." "What time will it reach there ?" "To-morrow morning." She sighs, turns the letter over and over, and finally asks: "Shall I drop it into one of those places, there ?" " Yes. ma'am." She walks up in front of the six orifices, closely scans each one of them, finally makes a choice and drops-no she

doesn't. She stops to see where it will fall, pressing her face against the window until she flattens her uose out of shape, and she doesn't drop it where she intended to. She, however, releases it at last, looks down to make sure that it did not go on the floor, and turns away with a sigh of regret that she dishit take one more look at the superscription.—

Evenion Telegram.

To make any Copy-hook reversible for use on narrow desks, fold it back firmly and carefully a few times; or, in the process of manufacturing, by using the folding press out and in, the book will be practically reversible. SPENGER.

Bayard Taylor's Writing.

Unlike many literary men, Bayard Taylor wrote a clear, beautiful hand. He detested blind and slovenly writing, and used to say that any man could write plainly who would make an effort. His manuscript was the delight of printers. He wrote quietly and steadily, and produced a great deal more "copy" in a given time than any one would suppose him capable of who ohserved his apparent case and absence of hurry. He was rather careless in his dress, but not, like Horace Greeley, enough so to be conspicuous. He liked a stout, plain suit of clothes that could be worn a long time, a loose-fitting gray overcoat, and a broad-brimmed slouch hat.—N. Y. School Journal



given each day to a review with reference to gaining some particular point -for instance, speed in a single figure, say 4, at the same time retaining a good form. It is not a difficult feat to make 120 fours per minute, and yet those who have given it no attention will fall far short of it. Speed in figures will give speed in letters. Regenlarity of form in figures will give the same in letters. Arrangement of figures will give like results in letters, and so, in. Whatever good results are obtained in the former will lend encouragement in the latter.

The plan of pracedure is the same with the 36d copy as with all others. Have one line of each of the short letters written, after which proceed as per Rule until the work of the programme is completed. This, of course, will depend entirely upon the daily practice. But NEVER, NEVER practice uncer than one hour at a time on any one reograms.

It is evident that in any class some students will accomplish far more than others in the same time. Some need more attention than others. Some can be led to improve what would cause others to fail. The Programme method will meet all possible demands

Points of Superiority in the Peircerian Method of Instruction. I. Personal attention to pupils' work at

* I se refered peach or conductor's punch.

until an easy, graceful motion is acquired, which will necessitate a good position (see June JOUBNAL).

2 Extended Movemente. The greatest power that can be acquired in capitals is shown in a correct conception and mastery of extended movements. Let the student not underrate the point in question if he hopes to gain ability to execute even the plainest capitals. Perfect freedom must be established if the best results follow.

It is not necessary to be able to produce ALL the different movements in order to be a fair perman, but the fact cannot be desired that a power exists in extended movements that is not found close here.

(To be continued.)

A Knight of the Quill,

On this page is an original sketch from the ingenious pen of Prof. J. H. Barlow, repis senting a Su Knight of the quill, momatel upon a powerful diamon. Mr. Barlow produces all manner of ingenious and attractive desarres with a wonderful facility. His original designs for allouns, cause, and other purposes, are widely sought and highly perzed.

Persons in need of artistic pen work, engrossing and designing, should bear in mind that their wants can be promptly supplied upon application to the office of the JOURNAL.



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We hope to render the JOURNAL sufficiently interest-age and attractive to secure, not only the pairwage of il those who are interested as skillful a rating or teaching, at their carriest and active co-specution as correspond-ate and agents, yet, knowing that the laborer is worthly this blue, we offer the following

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[Recovery of the Marriage Continues.]

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Notice will be given by postal card to subscribers of the experience of their subscriptions, at which time to paper will, in all cases, he stopped with the subscripts is renewed.

Nerve Tremor as a Means of Identifying Hand-writing.

Within a few years there has been advanced a poculiar theory respecting nerve tremor in hand-writing. It is affirmed that there is in every hand-writing a peculiar, characteristic and ameonscious nerve tremor which is so revealed under a microscopical examination as to absolutely prove or disprove the identity of any writings thus ex amined and compared, and that in all case of forged, disguised, simulated or questioned identity of hand-writing, this furnishes an infallible test. Imbued with the importance of this claim, we have, during some months past, devoted considerable time to the microscopical examinations of various handwriting, with the view, if possible, to satisfy ourself respecting the value and reliability of this peculiar theory. That there is a certain nervous manifestation in all haudwriting, and that it is different with different persons, is a fact too obvious to be questioned; but that it is of such a nature, and is so manifested at all times and under all circumstances as to furnish any considerable aid, to say nothing of an infallible means of identity in hand-writing, we fail to discover or believe; as between two writings excepted at the same sitting, with the same min some ink, the writer in the same mental and physical condition, there will be toned a correspondence between the tremube sees manifested, but let there be a radical change in either mental or physical tion of the writer-a change of impleor tak-and the correspondence of a panifestation is also changed if not entirely destroyed, and no reliable deduction as to the identity of writing executed noder these different circumstances can be drawn

THE PERMANS (FI) ART JOURNAL

As an example, let us suppose that a mat of steady nerve and in a perfectly normal condition, now writes sitting, with a fine flexible pen and fluid ink; ten days hence, at the close of a drouken debanch, he again writes standing, with a stiff stub pen and thick mud dy ink; what possible identity could there be between the nerve tremor of lines made under these different circumstances? Nor do we need to go to these extremes, in our opinion to atterly annihilate all possible correspondence between the pervous manifestations of the different writings. Again, there can be no correspondence of tremor between writings executed with a fine flexible pen and a stylogrophic pen or blust lead-pencil.

Indeed, we have failed to find, under what we would term the most favorable circumstances, sufficient to warrant a belief that there is in this theory sufficient to construct any scientific basis for proving or dis proving the identity of writing, while, in the vast majority of cases, where the identity of hand-writing is called in question, the circumstances are such as to afford no reliable grounds for a conclusion to be rendered by a comparison of nerve tremer. The columns of the JOURNAL are open, and we shall be pleased to publish opinions upon this subject pro and con.

The Journal and Business College Papers.

We are, at all times, pleased to receive copies of college papers, and have noticed with satisfaction the generally liberal spirit manifested therein toward the JOURNAL in kindly notices, and in commending it to their readers and patrons; also, that in most instances, where the publishers have seen fit to copy matter from its editorial-columns, the full and proper credit has been given. But there have been some notable exceptions, to which we feel it our duty to call attention. Before us is a copy of a College Journal published by Cob's Business College, Painsville, Ohio, in which appears as original matter parts of two editorials, eutitled respectively, "The value of good Writing," and "Writing as a Gift," which are copied without change from editorials of the JOURNAL, while the name of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL nowhere appears in the paper, nor, as we believe, has the proprietor ever seen a copy of the JOURNAL, except as a specimen copy, sent to him gratnitously. We would suggest that a College President, who has neither the brains to write his own editorials, nor the honesty to give credit for those appropriated from others, ought to be somewhat more modest than this one seems to be, in the presentation of his claims before the public for its confidence and patronage

In other instances we have noticed editorials of the JOHRNAL, appropriated with very slight modification, while in others, the credit is given to "The Journal" or the"Art Journal," which are quite too indefinite to be of value or satisfaction to the publishers of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL. In nearly every instance where this plagarism has been observed, it has been by parties who have never manifested any desire that their pupils or patrons should see or know of the Jour-NAL, possibly lest there should be light where darkness is preferred, but those gentlemen should know that the JOURNAL is getting abroad.

In our last issue we were in error in stating that Prof. Peirce was at present engaged in the Keokuk (Ia.) public schools. For more than a year he has been giving his entire attention to his Institute of Penmanship, which has grown far beyond his most sanguine expectations. He reports 54 graduates last year, the most of whom are teaching and meeting with success by following the course of instruction laid down in the Peircerian system.

The Programme method is not only ex-cellent for graded schools, but is alike

adapted to schools of every kind. Prof. Peirce is highly commended by the Board of Education of Keokuk for the good results he accomplished in the public schools of that city. In another column may be found an extended explanation of "programmes." In another column may be found

New Copy-books. "APPLETON'S STANDARD SYSTEM OF

PERMANSHIP. These books have been prepared by Lyman D. Smith, the well-known pen man and teacher. They are of standard merit and worthy the reputation of the author. Mr. Smith bas been engaged a long time upon the work, and it is really the product of his sixteen years' practical experience in the school-room as teacher of Penmanship. There are three courses, giving ample grading from the lowest classes of the primary-school up to the high-school and commercial college. The 'Lead Pencil Course" for beginners is a beautiful language series, containing easy and progressive writing lessons. The child is taught to write in these books by baving his writing made a language to him from the very first. He begins with word-building, and proceeds in an easy and natural way to phrase and sentence-building. While he is learning to write letters and words, he is unconsciously using them as a language medium. The child uses a child's vocabulary to express a child's thoughts, and his writing means something to him. This same element of interest in the language is carried all

through the different books. The higher

numbers of the Short and Grammar Courses

centain many fine literary selectious. The graded columns are a very striking feature, and characterize nearly every book of the series. The columns gradually increase in width across the page, and thus afford gradually increasing scope of movement. The author advocates the idea of the pupils writing across the page, as they do outside of their copy-hooks. The language method and the penmanship drill are greatly facilitated by this original arrangement of the column lines. The pupil starts at the left of the page and writes the drill letter in a narrow column; next, he writes a short word, beginning with the same drill letter in a wider column; in the next column he writes a longer word or a short phrase containing the previous combination; and in the widest column, a still longer phrase or sentence. Thus, step by step, in these graded columns, the scope of thought and the scope of movement are gradually developed, while an admirable drill on difficult combinations is given. The author's ideas of movement will be readily endorsed by the great majority of penmen. He gives a "model drill" on the letters for class practice previous to writing the copies, and a variety of carefully selected movement exercises for concert drill.

The treatment of the letters is synthetical, aiming to impress the entire letter or units of form upon the mind of the pupil, and the simple forms of the letters are explained in a simple and natural way. The writing combines grace and strength, and looks like pen-work. The books are gotton up in an unusually attractive style, and the work is in every way well worthy the careful consideration of educators.

What Young Men and Boys Lack.

The Jersey City Evening Journal of Sept. 15th, says: "The letter of Prof. Gaskell, of the Jersey City Business College, in another column states the truth in relation to the defect in the education of boys and youths who desire situations in ouses. It is not creditable to our schools that so many of the students who have been pupils in them should he so ignorant of the proper use of the English language and of other things which every business man should know. We have daily occasion to notice the defects referred to by Prof. Gaskell. We receive communications from parties supposed to be educated, which

are full of gross errors in orthography, punctuation and grammatical expression, iedicating that the education of the writers was exceedingly defective in the very points where it should have been most thorough and correct.

The King Club,

and a right royal king it is, comes again from C. W. Boucher, principal of the commercial department of the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind. numbers one hundred and ten. Mr. Boucher says "everybody this way wants tha JOURNAL;" we should say so. This club makes an aggregate of six hundred and eighty-five names sent by Mr. Boucher within a little more than a year. Had all our friends been equally successful, we should now have several millions of subscribers, but we may have them yet. The thing seems to be catching. Mr. B. is having many rivals, and who knows what the

result may be.

Mr. L. E. Kimball, of Lowell, Mass., sends the next largest club, which numbers ticenty-four. Lesser ones have been too numerous to mention, but all the senders have our thanks.

Special Inducement.

To any person receiving a specimen copy of this issue, we offer to mail the remaining two pumbers for 1881 and all the numbers for 1882, (in all, fourteon numbers of the paper), and a choice of the four premiums for \$1.00. Give it a trial.

Clubs.

Now is the time to secure clubs of subscribers for the JOHRNAL. See liberal offer in another column.

20,000 Copies of the Journal

for September were mailed, and three-fold more subscriptions were received than during any other September since its publica-This is, indeed, encouraging to its publishers, while it gives renewed assurance to its friends and patrons of continued improvement in its beauty and excellence.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell

Combination Blanks

for spelling, definitions, composition, and penmanship, have lately been prepared by the well-known blank book manufacturers, Daniel Slote & Co., 119 & 121 William Street, which for utility, convenience and economy in teaching any of the abovenamed branches are unequaled by anything of the kind in the market. Send for their discriptive circular and terms.

Extra copies of the JOURNAL will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to seeme a club of subscribers.

Subscriptions to the JONESAL may dute from any time since, and inclusive of, January, 1878. All the back numbers from that date, with the four premiums, will be sent for \$3.00. All the numbers of 1880 and 1881, with either two of the preminns, will be sent for \$1.75; with all of our premiums, for \$2.00.

For 15 cents we will mail a copy of an elegant pen-portrait of President Garfield, surrounded by an highly artistic display of lettering with rustic and floral work. It is a beautiful and attractive picture for framing. Size 13 x 15 or 8 x 10. A copy of each size will be sent for 25 cents. Postage stamps

Teach Pupils to Write, and Not to Draw, their Lessons.

BY LYMAN D. SMITH

The practical value of writing is so great as to make it a very important question, how permanship should be taught in our schools. The youngest pupils should be given this medium as early as possible, that written language may become as natural to them as spoken language. All the pupils in our public schools should be taught to write legibly, fluently and with a fair degree of rapidity, just as they are taught to read distinctly and fluently, and not to drawl out words.

The slow and painful drawing of lines in writing should be discouraged. The pupils should from the very first write their letters as wholes, just as they speak their words as wholes. This does not by any means imply that analysis should be discarded. It should be used as a means of criticising the letters After the pupil has become familiar with the general form of the letter, then take up the letter in detail. Point out the main parts and the lines composing these parts; all this is done for criticism, to educate the eye to the special features of the letter. This is the natural method, synthesis pre-

eeding analysis. First make the letter: then unaluze it. Aim for the general form every time, and not spell out

For instance, a pupil has a small m to write. He has three successive waves of motion made by an nowardrolling movement of the hand, and ending with a final curve to connect with the next letter This is m; these three movements, with the final curve, give this broad idea of the letter.

Do not set the pupil to spelling out or drawing the seven sample lines of the letter, but set him to writing the letter us a whole. After he has written it a few times, call his attention to the three main parts or waves of the letter These should all be uniform. Perhaps some of the pupils have these three waves running as three different directions. What is the cause of at ! The straight

lines are not all on main short as they should be. The letter lacks symmetry. What is the cause of this? The left curves are curved too much; the turns are too broad In this way criticism can be brought to bear upon every part of the letter, and it means something to the pupil. He is taught correct enunciation in reading by having his attention called to special errors; and when e cornects his errors, he still aims to speak the whole word as a unit. When he corrects his errors in writing, he should aim to write the whole letter as a unit.

It would not be advisable to give the child for his very first lesson in pennanship a word to write, in the same way that you give him a word to read, because it multiplies his difficulties. It is just as easy for a child to read or speak a word as to read or speak a letter. But in scriting a word, he must write it letter by letter. Hence, when be begins his regular writing-lesson, apart he trading, he should be given first against letter in the alphabet; next the most similar in form. As soon as he howards in these letters a few times singly, in should be taught to combine them; and as he has learned two letters that word, he should write the word: a heters is the essence of writing soining should thus be carried right on single-letter practice. As soon as a few words or elements of thought have characters is the desired end, and no diverbeen learned, he should be allowed to write little phrases made up from his own vocah-

The child should not be allowed to forget that writing is the expression of thought. It is not advisable to give him a drill in every letter at the alphabet before letting him write words. The child needs to learn to combine letters as much as to make them One process is as difficult as the other, and needs as constant practice.

It has been found that too much slatewriting for beginners paves the way for bad penholding and cramped movement, the injurious effects of which are often seen through their entire school course. Many children are thus hindered from becoming fluent, easy writers. It is impossible to acquire case of movement from slate-practice. Accustom pupils from the first to the use of right materials, and give them little writinglessons as often as you give them readinglessons. Do not keep the children drawing letters on their slates during their first years at school, if you would make easy, fluent writers of them. Why make a wrong start in the lowest grades, and allow bad habits sion of effort should be allowed. Practical movement exercises are an educational force in penmanship, and ought to be used in every writing-class.

ART JOURNA

How to Teach Writing to Beginners. Answer to Inquiry.

C. E. W. of Portland, Oregon asks our opinion of the advisability of teaching very young pupils to write with the finger move ment, only; and also asks, " Is it not best to begin right at first? The last question is the more easily answered, requiring but the monosyllable "Yes"; but to decide with certainty what is that right way, demands a long series of experiments and a careful study of the mental and physical characteristics of each individual pupil. And even then it has been seen that the results obtained, and conclusions reached, by different teachers of apparently equal attainments, and qualifications have been as varied and as numerous as the teachers themselves.

For our own part, we believe the finger movement the only practical one for the average pupil, making the first, necessarily notice: . " If any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why." Discussion solicited.

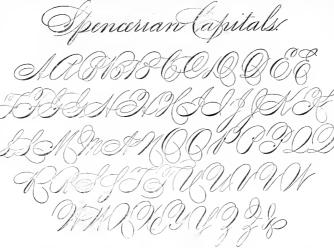
Recognized Standard.

The author of the Spencerian based his style of writing as a medium between the course round-hand and the acute-angular writing of more than a half century ago, and for many years used the name semiangular to distinguish his conservative style from those from which it was mainly derived. He was wont to speak of the course roundhand as being very legible, yet requiring almost as much skill and time for execution as sign-lettering, hence not adequate to the demands of active business. He characterised the acute-augular style as the opposite extreme; capable of being written great rapidity, yet fatally wanting in legibility.

Even at the age of sixteen years, young Spencer could write both of these styles with as much perfection as they were capable of being rendered. His success in projecting a style of writing, embracing not only the legibility of the round-hand, but the freedom in excention of the acute-angu-

lar, gave the character of writing thoroughly practical and American upon which so many founded their have methods of teaching and designated their works as systems of writing or penmanship.

In practical writing, as in all else of worldwide utility, a standard is and must be recogpized, to the extent, at least, of nationality. The printing of books and periodicals in foreign languages by the use of the Roman or English style of letters is becoming quite common. Many German, French and Spanish scholars use the American style of writing in their correspondence. The needs of commerce, as well as hterature. will lead to the further unity of civilized nations in the use of the same form of types in printiug, and the same staudard of writing with the pen for the embodiment



The above cut was Photo-engraved from copy prepared by the late J. T. Knauss, of Easton Pa., and are given as presenting a fine variety for practice by professionals upon whole-arm Capitals.

to be formed, which will require time and - crude, attempts at imitating any form with | of the various languages used in international effort in the higher grades to overcome and eradicate?

Free-leand exercises should be used as a preparatory drill before writing the regular copies. Five or ten minutes' concert practice on a movement exercise by the class, as an introduction to each writinglesson, will help to educate the moscles, and to give free and easy motion to the hand and arm. The tendency of condensed writing is to confirm the pupils in the finger movement exclusively, and thus cramp and restrain the muscles of the hand and arm Let the pupils strike out boldly on these free-hand exercises, and they will gain greater case and freedom in using the pen

The time taken from the regular copies will be more than compensated for by the more rapid improvement that will follow from a systematic and daily use of such From my own practical experience in the public schools for more than fifteen years, I know the importance of giving a good movement drill. It is the only way for pupils to gain that command of hand which is so essential to rapid and easy writing. There, exercises should not be mere flourishes, calculated to draw the pupils' attention from the practical work, but should be made up from the letters. The rapid and easy formation of the written

pen or pencil, either aided by the eye alone or by tracing forms previously impressed or delineated upon the writing surface. And it seems extremely doubtful if the time allotted to writing, in any school where writing is not a marked specialty, be sufficient to enable the pupil of any age to avail himself of any advantage from either the whole arm, the muscular, or the combined movements. Of course there are a few so elever as to acquire an easy, graceful, free bandwriting with little effort, but this signifies bttle.

It is true that it is next to, if not quite, impossible to give to writing, done with the finger movement, the grace that appears when it is executed with greater freedom; the process is laborious and tiresome, but erecping precedes walking.

To see a habe vigorously engaged in offband flourishing would be a beautiful and inspiring spectacle, in theory, but in practice -they don't do it.

We believe it best to teach one thing at a time, and each thing, as far as possible, in the order of its simplicity-teaching elements instead of letters or words, and form before movement, and the simpler movement before the complex, remembering that the tortoise reached the goal before the hare.

We add a quetation from our standing

ommunication

I believe that among the many systems of teaching American chiography, those which are philosophically and practically good, emanating from the brain and hand of penmen who can really use the pen, without borrowing their merits and beauty of roduction almost wholly from the skill of the engraver, will have many friends and remain deservedly popular.

The mastery of the standard style of writing, as recognized throughout the conntry, places it with in the power of writers to understand, and within a short time produce modifications in capitals and letters, by which, I may say, a practical and pleasing variety is wrought to meet the different tastes of the many as to simplicity and beauty in the use of letters.

As to systems of teaching writing, it is due to truth to admit that many excellent writers have become so from simply sceing and imitating standard writing, using free movements and proper positions, while others have loaded their minds with the theory, enunciated by systems, and still failed to master the art of writing. In some future issue I would like to speak of comparative merits of methods of teaching practical writing.

RICHMOND.

He.

Who wallops us, and on our ears Bestows a box that draws forth tears? Our father!

Who builtes us and calls us names to Makes lite a burden with his games.

Our brother!

Who takes us home from singing-school.

And sweetly spoons and plays the fool:

Our cousin!

Who holds our hands in his and kneels Until we heed his mad appeals? Our lover?

Who pays the hills and undergoes The discipline that Caudle knows Our husband! Who gives us spinsters good advice

And take us out and are so nice Our bachelors! o, all in all, are none too good human nature's daily food † The men, God bless them! —Kate Field.

A Story of Steel Pens

Few persons who use steel pens on which is stamped "Gillott," have any idea of the story of suffering, of indomitable pluck and persistence, which belongs to the placing of that name on this article

A long depression in trade in England, threw thousands of Sheffield mechanic out of employment, among them Joseph Gillott, then twenty-one years of age

He left the city with but a shilling in his pocket. Reaching Birmingham, be went into an inn and sat down upon a wooden settle in the taproom. His last penny was spent for a roll. He was weak, hungry and ill. He had not a friend in Birmingham; and there was little chance that he would find work.

In his despondency he was tempted to give up and turn beyear or tramp. Then a sudden fiery energy seized him. He brought his fist down on the table, declaring to himself, that he would try and trust in God, come what would. He found work that day in making belt buckles, which were then fashionable.

As soon as he had saved a pound or two he bired a garret in Bread street, and there carried on work for himself, bringing his taste and knowledge of tools into constant use, even when working at hand made goods. This was the secret of Gillott's success. Other workmen dradged on passively in the old ruts. He was wide awake, eager to improve his work or to shorten the way of working.

He fell in love with a pretty and sensible girl named Mitchell, who, with her brothers, was making steel nens. Each pen was then clipped, punched and polished by hand, and pens were sold consequently at enormously high prices.

Gillott at once brought his skill in tools to bear on the matter, and soon invented a machine which turned the points out by thousands, in the time that a man would require to make one. He married Miss Mitchell, and they earried on the manufacture together for years.

On the morning of his marriage the industrious young workman made a gross of pens and sold them for \$36 to pay the wedding fees. In his old age, having then reaped an enormous fortune by hishrewdness, honesty and industry, Mr Gillott went again to the old inn, bought the settle, and had the square on which he sat sawed out and made into a chair which he left as an heirloom to his family to remind them of the secret of his success.-Printer's Gazette

When President Garfield was a young professor, he wrote these lines in a young girl's album:

If the treasures of ocean were laid at my feet.

And its depths were all tobbed of its cora.

and pentl.

And the diamonds were brought from the

monaton's retreat.

And with them were placed all the wealth of the world—

Not silver nor gold, nor the spoils of the sea, Nor the garlands of fame that the world can be start.

But a purified heart that from sm is made free.

I would ask for thee brand, or thy journey below.

Hirnor Jan 8th, 1855.

Writing Executed with the Toes.

In Bunnel's Museum, corner of Boadway and 9th street, this city, is a young man by name of Charles B. Tripp, who was born without hands or arms; years old, and otherwise than the absence of arms and hands, is of fine perfect physical appearance. Mr. Tripp seems to have brought his feet and legs in very successful use as substitute for the missing hands and arms; with them he dresses and feeds himself, makes his own toilet even to shaving; he sews, writes, uses the seissors and knife with the usual case and dexterity of persons having hands and arms. On this page we publish a photo-engraved fac-simile of Mr. Tripp's card and a specimen of scrolling executed with his toes in our presence. Mr Tripp writes a hand-we should say, a foot chich, for ease and accuracy, will compare favorably with the average hand-writing. His accomplishments show what practice under the greatest of difficulties can do.



A Proud Distinction.

There is a prominent member of the St Louis bar, not only learned in the law, but noted for his peculiar chirography. Especially is his signature remarkable. Yesterday he had occasion to sign a document in the Circuit Court, and one of the deputy clerks. who is no slouch himself with a pen, looking at the signature with admiration and envy, said to the signer, under an ebullition of enthusiasm, "I would give \$5 if I could write that signature. It looks for all the world like a cobweb. In fact, it is an improvement on a cobweb. It would just make a spider drunk to attempt to imitate it." The lawyer smiled a proud smile of satisfaction at the compliment to his penmanship and said it was the result of years of practice .- St. Louis Republican.

Complimentary to the Journal.

Miami Commercial College, Dayton, O., Sept. 25th, 1881.

Prof. D. T. AMES.

Dear Sir: For the inclosed 50 cents please send me a few extra copies of the Senmber number of the JOURNAL containing Gen. Garfield's address to the students of the Spencer College. It is a most valuable argument for our profession, and I thank you for publishing it. Also, allow me to congratulate you on the highly interesting journal you are furnishing us-Count me a life-long subscriber.

Respectfully yours. A. D. WILT.

CADY & WALWORTH'S BUSINES Colling & Phonographic In-stitute, New York, Oct. 6th, 1881. Editor of the Pennan's Art Journal

 δir : I am glad that you published the late President Garfield's address on the Elements of Success," which appeared in the September number; and this for other reasons than that, it commends a class of schools in which I am interested.

First. In common with all educators I am pleased to see any expression from an carnest man, who has won a hard earned success, directed to the young who are trying to work out for themselves an honor-

Second. Mr. Garfield was in position to know whereof he speke when commending business education. He was well acquainted with the elder Spencer, and several, possibly all, of his sons. He was a caller at the house of Mr. H. C. Spencer, in Washington, before whose college he spoke, and knew both Mr. and Mrs. Spencer intimately. He had the opportunity to know that Mr. Spencer's college is a representative of the better class of commercial schools Therefore, he addressed b mself to commercial students at large-to those who are trying to adapt themselves to the necessities f a commercial age, and especially to those whose lot is east in this land of trade and commerce.

Your paper, circulating, as it does, largely among the young, will be made doubly valuable if you can occasionally find space for the best thoughts of those who have reached any degree of eminence outside of your specialty, penmanship.

C. E. CADY. Truly yours,

" The Penman's Journal is an elaborate and handsome publication, which all who are interested in the improvement of the now indispensable science of penmanship would do well to procure. It is issued monthly, at one dollar per annum, by the well-known artist, penman and expert, Mr. D. T. Ames, of 205 Broadway, N. Y. his kind permission, we are able to present an extract from an article recently prepared for his paper upon the subject of 'Bad Writing: its Cause, Effect, and Correction. In the hope that it may prove useful to many telegraphers, and aid in protecting the telegraph service against that fruitful source of errors which are charged to the telegraph-eareless and illegible handwriting " ... Journal of the Telegraph

From L. P. Hubbard, Financial Agent, American Seamen's Friend Society, New YORK, Sept. 26th, 1881.

D. T. AMES, Esq.

Dear Sir: Thanks for the leading article in your JOURNAL for this month. I have cen secretary of the New England Society in the city of New York, and other institu tions, for more than half a century; yet I find I have much to learn, and have received many valuable hints from the perusal of the Penman's Art Journal. 1 shall book for the October number with admiring interest. Very truly yours,

L. P. HUDBARD.

MEDINA, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1881. FRIEND AMES:

The last number of the JOURNAL sparkles with gems.

The article "Bad Writing" should be studied by all our public school teachers It is a practical illustration of a unique and remarkable character from a valuable source of the defects of teaching this branch, and is the best possible answer to those who would teach writing without analysis.

The address "Elements of Success anoth to be read from the rostrum of every educational institution in the country, and listened to by every pupil from the primary school to the college graduate; and, at though written a dozen years ago, before its distinguished and lamented author had reached the zenith of his fame, it will ever live an enduring legacy to the youth of his country.

There are other articles which, in a less brilliant number, would shine, of which I may say something hereafter.

I congratulate you most heartily on you success in the direction, which, I belieyour highest ambition, viz.: to publish a penman's paper on a higher plan than the mere interest or amusement of the writing master, and to treat penmanship in such a way that the columns of the Jot RNAL wil he as eagerly read by professional, educational, and business men, as they are and always have been, by professional pennen

The success already attained takes from the JOURNAL its ephemeral character, and places it among works of permanent value, o be read, studied, and referred to here after. Long live the JOURNAL!

Yours truly, GEO. H. SHATTUCK

The Penman's Art Journal has, with the September aumber, nearly reached the close of its fifth volume, and it can, we believe justly claim to have "attained a degree of patronage and favor reached by few class papers, and never approximated by any other of its class." Although a penman's Art journal in the full sense of the term, the editors wisely devote a large share of their attention to ordinary pen-work, and the learner will find, even on its first page, elaborate instructions in the rudiments, with engraved lessons, to aid him in forming correct habits and attaining the best methods of penmanship. On the other hand, bad writing, its cause, effect, and correction, is explained. Altogether, a better paper for teachers and writing-classes could hardly be arranged. The teacher has here the advice of masters in the art, from all parts of the country, and the learner is brought from the formation of simple lines to the highest grades of artistic pen-work. The Penmans Art Journal is published monthly at 205 Broadway, New York. \$1 a year .- Notre Dame, (Ind.), Scholastic.

CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 1131 Chestnut St., Phila., Sept. 30, 1881. Daniel T. Ames Esq.,

Dear Sir:-Your illustrations of indistinct writing are very good and will be a great stimulus to improvement. Thinking that you might not object to others, I send the following:

A case was brought to me for my opinion as to whether something like two was ten or two. An order had been sent by telegraph for a number of barrels of oil, and the operator had written the number so indistinetly that it had been taken differently from what was jutended, and one party had lost the profit on eight hundred barrels, for which he claimed damages from the telegraph company.

At another time we received notice from bank that our account was overdrawn. Upon examination it was found that the ledger clerk had written our name in the Deposit-book as Crittenden & Co., running the latter part of the name down very indistinctly, and had posted the deposit we had last made to the credit of Cha's Henderson & Co., instead of to us.

You perhaps have read of the young man in India who wrote to his friend, thanking him for favors received, and saving that be intended soon to send an equivalent, but the writing was so bad that the friend read elephant instead, and went to a great deal of trouble to prepare a large house for the unwieldy pet-

An amateur in Zoology wrote to Africa for two monkeys, but the word two as he wrote it resombled the furnes one hundred so much, that the literal and single-minded agent astonished the amateur by informing him that eight monkeys had been shipped as per bill of lading inclosed, and that correspondent hoped to be able to execute the rest of the order in time for the next

Some time since, a loving fish-wife was thrown into a distressful predicament, on receipt of a letter from her absent husband, who, after stating the cause of his detention from home, wrote at the conclusion of his bulletin what his wife spelled out to be, " I am no more." As her neighbors, seventeen in all, had husbands and brothers who were with her husband, when they heard the widow's lamentations and paroxysms of sorrow as she looked on her eleven now fatherless infants, they naturally concluded that all on board had suffered by the treachrous sea in the same way, and they, too, lifted up their voices, and the corners of their atrons, and made the air resound with their wailing, until one of their better edurated townsmen, who had been alarmed by their cries, hastened to the spot, and silenced their weeping by reading the conclusion of the letter correctly, which was, " I add no

It matters little whether the mistake ocears through inability to write plainly or through sheer carelessness, the result is of ten injurious, and if all the consequences of indistinct writing could be collected into

one statement it would be appalling. With many kind wishes for the prosperity of your very excellent paper, and that it may greatly lessen the number of poor writers, I am, very truly, yours.

INO GROESBECK



Editors Journal:

Will you kindly answer the following mestions and any others that you may b pleased to make in regard to the subject;

First, is it proper to hold the eards in position or proper place, with the lingers of the left hand, as in common writing; and also, whether eard-writers, as a general rule, use a pencil to line them, and afterward erase the marks?

I have found it very difficult to write on parrow eards by keeping them in place with my left hand, it being always in the way have no doubt but there are many mon of your numerous renders, like myself, that would be glad if you would ofter some advice in regard to the matter, and by so doing you will greatly addige your subdoing you and a scriber and well-wisher.

JAMES DOOLEY.

.1nswer. - We believe that all really accomplished eard-writers hold the card in position with the left hand and that me practical writer would or should line a eard with a pencil. Practice will enable one to write sufficiently straight across the eard, and with much greater freedom and grace than if following a ruled line, and, besides it is impossible to remove a pencil line so that no traces of it will remain or show no abrasion of the surface of the earl.

We have known eard-writers to make use of a fine bair attached at each end to a piece of earl-board with scaling way or by a piece of gummed paper, and by sliming the card under the hair they have a perfect guide line that interferes only with the lower extended letters; these may be made by lifting the pen or be added after the line has been written. This arrangement does passably well for writers using a finger mo ment, but, of course, would not do for the arm or museular movement



- A beautifully written letter comes from J W. Titcomb, Hartford, Com,
- C. M. Clark, of Washington, D. C., writes an elegant letter
- J. D. Brinnt, Homma, La., sends a very cred stable specimen displayed ferrering.
- M. B. Moon, Morgan, Ky. writes a handletter in which he meloses several fine specimens of tancy and plan conds
- J. M. Hook, of the Orchard City (Burling wat Business College, inclu creditable specimens of flourished birds and semille
- J. W. Kear, Scrauton, Pa., writes a very ne letter, in which he incloses two tastefully arranged and skillfully executed specimens of thourishing
- Several elegant specimens of eard writing come from I. M. Huntsinger, teacher of wiing at the Providence (R. I) Bryant & Strat ton Business College
- A. E. Deyler, penman, at the North-western Normal School at Ada, O , sends a gracefully written letter, in which he incloses a superior specimen of off hand flourishing.
- O. J. Compton, who has just completed a course of writing under the trition of J. W. Michael, at Delaware, Ind., sends a creditable specimen of flourishing and eard writing

F H Madden teacher of writing at John Commercial College, St. Louis. ends gracefully executed specimens of flour ished birds, and several superior specin

HE PENMANS FILL ART JOURN



- R H Marving is teaching large writing s at Roanoke, Ind.
- D. M. Wingate is teaching writing classes at Mauch Chunk, Pa
- J. A. Mitchell, teacher of writing at Springfield. Ill., favored us with a call a few days
- H. J. Williamson is instructing classes in criting at Richmond, Va. He is an accomplished writer.
- J. W. Pilcher, formerly of Valparaiso, Ind., is conducting the commercial dep the University of Des Moines, low: ercial department z
- E. C. A. Becker, formerly of Rockford, Ill., conducting Heinman's Business College at Potsville, Pa.
- T. H. McCool, 1020 Arch street, Philadel hia. Pa., is an artist penman of rising no oriety.
- J. R. Goodier has opened a Business College at Pontise, Mich - Mr. Goodier is a highly accomplished pennan
- E. K. Bryan, for many years principal of the Columbus (Ohio) Business College, is buit to issue a work upon look-keeping.
- The New England Card Co., at Woonsocket L. some onees a largely increased card stock. Card writers will do well to corn spoud with them.
- I S Preston is teaching large classes at Middletown, N. Y. He is highly commended by the school superintendent of that city for the work he has done in the public schools
- C. H. Reynolds is teaching p Soule's Commercial College & Literary Institute. New Orleans, La. He has our thanks for a fine club of subscribers from that institution.
- Prof. W. P. Cooper, of Kingsville, Olin. "knights of the quill," in of the veteror promises e'relong to favor the readers of the JOURNAL with a contribution from his pen
- T. M. Harrold and E. K. Isaacs have recently opened a Business College at New Castle, Ind. Mr. Isaacs is a superior writer, undging from the style of his communications with the Jours or
- Rev. Addis Albro, who has, during s time past, had charge of the Manmee Business College, at Fort Wayne, has recently taken charge of the commercial department at the Greenwich (R. I.) Academy.
- A. A. Clark is special teacher of book-keep ing, and not pennianship (as was ann in our last issue), in the city schools of Cleveland, Ohio. It is no fault of his skill as a pen man that he is not teaching writing
- We were lately honored with a call from Archibald McLees, the well known engr of Speacerian writing, and author of "Me Lees' Alphabets," Mr. McLees is probably most skilled engraver of fine script-writing in this country, if not in the world
- The Knoxville (Tenn) Dudy Tribune pays high compliment to the Knoxville Bus College, conducted by Frank Goodman, Frank is a live young man, and is credited by the Tribane with conducting several of the best and most flourishing Business Colleges in the
- J. C. Miller, teacher of penmar len's Business College, Mansfield, Pa., is a ry skillful pentuan, and is paid a deservedly high compliment in a recent issue of the El Y) Gazette In its report of the Tioga Co (Pa.) Fair it mentions Mr. Miller's exhibition as follows:
- "There is no part of the display made at the Mausfield Fair that attracts more attention and which has called forth so many favorable comments as the pen and crayon work dis-played by the Allen Busness College, at this what."

The Bryant, Stratton & Sadler's Busines College, Baltimore, Md., held its seventeenth anniversary exercises at the Academy of Music on September 17th, which was a brilliant and interesting occasion. made by the mayor, and other celebrated speakers. The occasion was enlivened by exellent music from the Independent Blue's Raml

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department be addressed to B. F. Kelley, 205 Broads New York. Brief educational items solicit

- " A complete education fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnasimously, all the offices of peace and war,"-Milton.
- St. Louis used for school purposes, during the past year, \$330,882 23.
- The State University of Wisconsin expended, for instruction and other current expenses, 677 087

Four thousand three hundred and s three women are employed teaching needle work in the schools of Switzerland.

The University of Berlin has 215 profeand during the past academic year 5,027 persons attended their lectures.

The mean distance of the sun from the earth. ding to the English estimate, is 92,600,000 M. Puiseaux of France places it at 91,840,270.

The Bureau of Education at Washington bus published a pamphlet on "The relation of edu cation to industry and technical training in American schools," and another on the spelling reform.

Women are admitted to nine of the Italian niversities, and at Naples University one lady studies medicine, another pursues the science and still another devotes her time to philosophy

The following is a very good example for lovers of mathematics, as well as lovers of truth; perhaps, also, for lovers of prohibition A tells the truth three times in five, B for times in seven, and C five times in nine. If says that B says that C says that C will val for prohibition, what are the probabilities also C's vating l—American Educator.

The Government of Liberia has given 200 cres of land for the foundation of a sen for the education of young girls - Miss Maggi Scott has gone thither to commence the work s with her \$5,000 for a c ment, and a charter from the State of Maryland also, an annual endownment of \$5,000,

There are 111,387 illiterate persons in Maryland. Of this number 90,172 are colored. Ti State has 2,020 elementary schools, and 390 schools for colored children; these schools are conducted by 2,592 white teachers and 389 colored ones. The average salary paid is 831-89, and the average number of months during which the teachers are employed is \$12 the past year 122,602 white pupils and 26,533 colored ones were in attenda total receipts from all sources were \$1,379,530, 76, and the expenditures were \$1.284.416.99 — V Tribum

ALPH CRETS.—The Sandwich Island alphaba as twelve letters; the Barmese, nineteen; the Italian, twenty: the Bengulese, twenty-one; the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and San wenty-two each; the French, twenty three the Greek, twenty-four; the Latin, twenty-live the German, Datch, and English, twenty-six each; the Spanish, twenty-seven; the Arabic, twenty-eight; the Persian, thirty-two; the Russian, forty one; the Sunscrit, fifty; the Ethiopic, two hundred and two.

The changes for recitation test the order of a s boolroom. If they are made quickly and quietly, each one acting as though he kney what he was to do, and doing it with self reliance; it books and slates are handled with out noise, if there are no collisions in aisles and passages and doorways, and, above all, it the teacher in her place controls all movements by a look, or a gesture, or a quiet word—you may be assured that that is a well-organ and orderly school.—American Educator.

President Garfield at four years of age r eived at the common district school the prize of a New Testament, as the best reader in the primmy class. At eight he had read all the nooks in the humble log farmhouse, and began to borrow from the neighbors such work Robinson Censoe, Josephus's History and Wars of the Jews, Pollok's Course of Trace, and others These were read and re-read by him, until he could recite whole chapters from memory. was equally master of arithmetic and the earlier steps of a course in English Grammar,-| Primary Teacher.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES

It was a schoolmaster who wrote "The Vacan Chair," soon after a boy left a bent pin in it,-'in, Sat. Night.

Little fishes get into trouble when they play hooky. They should never run away from "Which of those two professors do you like best, John?" "Well, when I'm with either of

Well, when I'm with either of them, I like the other best. Prof. of English Grammar: "Now, then,

what is the gender of east" Student : "Please sir, you can't tell until it is hatched " Butler's Analogy-Prof.: "Mr. T-

may pass on to the 'Future Life,'" Mr. T.
'Not prepared."—Ex. Party (who had been to a lecture on astro omy and a little supper atterwards): "Gali-leoh's pert"ly right—th' cursh dosh move!"—

London Punch, A college student, in rendering to his father n account of his term-expenses, inserted · "To charity, thirty dollars." His father wrote back 'I fear charity covers a multitude of sins.

It was an Albuny schoolboy who, believing in translations as free as the genius of our country, translated dux femina facti: the fact is, woman is a duck

" What is conscience t " asked a school master of his class. "An inward monitor," replied a bright little fellow. "And what's a monitor! "One of the iron-clads,"

Prof. (in Intellectual Philosophy): "Mr. H——, if I were to say that snow is not black, what would you infer?" Mr. H——; "] should infer that snow is black,"- Ex-

A teacher, who in a fit of vexation called her spils a set of young adders, on being reproved for her language, explained by saying she was speaking to those just commencing arithmetic.

A small child being asked by a Sundayschool teacher: "What did the Israelites of after they crossed the Red Sea!" auswered: "I don't know, ma'am, but I guess they dried themselves

A very Solomon! Teacher with reading ss. Boy (reading); "And as she sailed down the river --- " Tearher: "Why are ships called she'f Liny (precovingsly alive to the respon sibilities of his sex): "Because they need men to manage them."

A professor lecturing on English Industries to a class of juveniles, informed them that it took seven men and a boy to make a pin. "1 expect," said a little fellow, "that it's the sever that made that pin, and they used the boy to stick it into to see if it's sharp enough."

Professor Huxley alludes to a corollofloral otyledonous exegon, with a monopetalous corcilla and a central placentation; esn't say wether its hite is fatal or not. It will probably travel with Barnam's show next sensors and have its name on a six-shoot most as nen Herald,

Some students in a Maine university wer dding the junitor for remissness, and assured him that if he did not mend his ways he would go to the bad place. "And what will you do there to said they. With a chuckle, the janitur replied, " Wait upon students, same as I do here, I s'pose,"—Ex.

Teacher: "Now, Mary, my dear, suppose 1 were to shoot at a tree with five birds on it, d kill three, how many would be left! Mary; "Three ma'ana," Tracker "No; two would be left," "No, there wouldn't, though, The three shot would be left and the other two would be flied away

"The boy at the head of the class will state what were the Dark Ages of the world." Buy hesitates," Next. Master Biggs, can you tell not what the Dark Ages were?" "I guess they were the ages before spectacles were invented.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat reports that six out of eight Kansas schoolma'an "Incrative" right. Very likely. In the spell vocabulary of the schoolma'ams of the United States there is no such word as hieraritye.— Albany Journal.

Small bog. "Why does a duck put his head under water!" Student, with great intellect:
"For divers reasons," Boy, "Why does be
go on land!" Student; "For sun dry reasons." groun man security Forsian try reasons. For Bon, peoplesced "Why did you say a duck puts his bend under water?" Student, smiling "To liquidate its bill." Bog. "And why does it go on hard?" Student: "To make a run on the bank."—American Edwator.

Burdette's Advice to Correspondents.

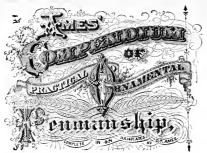
Never write with pen or ink. altogether too plain, and doesn't hold the

enough to their work. If you are compelled to use ink, never use that article vulgarly known as the blotting-pad. If you drop a blot of ink on the page, lick it off. The intelligent compositor loves nothing so dearly as to read through the smear this will make through twenty or thirty words. We have seen him hang over such a piece of copy half an hour, all the time swearing like a pirate, he felt so good.

Don't punctuate. We prefer to punctuate all the manuscript sent to us. And don't

Tue ROOK-KEEPER for the fortnight THE BOOK-KETETER for the fortnight ending Sopt, 27th, contains a very interesting description of the Arithmologantetype, an ingenious piece of mechanism combining automatic machinery, with electrical forces to be used in large banks and commingrooms for recording business transactions, and making all the arithmetical calculations that are required in presenting a continous balance sheet of the business, realy for inspection at any moment, and avoiding the presidinty of errors.

The property of the propert Charles E. Sprague, will be found quite a novelty, and offers some timely suggestions to neconitants and teachers. The office of publication is 76 Chambers street, New York, to which application should be made for specimen copies.



generally, to be the most comprehensive, practical, and artistic guide to ornamental penmanship ever published. Sent post-paid, to any address on receipt of \$4.50, or as a premium for a club of twelve subscribers to the JOLENAL.

The above cut represents the title page of the work, which is 11 x 14 m size

use capitals. Then we can punctuate and capitalise to suit ourselves, and your article, when you see it in print, will astonish, if it does not please, you.

Don't try to write too plainly. It is a sign of plebeian origin and public school breeding. Poor writing is an indication of genius. It's about the only indication of genius that a great many men possess Serawl your article with your eyes slort, and make every woul as illegible as you can. We get the same price for it from the ragmen as though it were covered with copperplate sentence

Avoid all painstaking with proper names. We know the full name of every man, wo man and child in the United States, and the merest hint at the name is sufficient. For instance, if you write a character something like a drunken figure "8" and then draw a wavy line, and the letter "M" and another wavy line, we will then know at once that you mean Samuel Morrison, even though you may think that it means Lemuel Messenger. It is a great mistake that proper names should be written properly.

Always write on both sides of the paper, and, when you have tilled both sides of every page, trail a line up and down every margin and back to the top of every page. closing the article by writing your name just above the date. And how we would like to get hold of the man who sends them, just for ten minutes, alone in the woods, with a cannon in our pocket. Revenge is sweet, ymn, ymn.

Lay your paper on the ground when you write; the rougher the ground the better.

Coarse brown wrapping-paper is the best for writing your articles on. If you can tear down an old circus poster and write on the pasty side of it with a penstick, it will do still better.

When your article is completed, crunch your paper in your pocket and carry it two or three days before sending it. This rubs off the superfluous paper marks, and makes it lighter to handle.

it lighter to handle.

It you can think of it, lose one page out of the middle of the article. We can supply what is missing, and we love to do it. We have nothing else to do.

Our friend S. S. Packard, who, as our maders know, has improved his vacation by taking a European tour, returned home on September 15th, much improved and invigorated by his journey. In an article or another page, he relates some of his observations respecting writing and business schools in London, which will be found in-

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and are more extensively used than any other work.

A K1X to all the deficult entries will be furnished to be a here for the Dollar. Send for now circular with commendations from the most pronument educators and hasness men in all sections of the creative. All under should be addressed to J C BRYANT, Publisher Buf falo, N Y.

[9-13]

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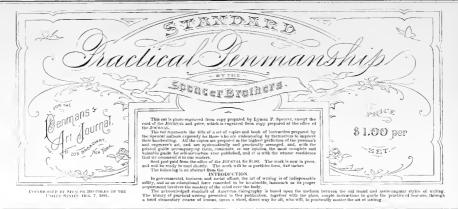
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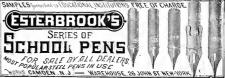
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Lesson in Practical Writing.



member of our class impaires if we would, in business and epistolary writing, limit ourselves positively to a single form for each and every capital letter? would, only so far as forms may be varied to suit special combinations and where substantially the same forms may be used for more than one purpose, as, for instance, the small letters a, c, m, n, etc., may be enlarged to a proper scale and used for capitals; our reason for advocating single and simple types of letters is to avoid the greater labor of acquiring and exercising with facility the skill necessary for making so great a number and variety of forms; but the same practice and skill that makes a good and graceful a small, will make it enlarged, and so with other letters abovementioned, no additional knowledge of form, or skill in execution, is required, hence such torms may be used in a manner to suit the taste and convenience of the writer.

It is, of course, understood that when we advocate single and simple forms, we refer only to business, or what we term practical writing, as distinguished from professional or artistic writing; in the latter a writer may, with proprietary, emyloy forms for letters and combinations as varied and complicated as his knowledge of form and command of hand will admit, not losing sight of their legibility and fitness for the occasion

The capitals for the present lesson are the E and D. The E begins with a small invertal eval at the top; in business practice it is often initiated with a dot, which is not objectional. The two parts should be oined by a small loop one-third the distance from the top, thus dividing the letter so that one part shall be above and two below the connecting loop. The body, or direct oval, should be a perfect O, except in the upper part where the line is elevated to form a portion of the loop. Of the D we give two types, the one which has been adopted as a standard by the Spencerian authors, also substantially the same in the Payson & Dunton systems. This has the body of the letter to the right of the stem; while we are not disposed to seriously call in question the wisdom of introducing this as a standard form of the D, yet we much prefer and ulways practice in business writing the other form, as it seems to us, to be made upon a much easier and more simple movement, and is not so wide a departure from the former standard type of that letter. Arguments may be advanced in favor of both of these types. Both of these are unusually modified in business practice by finishing the body of the D with a loop at the top instead of returning to the base line so as to complete an oval. The choice of these forms must be determined by the taste and former training of the writers

We again urge upon our readers the great importance of practicing for movement, both of the fore and whole-arm, and repeat for that purpose the following everes which may be practiced upon both of

After which, the following may be practical as the regular copy for the lesson

Remember that to succeed, study must

Writing as an Accomplishment. BY MADGE WARLE.

attend your practice.

If we take the term "accomplishment" in the sense of an art, or an achievement, which is designed in its exercise to reflect eredit upon ourselves, and work through its

influence for the refinement and elevation of mankind, probably there is no other accomplishment so charged with far-reaching and ever-extending power as the accomplishment of finished writing. mean by this, not penmanship solely, but the science of writing through all its branches. We begin with penmanship and diverge. Or we take penmanship for the foundation and build upward.

We take the little child and train his eye the sense of fine forms, and his hand to the creation of them. We show him that such and such characters represent such and such sounds. We combine the characters to represent combined sounds, and from the symbols of sounds both separate and combined we advance to the symbols of complete ideas.

Letters, words, scatences—this is the method of advancement—and from the complete sentence with its full idea, we go onward to a succession of sentences with their growth of thoughts and their progression of ever-widening and never-dying ideas

As the learner advances step by step in the science of "form" alone, his mind widens and expands under the experience of defeat and trimmple and is the better fitted for the deeper tillage of thought-when thought with the undying soul shall assert her sway and bid all sciences how beneath her scepter, and work her bidding as faithful servitors before a kingly master.

Then to the front of all sciences steps the science of writing. As an evidence of grace, learning and wisdom, it can speak in distant lands without our presence, and lead all sister sciences in the expression of the intangible essence of spirit, which painting or sculpture cannot compass, and which, o'er countless leagues of space, the soul of music is powerless to articulate

As we mount through the gradations of growth in writing, the soul climbs higher step by step. We do not stop at formeven the perfection of form. We take the form and master it, and make it do our bidding. We step out from our selves to speak ourselves, and make form serve our purpose. It becomes to us a giff of articulation that can be heard around the world. And in being heard around the world, we are judged around the world, when even the tongue is mute; and the world forms its estimation of us by our mastery of this accomplishment. Thought lives and breathes and speaks through this one art

Music may woo and win with never-dying thrall the present soul that has hung upon its melody. In memory of the appreciative hearer it may live while life shall last.

Painting, within the limits of the scene protrayed, may bind the memory without the author's presence, and stamp the impress of its power upon the refined soul to live and never die. But the scene, although pregnant with many suggestions, can have no power to grasp the illimitable which extends beyond itself.

Sculpture, like painting, within certain limits may speak without the author's presence, and stand in sacred reverence as

the voice of the immortal. But painting and sculpture both are bounded by condi-As an accomplishment, neither is invested with the power to reach all hearts, and speak to all lives, as the science which gives expression to thought. By the term thought in this place, we mean the upspringing of ideas bearing upon the past, present, or future of each of us as individuals, and all of us in our relations to one another, to earth, to time, to eternity and to God.

These are the ideas that connect us heart to heart, and as we can best express them in vocal or written word do we measure the might of our influence over others, and will be measured the radius of our influence by others who come within the circle of on

The very beatings of the heart may throb in words, he they spoken or written. By means of the written word, the heart-throbs may be felt around the world.

Feeling, through all its shades, may speak around the world through the perfect mastery of this art. According to the grade of skill in it, is the measure of its power estimated.

It is not bound, not chained, not slaved down to mechanism and its laws, but it grasps all laws of mechanism in its perfecand leaps outward and onward into God's freedom, and breathes but his free air, and speaks but his free thoughts.

It is a part of his eternal voice, and will reverberate forever. To make it speak in homage of the Eternal, in service of the Eternal, and to the glory of the Eternal, is to advance in the direction of its mastery, To make progress toward its mastery is to advance in grace, growth and the evidences of intellectual and spiritual attainments.

Its swells and cadences in the expression of feeling, are but another name for music, Its tints, and glows, and shadings of fine

thought are but another form for painting. Its holdness of conception, its delicacy of manipulation, its carvings, its chiseling, its fineness of fine soul-touch, are but another name for senlators

Ds broad planning, firm up-building, patient finishing and final adorning, are but another name for architecture.

The spirit that leaps and bounds through all and flashes at its bubling-leaps, bounds and flashes forth by laws which are but another name for electricity.

The universe of countless worlds beams and sheds its immeasurable radiance through it. The science which governs each in its relations to all others, and all in their varied and connected relations is but another name for the grand relations and connections and radiations of the universe of thought, capable of being expressed in writing.

The science of writing includes all other sciences. It grasps from each the grace, might, model or tnaterial necessary to the on of the expression required, and binds it fast. It takes the graces, the forces, the models and materials and combines them into the expression which is to live. There is a soul beneath it—a ruling spirit. is a life in it as well as a name

Mechanism is the material part of it-

thought is the life which struggles up for

The most perfect master of this art, through all its steps of progression, stands upon the highest round of the ladder of achievement yet reached. The steps lead up and on forevermore.

President Garfield.

General James A. Garfield, late President of the United States, one month ago chief magistrate of the nation, now his ashter acpose in a mound that overlooks the blue waters of Eris; there they will rounin forever. The "home" city will sarely never give them up. In her heart, mourning for him, America hecomes a unite; factions are forgotten; geographical lines are lost; Religion becomes real, and the Empire a fact.

likion becomes real, and the Luppire a Inct.

His was truly a character of the granulest proportions; his life was pure; his hibras becenhan, and his attainments fabulous. Such a man towers in the world; for such there are two immortality each there are two immortality of labor and history, and the immortality of that subtler essence which we call mind. Grand characters there have been, that like mighty forest trees, in solitudes naturalden and maknown, give yearly fruitage that freds no life but goes back into the earth, these finally wither, fall and are forever lost.

For such characters, there is no immortality, save that of the spirit. They constitute corps de reserve of the gods—wise and wonderful—but not convertible in what is, and is to be, the eternal antiditing of events

Of General Garfield, more has been said and written in the last two hundred days, than ever was said of another in the same time. Science reported, ready scribes recorded, and the lightnings of haven bore the record to every hearth of the nation the minute history of seventy-nine days of dying. What remains to be said? perhaps nothing. But may there not be an application, a lesson, if an of real II the world, perhaps for us,—the students and the teachers of this nation—a lesson, which it were yet well to consider.

President Garfield was from the cralle a student. His essential daily sustenance was acquisition; it grew to be the mode, and the habit of his life.

The seventy-nine days, the last section of the last act, was a period with him of perpetual thought, and inquiry and pupilage the mysteries of this fearful school of a ldoody taking off. The ropious history of these seventy-nine days is a book, elementary, for the schools of a thousand years. We and he had yet something more to learn. Hurled to the earth bleeding and dying by minutes, and by weeks; his mind sleepless and restless as ever could not forhear to continually study the very torture of the victim of murder, which was himself Having taken the fated cup like Socrates. he reasoned like Seneca, pondered like Plato, and hore torture like the child of Nazareth.

He prayed for one grace—the return home: asked for one pressure—that of his durling children; and that the empire might not, by a cowardly assassin, be made breakless, he gave assent to be deprived of both and all. He was not, in truth, made by this greater, broader, grandor, than ever hofter. We at last felt the pressure of both brother and master—more than peer—and there came a covered face, and mourning weeks, and that work was finished, it lesson complete; and so we return as students to that which is the immortality of earth, what is history, and what was and as of him left here.

President Garfield wrote no books. His conversations are mostly lest. Some and but a part of that which was his daily life will be brought to light slowly and preserved. But that in which we find the most of what we ever had of him here, is his speeches. No colds when or where made, or on what occasion, or subjects.

These always illustrated himself-nothing concealed, all honest. They ever, also, illustrated learning and some central

idea. So thoroughly was he built up of the finer fibre of finished scholarship, that it, cropped out in all that he said, or did. In these speeches he was always a teacher, and nothing less, and whether senators or children, "all men" recognized the validity and value of his instruction.

It was the eternal preparation, essential to the hourly business of a great teacher of men, that crowded him continually for time, and made him in nothing so poor as leisure, rest or anusement.

Gigantic as his capacity was, it was overtaxed. There was one question which he was bound to answer in every hour of his life: What does this especial thing or labor

Like the tired galley slave, he could feel the cruel torture of exhaustion and still sing oree the orr-almost always merry over killing work. Hence, was it true, that before Guiteau's bullet there was some giving out or away of physical forces.

The truth is, he should have remained in the Senate, the lesser labor of which, to him, would have been rest.

Over-labor is not a common student fault, but there are such as might profit by this lesson of overwork and its results.

Poverty is not alone overtaxed in this world; thousands, under pressure it may be, especially overwork the brain. When we overwork the body, we generally know it. But with the mind, often the first warning is the snapping of the strings.

President Garfiela's speeches, I said illustrated himself. They are musterly and complete illustrations of every especial shade of quality or peculiarity that was his. Hence we, as students, should give them the embasis of the classics. We need the whole of them. We should have them by as through life; these will yet he in our roads. These speeches, wanting nothing of the polish of Athenian degame, or the persuasive invention of Cierro or Julian; are models of a high order in all that concerns oratory, and what is better than all, are always richer in matter than in manner, artistic and complete.

Finally we shall find by inspection that in the life and death of this great master, there was nothing without a meaning or use

It may be that we students, like others, may read and then throw away the books; knowledge, like money, is only valuable as convertible, and used. We think Ganfeld illustrated in himself and his like the real and true Americanism that we used. An Americanism honest, pure, above all unselfish, homeanitarium and national. This is more desirable than wealth, or position, or wayer.

He, who in this hour, will book every way through American matters, supendous and complex, and conflicting as they are, must, we think, see that there are dangers ahead, that only a return to square honesty and pure principles can avoid.

To truly interpret the meanings of all problems of this and every hour as it comes, and to wisely provide for and meet all emergencies, this will for you and for me, of course, farnish basiness enough, and what we further need will simply be success.

W. P. COOPER.

Pen Points.

HOW SOME OF OUR NOTED PERSONAGES SIGN THEIR NAMES.

Chiregraphy and character have long here considered relative under the laws of mind and matter, but there are so many conspirmous exceptions to the rule that students are in doubt. Here, for instance, are some interesting points in the controversy.

Secretary Robert T. Lincoln writes a hand strikingly like that of ex-President Hayes. Secretary MacVengh's signature resembles some of those affixed to the Declaration—that is, it is large, hold, antique and distinguished-looking. Kirk and Windom are next and legible pennen. Postmaster-General James writes prettily, with

several graceful little flourishes. Secretary Blaine's hand is large, bold, and distinct, all letters and words being connected throughout.

If ever a signature could be received as iadicative of the character of its owner it is that of Roscoo Conkling-"Grand, gloomy, and peculiar." It stands out in the relief of the blackest ink from the pap Scarcely two letters at the same angle, with intricate and grotesque flourished everywhere, it certainly gives expression to the mental ramifications of the great unknown, so far as they can be guessed at. It seems to say, "My unster writes like no one else; I stand alone among signatures." Directly below, as is fitting, appears the respectable and business-like chirography of Mr. Thomas C. Platt, which is above invidious criticism. Colonel George Bliss signs his name in a bold, dashing, running hand, every stroke of which is clearly cut, without a particle of affectation.

General John A. Logan inscribes his name in a series of coarse black, pright characters. Senator Pendicton's style is somewhat similar, though the letters are hetter joined and better formed. Hon. Thomas F. Bayard's hand is a study. Plain, neat and anglar, it resembles the hold English manner of writing so much affected by halies. General Joseph R. Hawley's elegant and graserful autograph is familiar from its appearance on immnerable diplomas and other doemnexts, issued by the Centennial Commission in 1876. Alexander II. Stephens writes hesitatingly in a small, trenducts hand.

General William Mahone, the great Vircinian Readinster, is the possessor of what may be termed a lateral bandwriting, if handwriting is a proper term to apply to a sea of broad horizontal dashes, extending from one side of the paper to the other, with here and there a slight ripple of short, upward stems. Hannibal Hamlin apparonly wastes as little time, ink and paper as possible in signing his name; yet there is no need of a second glance at the writing in order to interpret it. Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, writes quite as plainly, but in a pinched sort of hand, like that of a New England "school marm who sets copies to her pupils prettily, in the style of former days. Wade Hampton vails his ferocious personality behind a rather pretty lady's hand, which some of his fair constituents might envy. Don Cameron appears to have entirely forgotten that one of the objects of writing at all is to convey ideas to the human mind, as not even the profound handwriting expert, who figures in so many courts, could confront the scrawl described as his signature without a feeling of awe.

Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce places on record one of the most dainty and microscopic round hands imaginable. William Pitt Kellogg simply writes his name like other people, and not unlike them in any marked figure. Bob Toombs' signature is an old style round hand, as much behind the age as the views of that venerable fire-eater Jeff. Davis has a characterless way of allowing little sharp letters to straggle up and down hill, rather in accordance with the imaginary curved line of beauty than with the straight line commonly regarded as the line of heauty most appropriate to chirography. General Beauregard's signature is as distinguished and Frenchy as his three magnificent names, which he gives at full length.

Ex-Treasurer Spinner, whose autograph has been as eagerly sought for as that of any other man living, appearing as it has in all its strange luxuriance upon millions of greenbacks, writes from his quiet home in Florida a contreous little mote, the chief interest of which is that it exhibits in a curious manner the great difference between his orlinary handwriting and his remarkable signaturer. The latter, however, has lost none of its minute perfection.

"W. T. Sherman, General," appears

upon a visiting card in strong, upright letletters, with two bold flourishes, just large enough to give emphasis to the whole effeet. Sheridan's signature is as bold and dashing as one of his own fierce cavalry charges. General Hancock writes a beautifully clear and regular hand, which is unfortunately disfigured and given a slight appearance of affectation by an unnecessary profusion of heavy downward dashes. Butler has a great, round, awkward schoolboy hand. McClellan shows a lack of sufficient executive ability to transfer ink to paper in even a decorous manner. General Terry, the renowned ludian fighter, is ponetilious in his penmanship, writing learly and gracefully, without the least at tempt at ornamentation. General Burnside contrived to make a half dozen words cover a whole page of commercial paper, and this not by any ordinary means, as his huge, scrawling characters, plain as those on circus puster, seemed to literally chase each other down the page, or rather to be festooned over it like the clusters of a wild grape viue.

Among journalists and "literary fellers" generally, one is prepared to look for remarkably illegible scrawls. That this is not always the case, unmerous autographs in this collection prove. The late Bayard Taylor was a fine pennan. George William Curtis' signature, although showing some signs of musual care, is written in an easy, running hand, as legible as print. Whitelaw Reid, although not a fancy writer, evidently gives his compositors no trouble. Admirers of Charles A. Dana would hardly imagine that his fine editorials are written in a small, neat hand, and with a pen dipped in violet ink, instead of in gall. William Cullen Bryant wrete legibly in an old-feshioned style, though rather nervously toward the last. That A. Oakey Hall could write well, even under trying eireumstances, appears from a polite note of his, dated about a week before he thought ht to disappear from New York, some year ago. Eli Perkins is a better penman thun any one would believe upon his own unbacked assertion. Bob Burdette of the Burlington Hankeye could, with the necessary knowledge of mathematics, obtain a position in any mercantile house as book-Longfellow writes in a really beautiful Italian hand, and Whittier and Holmes rival hum in their own peenliar styles. George Washington Childs has a style of pennanship which would appear as well at the bottom of a check as in the verses of one of his far-famed elegies. Murat Halstend is certainly one of the worst writers in the whole world, and the sight of what purports to be his signature would lead one to doubt the truth of this whole paragraph. - Washington Sunday Capital.

A Literary Curiosity. (From the Evangelical Messenger.)

Every student of nouns, pronouns and verbs knows the necessity of transposing language for the sake of assertaining its grammatical construction. The following shows twenty-six different readings of one of Gray's well-known poetical lines, yet the sense is not affected:—

now is not affected:—
The energy polaron phots has been until uny.
The plansmon, average plots has been until uny.
The plansmon, average plots has been until unit.
He immersal way the average ploma plots
He immersal way the average plots may also the large plots for says.
The plansman vary, been easy plots has vary.
He says the wavry plousants been exactly plots
He way. The plots that ways the plots has vary.
He way the protein, wavry, been ward plots
The plots came, homeward, plots has vary.
We carry, the plots man plots has been provided by the plots and plots has a plot of the plots and plots.
He was the plots man plots has been and plots
He wavery way, the plots man been and plots has vary.
He wavery way, the plots man been and plots has vary
He wavery way, the plots man been and plots has the plots was plots.
He wavery way, the plots man bear and plots has been plots
He plots and plots has been any plots have a plots
The plots and plots has been any desired plots have a plots
The plots and plots has a very homeward plots,
Weevy the plots much below has plots have way been any plots
Weevy for plots was the way homeward ploys
Weevy for homeward way the plots man plots
Weevy has been exactly way homeward ploys
Weevy the plots was the second plots has been plots and plots
Weevy has been exactly week the plots man plots
Weevy has been exactly week the plots and plots has been plots and plots has been plots and plots and plots and plots and plots have been plots and plots are plotted and plots and plots and plots are plots and plots and plots are plotted and plots and plots are pl

THE PENMANS ART JOURNAL

Essay of S's.

Such strange sorts of souls are on the sphere! Some social, some silent, some stern and se-

Some smiling so sweetly, some sober and strid Some stay in the sun-shine, and some in the shade. Some stooping, some straight, some slender

Some starving in silence, some suppling with

Some starving shout.
Some suffering and sick, some sturdy and strong, sorry and sighing, and some singing

song.
Some sarry and scolding, some shiftless, some shrewd.
Some sincere and steadfast, submissive, subdued.
The stylish, the simple, the slove, the sedate,
Speculators and swindlers and state-men in

The sculptor and salesman, the savage, the

sage.
The saint and the sinner, the speaker on stage.
Segar-smokers, awearers, suts, sailors at sea.
The spreader of scandal, smooth slanderer eamstresses, some at the spindle and

sool, eers and stewards, and scholars at dood. Sectarians and surgeons, and shepherds of

eep. 8. shoemakers, and sluggards in sleep, slaves and some soldiers, some scoon-

slaves and scamps, drels and scamps, scriblers of stanzas for sake of the —National Baptist,

by a number of teachers in our principal cities, and so thorough and comprehensive is this instruction that faithful pupils can, in a few terms, accomplish more in the way of improving their pennauship, than a hundred years ago they could in ten times the number of terms.

While good penmanship is a thoroughly practical accomplishment, we nevertheless requently meet with those who lay too much stress upon this study, and sometimes slight other important branches.

We would by no means discourage the oung enthusiast in this fine art, if he spires only to the position of a private writing teacher, or wishes penmanship merely as an accomplishment; but if he aims at becoming a commercial teacher, it is very desirable that he be competent to trach Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Book keeping, and Business Letter Writing. In many of our best commercial schools, with penmanship alone, he is unfitted for teaching, since many college proprietors employ only such men as are able to teach the above named branches.

It is an important fact that the pupils should be started aright in Book-keeping How to Gain Speed in Writing.

By C. H. Peirce, Keokuk, Ia.

The desideratum in this department of education needs no argument from me to substantiate any claims. The truth stares us boldly in the face and demands something in keeping with this age of steam. Rapidity is one element of controlling power, without which we would be at a loss to know the best results that are within our grasp. We investigate all mechanics, and ven the movement of the busy world, and find that speed constitutes one grand part. From every quarter and in all departments of business the questions "how quickly," "how soou," "when," etc. constitute an all-absorbing problem.

No less do we find it in our own little world, where so many words per minute, or so many pages per day submits itself for our computation.

As with machinery in its producing power, so with man in his ability to meet the demands of the times. Competition is so great that those seeking employment must bear in mind that they are chosen from

1. Let the form of each figure be taken singly in order of simplicity,



and thoroughly established.

ception not the rule.

2. Speed-taken singly. Be very careful not to go any faster than the work can be done well. Practice at least half an hour each day, and it will not be long until a perceptible gain has been made,

3. Speed -in mixed figures; i. e., changing from one to another. This is quite difficult to accomplish, and will bear the same practice that rapidity in addition demands.

4. Spacing and general arrangement, 5. Habit established. Practice patiently and earnestly nutil a poor figure is an ex-

Thus it will be found that a power has been gained that nothing else can give so soon, and the transition to speed in writing will become an easy matter.



The above cut is photo-engraved from pen and ink copy executed at the office of the JOURNAL.

What He Should Be. By E. M. HUNTSINGER, Providence, R. I.

There never was a period when there were so many professional pennien of such matchless skill, and so many good business writers as at the present time. Why this gigantic stride forward in this beautiful and useful study? For the simple reason that teachers, umateurs, and admirers of peumanship follow out the great truth that "System reigns in every department of successful art as well as of nature." It is the secret of success everywhere else, and it would seem absurd that teaching should form any exception; indeed, the necessity seems greater here, in proportion to the greatness of the duties and responsibities

The grand principle followed out by many, is, that a person succeeds best in his pursuit, of whatever character it may be, who attaches the greatest importance thereto; and his success, other things being equal, is generally measured by his dev tion, and the high estimation in which he holds his services

as well as penmanship, having placed be- | the standpoint of SPEED as much as from lore them such a model of arrangement. style and explanation, that it will be riveted upon their minds so that they can never forget it, and, consequently, can always be guided thereby. The pupil being thus started in his Day-book, with a model of neatness, accuracy and arrangement, all the remaining books should be opened for him with the same care and perfection.

The Ledger, which is the smonary of all accounts, and the book in which the teacher's skill will have full play, should surpass all proceding books in detail and point of explanation.

The roling, which forms no unimportant feature in a neatly kept set of books, should be securate and light; not at any time to be heavier than the original ruling of the book.

Finally, the teacher of penmanship should be the teacher of book-keeping and kindred brauches, and if he possesses cuergy and is a good disciplinarian, he will command the best positions.

any one thing. Young men are unmindful of their best

interests, if they fail to acquire speed in their handwriting. To do this is not an casy matter; yet if can be done! And it is my belief that the easiest and best method is through the FIGURES.

Let the August Journal be a guide for form and general directions. If a sufficient interest is generated I will not hesitate to offer a suitable prize for the highest rate of speed. The June number of the JOURNAL contains the rate of speed of each figure, and it is hoped that a large per cent, of its readers will aspire to like results.

Remember that all things considered more good mixed figures can be made per minute than poor ones. Doubtless the editors of so valuable a paper will be pleased to give results each month.

To be more explicit and to accommodate the general reader, I will give a few leading points necessary to a full development of the work.

The Sentember number of the Pennan's ART JOURNAL is one of special interest and value. In this number the editor has furnished his readers with a most practical paper on "Bad Writing: Its Canse, Effect and Correction." In the preparation of this interesting and instructive article we can see that it was necessary for the author to devote a large amount of time in guthering the facts upon which he has lassed his practical instruction and illustrations. His chief fields of study, and those from which he has drawn, for all who write, much valuable information, were the offices of the West-information, were the offices of the West-general superating department, the chief offices of the average leading to the second contraction of the west-discussions are superating department, the chief offices of the average leading Express compaper on "Bad Writing: Its Cause, Effect general operating department, the chief offices of the several leading Express companies, some of the largest Newspane offices, the New York Post Office, and othe similar departments, each of which forms an abundance of examples for a treatise on

an annualment or examples for a treatise on the results of poor penimanship.

We have carefully examined this article and are fully convinced of its practical util-ity and value to good as well as poor pen-men. It is of itself worth many times the nen. It is of itself worth many times the price of the number, and yet it is but one of many excellent articles which we find most ably discussed in this particular issue. —The Book-keeper.



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LONDON AGENCY,
s to the PESMAN'S ARE JOHNS IN of our publications, will be received and

Subscriptions for the DTMASS orders for any of our publications, will be received a promptly attended to by the promptly attended to by the TRERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, 1NTERNATIONAL NEWS Street, [Feed 81]. London, Eughn

iotice will be given by postal card to subscribers at expansion of their subscriptions, at which time the serwill, in all cases, be stopped until the subscription

Bad Writing as a Mark of Genius.

A few years since a young artist who was more aspiring than talented had occasion to write in our presence his autograph, which he did in a manner searcely more legible than would have been Egyptian bieroglyphics. Perceiving that our attention was attracted by its striking peculiarity, he innocently and with perfect candor said. "Do you not know that all great men write had hands?" That young man (who, by the way, has proved to be a most distinguished failure both as an artist and a man) expressed an idea quite prevalent among shallow-minded persons who, areing greatness, perceive a fact without understanding

It is the painful experience of all ready thinkers that their hand and pen are utterly incapable of keeping pace with their thoughts, either as regards rapidity, or duration of effort. In its protracted and weary endeavor to perform an impossible task, a hand, though trained and accustomed, when not unduly taxed to write a good hand, will, under editorial or professional urgency, soon degenerate to a conglomeration of pot-hooks, dashes and slurrs, whose vagueness will vary according to the urgency under which they are exe-

The pen of a Greeley or Webster could no more be expected to keep pace with their thoughts than could a pedestrian with a locomotive; and when goaded to its utmos endeavor, it must do its work awkwardly and badly. Thus the bad writing of great thinkers is to be viewed rather as a physical

result arising from the inadequacy of the hand as a recording agent of the mind, than as the direct result of greatness, as some of our weak-minded writers of hieroglyphics would have us believe.

The Teacher.

It is said that when Jupiter offered the prize of immortality to him that was most useful to mankind, the court of Olympus was crowded with competitors. The wa rior boasted of his patriotism, but Jupiter thundered. The rich man boasted of his agnificence, but Jupiter showed bim the widow's mite. The Pontiff held up the keys of heaven, but Jupiter pushed the doors wide open. The painter boasted of his power to give life to the inanimate can vass, but Jupiter breathed aloud his derision. The orator boasted of his power to sway nations with his cloquence, but Jupiter marshalled the hosts of heaven with a nod. The poet spoke of his power to move even the gods with his praise. Jupiter blushed. The musician claimed to practice the only human science that had been transmitted to heaven. Jupiter hesitated when, seeing a venerable man looking with intense interest, but himself preferring no claim, "Who art thon?" said the benignant monarch. "Only a spectator," replied the gray-headed sage. "All these were once my pupils," "Crown him! Crown him!" said Jupiter, "Crown the faithful teacher with immortality, and make room at my right hand.—Educational Review.

Filling Orders-C. O. D.

It undoubtedly seems to those who favor is with small orders for books, merchandise, engraving, etc., that it is, or should be, entirely satisfactory to us to fill such orders C. O. D., but were they to know how frequently packages so sent are returned to us with double charges, because parties, who had ordered, were muchle or movilling to receive and pay for them, they would see how very unsatisfactory it must he to us. We are obliged, therefore, to ask that the eash should in all eases accompany and orders and nuless it does so they will not be filled.

We frequently receive orders for claborate and costly engravings, to be filled C. O. D. In such cases we have usually deemed it proper, though quite unpleasant for us, to write to parties requesting a emittance of a portion of the cash before filling the order. No order for such work should be sent unaccompanied with cash to at least one-half of its estimated cost. Such work, when returned to us, is entirely worthless, and our risk in assuming that all persons sending such orders can and will pay for them when delivered, is, as we know from experience, too great to be safely assumed

Entertaining Angels Unawares

It grieves us exceedingly to refuse the gentlemen and ladies who, by postal card, solicit specimens of penmanship, as we are not unconscious of the bonor thus conferred opon us; neither are we blind to the fact that they would like to get them, for otherwise they would not have asked for them And the fact that they order by postal card redounds greatly to their credit for goodness of heart, as should they be able to procure such samples gratuitously, they could thus save the cost of samples (as obtained in the ordinary manner of a legitimate busines transaction), to devote it to some unostentatious charity. As we cannot always judge one's motives aright, dead-head specimen hunters will be as merciful to us as possible.

For 15 cents we will mail a copy of au elegant pen-portrait of President Garfield, urrounded by an highly artistic display of lettering with justic and floral work. It is a beautiful and attractive pieture for framing-Size 13 x 15 or 8 x 10. A copy of each size will be sent for 25 cents. Postage stamps

The King Clubs

for this mouth comes from D. L. Prichard, of Radnor, O., and numbers twenty-five Mr. Prichard has just completed a co writing under the tuition of G. W. Michael, at Delaware, O., and has not only acquired a good "hand," but has become thoroughly imbaed with the spirit of the "beautiful His style speaks well for both teacher urt 27 and popil.

The second largest club comes from H. C. Clark, Principal of the Titusville (Pa.) Business College, and numbers twenty.

The third club in size, numbering eighteen, is sent by C. O. Sutton. Teacher of Writing at the New Jersey Business Col-

lege, Newark, N. J. A club of twelve subscribers comes from J. N. Curray, of the Pepusylvania Business College, Harrisburg, Pa.

Other clubs worthy of mention come from L. L. Tucker, of Schofield's Business College, Providence, R. L., and W. V. Chambers, of Dixon (III.) Business College, each of which number eleven.

An unusual number of large clubs are promised for next mouth.

The December number of the JOI RNAL will have twelve pages, and will be the most interesting and best illustrated number ever issued. It will be worth to anyone interested in any department of penmanship as teacher or artist more than the price of a year's subscription.

Vanderbilt's Wealth.

W. H. Vanderbilt has invested in U. 8 bonds \$50,000,000, which is supposed to be not above one-half of his wealth. The bonds at 4 per cent, interest give an annual return of \$2,000,000. It is safe to say that his Railroad bonds and other investments pay him at least as much as 4 per cent., which would give him the comfortable yearly income of \$4,000,000; daily, \$10,904, over \$454 per hour, \$7.58 per minute, 124 cents every second. He could daily buy a \$10,000 farm and have almost a \$1000 working capital. If he should convert his entire estate into ten dollar gold pieces and lay them out in a string they would reach 175til miles, and his income for one year would produce ten dollar gold pieces sufficient to reach over fifty miles. Poor man!

Something for Nothing.

Since the publication of the JOURNAL there have been many persistent efforts to scenre it gratnitously under the plea of wanting a "specimen copy," and daily a stack of postal cards so requesting it are received. To these, when genuine, we freely respond, but when month after month, cards under various pretexts come from the same individual, the thing become an imposition and fraud, which none but a mean, petty swindler would perpetrate.

Before us is a pack of twelve postal eards, all in the same (though in some instances disguised) hand-writing, and all written within a year, requesting under all sorts of pretexts, sample copies of the Jours-

As to the real name of the writer we are in doubt, as the cards are variously signed, William Willard, Willard, William, W. L. N., N. L., L., N., Norman, Linwood, and Norman L. Hickok. The twelfth card reads-"I would like a copy of your Jour-NAL very much, as I have heard it is a good paper."

We are sorry to disoblige so "appreciative" and "liberal" a patron of the Jour-NAL, but hereafter this Multus Hickok and all others who wish a second copy of the JOURNAL will be under the necessity of inclosing stamps to the amount of ten

The pen which Garfield used in writing his last letter to his mother is now in the session of his devoted nurse, Steward

To Advertisers.

We regret the necessity of calling the ttention of many parties who have sent copy for small advertisements in the Joun-NAL unaccompanied by cash, to the fact that our terms for all advertising are positively cash in advance, and that it is entirely useless to send copy upon any other terms. Bills have been at once sent for such advertisements, and where not paid, advertisements have been, and will be omitted from the JOURNAL

Good writers are good workers and good thinkers

Good teachers and good writers avail themselves of the best aids, and are, therefore, subscribers for the JOURNAL.

Abbreviated Script, or Editorial Shorthand, which any one can learn to write on sight, is one of the grand features of our fortheoming publication of Standard Practical Pennanship, now being prepared by the Spencer Brothers.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell

Special Inducement.

To any person receiving a specimen copy of this issue, we offer to mail the remaining two numbers for 1881 and all the numbers for 1882, (in all, fourteen numbers of the paper), and a choice of the four premiums for \$1.00. Give it a trial.

Books.

Martiu's Compendium of ORNAMENTAL ART is a book of 126 8mo, pages, devoted to giving practical and valuable information relative to all departments of art. The book is well written, and treats upon all kinds of drawing, painting, and practical and ornamental writing, together with the implements and materials used. It is a decidedly interesting and valuable work for all in any way interested in any of its subjects. Published by the author, J. M. Martin, at Quiney, Ill., for 81.

George A. Bates, of the Naturalists Bureau of Salem, Mass., has just published a work of 560 8mo, pages, entitled "Primitive Industry," by C. C. Abbott, M. D. The work describes and illustrates the implements and other remains of the Judians of eastern North America. It is a handsomely printed and well gotten up work, and is a complete hand-book of Archaeology in the United States. Price, \$3.00.

The publishing house of Ivison, Blake man, Taylor & Co., New York, is probably the largest school-book concern in the United States, if not in the world. We have received samples of the Countingbonse and School Script Bulers, an entirely new, interesting, useful invention, offered by this house to the stationery and school trade. These rulers present, in a masterly style, the salient features of standard practical writing. Orders to the JOURNAL for these rulers will be filled by mail on receipt of 10 cents for School Ruler-25 cents for Counting-house Ruler.

Penmen's Convention.

Shall we have a Penmen's Convention, it so, when, where and who will be there Several names are already upon the roll, which will be published in the next issue of the JOURNAL. Who next? We hope that the roll will be amply long not only to warrant the holding, but to insure the success of such a convention.



CENTRAL NORMAL COLLEGE, DANVILLE, Ind., Oct. 8th, 1881.

Editors of JOURNAL: - Will you answe the following questions through the Jor R-

What portion of the time would you devote to movement exercises in a normal

Which would you use first: off-hand or arm movement

Would you drill them rapidly first of the Hastily yours, term? J. P. Brows.

Ans. 1. The time proper to be devoted to movement exercises during a lesson in writing must vary according to the length of the lesson. In a half-hour lesson from five to ten minutes: in a lesson of an hour, from ten to fifteen minutes may be devoted to movement exercises to good advantage,

Ans. 2. We should teach the fore-arm movement before the whole arm, and to persons who were purposing to become simply teachers of practical writing, we should not advise the teaching of the whole arm movement at any time as elementary training.

Ans. 3. We believe that deliberate and thoughtful practice is best until the ability to make correct forms and combination of the letters has been acquired, and then practice rapidly for speed

CALISTOGA, Cal., Oct. 7th, ISSI,

Ediors of JOURNAL: In my eard-writing, superscribing envelopes, etc., without a ruled base line, executing the capitals with the whole-arm movement, and the small letters with the ordinary writing movement, I noticed that the capitals, unless prevented by special effort, invariably slanted more and that their base line ran down across that of the small letters at an angle of about ten degrees

Examining the writing of other penmen, I saw the same relative deviation of slants and base lines. The cause of this deviation I discovered to be produced in changing the center of motion from the shoulder, in whole-arm movement, to the muscular rest; and the are of circles thus described by the pen intersect at about that angle. The remedy is to turn the top of the paper to the right until the natural lateral off-hand motion is parallel with the base line of L. B. LAWSON

SEVER REFORM SCHOOL, Portland, Mc D T Aurs.

Dear Sir: - We acknowledge the receipt of your ART JOURNAL since May, 1881

You are very kind to respond so gen ously to our request. It encourages us to know that those who have carned position and influence in life are so ready to extend to us a helping hand. Be assured the pleasant hours we spend in reading your publication are made more happy by the knowledge that it is your gift.

We promuse you we will now try harder than ever to forsake bad ways and form good habits, and make for ourselves characters that will be strong for the right, and that we will endeavor to prove worthy of the many generous friends who show so deep an interest in our welfare

In behalf of our school-fellows

LEIGHT A. HEGIFS, KENNETH MCKAY, JOHN J. KHALDER, Committee It was with satisfaction that we received

the foregoing letter. It evidently comes from lads who from some cause have strayed from the "straight and narrow way," and is a sincere expression of their earnest desire, "to forsake bad ways," They may be assured of our best wishes for their suc We hope that they have all read, thoughtfully and carefully, the most excelleut address to young men by President Garfield, published in the September num her of the JOURNAL. It is full of good thoughts and advice to them, as well as every young man in the land. His noble life and grand achievements should also be to them an inspiring example; by following which they may yet regain all worthy friends and make for themselves good and honored names. They should be, as was he, honest and manly, difigent and carnest in study, seeking earnestly after knowledge by reading good books and mingling with good and intelligent companious.

Many of these lads will remember that their first bad act was suggested by some evil companion. If they would become good and remain so, they must forsake and shun all evil-disposed associates. rounded by good companions reform will be easy and permanent, but difficult, if not imsible, among bad ones.

We trust that the lads whose name car above as the representatives of their fellows may in future be more distinguished representatives of their fellows in high and honored places

SCHOLUFLO'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, & PROVIDENCE, R. L. Oct. 26th, 1881. § Mr. D. T. Ames.

Dear Ser:-I wish to thank you for the prompt and careful manner in which the Joi RNAL and premium was sent to my last club. No mistakes occurred and all express themselves as more than pleased with the paper, while they regard the Centennial Picture as worth in itself more than the subscription price. It is needless for me to repeat my opinion of the Journal, 1 would not do without it. Shall send auother club soon. Yours with respect,

L. L. TUCKER

" Mind Your Own Business and Go Ahead.

BY H. RUSSELL

Commodore Vanderbilt, when asked the secret of his great success, replied in the words that head this article, and when we apply them to success or failure in life, there certainly seems to us a world of meaning in them which all would do well to consider it they desire prosperity. Any one, even if he is not a close observer, can doubtless call to mind dozens of his acquaintances who have failed miserably by inattention to business: in fact, many failures seem to result from anazing diligence and attention to everybody's business but their own. How few. comparatively, of even our business men adhere strictly to this motto. Ninety per cent, of business men fail on account of not attending to their own legitimate business.

To have some business, and to understand it thoroughly, and stick to it constantly, has made our boot-blacks millionnires, and purpers princes; it is what has given us the best inventions of the century, and enabled us to outstrip every nation on earth in the grand race of progress. For what nation can present such a long list of persoms who have come up from the most humble poverty to allhuence! It is certainly then, an extremely good motto for every young man, be his calling or business wh it may, "to mind his own business and go ahead." If it enabled Vanderbilt to amass the colossal fortune of one hundred unilions of dollars, surely anyone that has the determination to succeed, can accomplish vastly and infinitely more than by the resolute, uncertain methods adopted by

How much better, wiser and happen would all the world he if all people were to adhere to this morto. We should then be spared the tales of the scandal-monger and numberless other busy-hodies, who display such wonderful faculties of close attention t everybody's business but their own. Perseverance, with a firm, fixed determination, and stundy industry, is proof against all the ill-luck that fools ever dreamed of. Show me a young man that is steady, temperate, and not vacillating in his course, and I will show you a man that is bound to succeed, Shiftlessness has considued the life of many a brilliant scholar to oblivion.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" o, also, is it the price of all true succe "Ho! all who labor, all who toil, ye wield a

lofty power; Do with your might, do with your strength, noisy power, th your might, do with your strength, fill every galden hour; glarious privilege to do is man's most moble dower.

midde dower.

Oh, to your birthright and yourselves, to your own souls be true.

For a wretched, weary life is his, who has no work to do!"



J. E. W. Morgan is teaching peumanship at the Morris (III.) Normal and Scientific

F. M. Babcock is special teacher of pen-manship and book-keeping in Union and public schools of Lockport, N. Y. Mr. Babcock writes a very handsome letter.

Lew E. Darrow, formerly a popular com-mercial college teacher, and a splendid business writer, is now engaged in the banking business at Corning, Towa.

An elegantly lithographed circular, giving an interim view of the college rooms, has been issued by Mess. Howe & Powers, of the Metropolitan Business College, Chicago,

The Muskingum Valley (O.) Normal School, conducted by Prof. Jacob Schwartz, and which recently closed, was a grand success. Mr. 8, is not only an elegant witer, but enjoys the reputation of being a very successful teacher of writing. For very successful teacher of writing. For twelve years he has been teacher of writing In the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio.

Optrain Tyler," who for many years has been the special teacher of writing in the public schools of Fort Wayae, Ind., was from ill health obliged to retinquish his position hast spring, but he has of a regained his health as to have been lately respicieted, and has resumed his former labors.

A Bill of Particulars.

A certain gentleman of this city scut a ery fine French clock to a well-known eler to be repaired, saying that he wished each item of repairing specified. The following is a copy of the bill as rendened -

To removing the alluvial deposit and olenginous conglomerate from clock a

To replacing in appropriate instanposition the constituent components of said clock. To labricating with obeginness solution the apex of philoson of said clock.

To substitue for observable the constituent of the apex of said clock.

To equalizing the acoustic resultant of examp where the precision upon the verze case where the precision upon the verze that the constituent of the adjusting its distance between the

a adjusting the distance between center of gravity of the pendulum is point of suspension, so that the loutions of the pendulum shall ca the index hand to indicate appearance by the daily arrival of the sun its meridian height.

orcester Spy.

The Senator's Visiting Card.

Washington Correspondence Boston Journal.

The mystic letters written on visiting ards are a source of bewilderment to the Congressmen from rural districts, who cannot decipher their meaning. Once that stalwart Kentuckian, Senator McCreery, met a foppish young constituent who ha just returned from Paris, and said to him: "I reveived your eard the other day, preognized your father's name which is the same as yours, and supposed that it was his son; but what did the letters E. P., written in a corner, mean?" Why. Mr. Senator," replied the travelled man, "it is customary in Paris to write the initials of certain words on leaving eards. For example, had I been going away. I should have written P. P. C., the initials of Pour private conge-to take hove As it was. calling myself, I write I., P., the initials of En Personne-in person. " Oh!" said McCreery, "I understand."

A week or so afterward the two met

again, and the young man said: "Senator, I received your card, but I couldn't compre hend what the letters S. B. A. N. in the corner meant. Pray interpret them?"
"With pleasure," said McCreery, his eyes twinkling with humor. "S. B. A. N. are the initials of Sent By a Nigger!?" The young man tried to laugh, but really couldn't see the point of the inscription. Others did.

Writing and Science. BY TALBOTT,

BY TALIBUTA.

That writing is an art on which rely
The art's and sciences, who can deap?
The art's and sciences, who can deap?
The properties of the faulty of acts this one,
The chain of listing would go to rust.
The chain of listing would go to rust.
The paths of commerce over the deep monghit.
The paths of commerce over the deep monghit,
The world to distribute would fail in prey.
The which to distribute would fail in earth.
Our halfs of learning soon would fail in earth,
In modifying piles, the post in doubt week
read,

In montring pries, the past in doubt read.

To mere conjecture, wrongfully concede No warning in the paths by others tried Would serve as lights, our wand'ring t guide.

In shadows dark, the mind in settled glo

orax, the mind in settled g
Of ignorance, would find its living four
And all that elevates would be the cost.
If once this noble art to man were lost,
The thunder of the hostile camon's ron
The vork of slaughter in the naths of The work of slaughter in the paths of war And thousands armed their brother's bloo other's blood to

spill, Have listened all to written words,—"Be still. still." And millions in the chains of slavery bound,

And millions in the chains of shavery hound,— Their liberry in words inmostal hound,— Inmoval in the garb of wisdom dressed, In silent, living characters expressed, The torgue of lightning speaks from shave, shote, And betters hold its fivey words in store, And better hold its fivey words in store,

Since, And betters hold its flery worsh in stars, And betters hold its flery worsh in stars, And bear the news in every listening ear, To interest, instruct, to give vo or cheer.

Oh beautions int, how wond rous are thy powers, and the surfaces wealth as 'twere in golden worsh, between the golden worsh.

observed.

In which is the benighted hands the beauling light. Where ever then guest, darkness takes its flight. Where ever then guest, darkness takes its flight, the properties of the light means, though but a single ray, and the superior of the superio

Perfection, grace and hearity are of beaven.
A functionate of its inner unitive given.
A functionate of its inner unitive given.
On pity! censure not the vacant mind.
That fails a pleasure in its store to find.
It solitude of thurns to loast hath few.
It solitude of thurns to loast hath few.
While he where the proportion true.
While he where truly hierarch with powers to
think.

think. May Genius thank who gave him pen and ink

May tennis thank who gave him pen and ink Alike are falkers, who can only himyl. And those who with the pen can only serawl, They each with each in imperfection vie, One hores the ear, and one disgnast the eye. Who cannot write his thoughts hath few in deed.

Who cannot write his thoughts hall few theel.

And fewer yet hath he who cannot read, and he wis writes, and hath a thought to tell, should speak it right, or lean to write it well. I should speak it right, or lean to write it well, should speak it right, or lean to write it well. I sent to simply like a stone existing, Or, only at the world to take us peep. It is influence to test, eat, of this day, or and the world to take us peep. It is influence to test, eat, of the observing wall. Its mission is to robe if observing wall can be read to be a support of the observing wall. It is not only this he finds his part. In order that the corry mind is storn a golden worth, Which if in writing moted at its birth, and any gible along life's eddy'nt stream, And leave it way agolish eat way add decam, Leave nothing more to speak of them when gon.

gone, Floan at the grave, a monument of stone. Read much what well is written, think and

Write,
Your thoughts enchain, th' inspiring muse invite,

withe.

Your thoughts en bain, th' inspiring musetransparent press shall keep before the world.
The pen and press shall keep before the world.
The pen and press shall keep before the world.
It is become the world with the banks of the





A very creditably written letter comes from Fanny M. Peuder, Tarboro, N. C.

A most elegantly written letter comes from W. H. Flickinger, of Philadelphia, Pa

Uriah McKee, teacher of writing at Oberlin (O.) College, writes a handsome letter.

John A. Weber, of Walpole, N. H., incloses a well-executed set of business capitaly

F. H. Madden, teacher of writing at Johnson's Commercial College, St. Louis Mo., writes an elegant letter.

A fine specimen of letter-writing co from L. L. Williams, President of the Rochester (N. Y.) Business University.

A fine specimen of business writing comes from James M. Young, with James Camphell & Son, Publishers, Toronto, Outario

C. Hills, teacher of writing at the Crittenden Commercial College, Phila., Pa. Sends a package of handsomely written copy-slips.

One of the most graceful and correct specimens of letter-writing we have ever seen was received from H. W. Shaylor, of Port-Jund Mo.

S. S. Landrum, of Easonville, Ala., sends specimens of writing and flourishing. His specimens are skillfully executed. The writing is too much flourished.

Specimens of card writing and flourishing were received from J. C. Brown, teacher of penmanship at the Central Normal College, Danville, Ind.

A very nicely written letter, in which were inclused several superior specimens of practical writing, comes from Frank C. Feweett, a pupil at the Crittenden Commercial College, Philadelphia, Pa.

A handsomely written letter and an elegantly gotten up catalogue has been received from J. M. Benish, one of the proprietors of the Island City Business College, Galveston, Texas.

A fine specimen of flourishing comes from W. P. Macklin, of St. Louis, Mo. 19 is worthy of a place in the columns of the JOURNAL, but being executed with pale ink, it is impractical

J. M. Vincent, teacher of writing at the Los Angelos (Cal.) Business College, sends an attractive specimen of drawing and lettering, and also writes a very handsonn letter.

A set of Sixty-three Tracing Exercises npon Manilla paper 4x4 inches, have been received from C. H. Peirce, of Keokuk, lowa, which exhibit a remarkable degree of skill and command of band.

A large and artistically-arranged poster, showing an entire interior view of Hulibards, Bryant and Stratton Commercial School, Boston, Mass., has been received This institution is having a perfect tide of

An imperial-sized photograph of a piece of penwork, 22x28, has been received from E. L. Burnett, of Elmina, N. Y., which, as far as we can judge from the photograph, is highly meritorious. It embraces a variety of skillfully executed lettering, drawing and flourishing.

Educational Notes.

(Communications for this Department to be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 265 Broadwa New York. Brief educational items solicited The two pens used in signing the treaty of

Amiens were sold in 1825 for £500.

In Norway the education of children from 7 years in towns, and from " years in the untry to 14 years is compulsory

The obnexious rule of the Chicago Board of Education, interdicting the employment of married women as teachers, has been repealed. - Western Educational Journal.

Miss Abbey F. Goodsell, the new lady prin cipal of Vassar College is the first grad that institution to obtain a place among its

Everything in Texas is taught to sh cept the young idea. There are over 30,000 white children over eight years old in that State who do not know the alphabet.-Ex.

The always welcome Allegheny Teacher has been consolidated with the Educational I and the Teachers' Advocate. The new publica-tion is entitled The Educational Review, and bids fair to take an honorable position among educational journals.

The Notre Dame (Ind.) Scholastic, in the exent and character of its personal and local items, in its reviews, its art, music, literary and scientific notes, is excelled by nor class; while its more extended articles and essays are, in the best sense of the term, truly

Columbia College, New York, has established a professorship of architecture at a salary of \$5,000 per annua, in connection the School of Mines. W. R. Ware, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was elected to the professorship .- N. O. Chris time Advocate

The Annual Announcement of the Shorter College, of Rome, Ga., gives catalogue students, with description of the unsurpassed location of college, and the appointments of the several departments. This institution eems eminently fitted to impart a liberal edu cation to the young ladies of the vicinity, a if the South generally. Not the least noticeable and creditable of its features is the fact that pennanship is taught throughout the

The whole annual income distributed among the 358 colleges of the United States fell, in 1878, a trifle short of \$2,550,000. The English moniversities of Oxford and Cambridge alone had, according to the returns published in 1871, revenues amounting to \$3,770,000, exnearly \$2,000,000 annually. We see, there fore, that all the American colleges combined cannot vie with the two great English semi naties in the scope of their pecaniary means. - N. V. School Journal

Consulagen is the intellectual center of We find there a unive academy of fine arts, a polytechnic institute, a school of veterinary surgery and agriculture inservatory of music, a royal library with 500,000 volumes, a university library with 270,000 volumes, and several museu which the Museum of Northern Antiquitie and the Thorwaldsen Museum are especially noteworthy. In 1877 Copenhagen had five paying and six free schools for primary educa-tion, with a total number of 11,306 papils, The expenses of the city for education in 1877 amounted to \$168,000

From the Tenth Amoud Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1879, re-cently given to the public, we learn that the on of the school year is longest (about 170 days) in Connecticut, Maryland, Massa clusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia. In the latter it is 189 days. The total number of teachers in the public schools of the State was 970 163, in the Territories, 2 523-1dahe not reporting, and the Choctaws, only, in In Territory. The District of Colombi ways the highest average salary to men, viz. 889 17, and Arizona the highest to women, viz.: Sis. The lowest average salary for men is in South Carolina, viz., 525.54, and for women, in New Hampshire, viz., \$22.83. Th expenditure per capita of school population varied from 95 cents in Georgia to \$15.26 in Massachusetts, and per capita of enrollment from SI II in North Carolina to S17.17 in

EDECATIONAL PARCIES.

'Learning," says a down-easter, "is well enough, but it hardly pays to give a five thousand-dollar education to a five-dollar boy

"Master Tom, stand in the corner," "What answer rom, stant in the corner, "What for?" His Trucker "Because you are a bad lary," Moster Ton, "Can't 1 be a bad boy here just as well?"

"There are two boating Associations here wrote a Japanese student home, "called Yale and Harvard. When it rains the members read books."

What is the relation of a university to an nary college? It is a step farther

you know the reason I am going to whip you!"
"Yes," replied the hopeful, "I suppose it's you are bigger than I am

" I wish I lived in Anger." said the little h who had just been reprimanded with a shingle What do you mean by that nonsense? heard our teacher say that children should never be punished in anger.

Instructor in Christian Doctrine: " Well, my n, speaking of poetry, what part of the 'Burial of Sir John Moore' do you like most?" Smart youth: "'Few and short were the prayers we said." - Notre Dame Scholastic.

Force of habit:—"Why are you so late!" asked an Austin school teacher of a little girl, who bring her head and suid, "We have got a little baby at our house." "Don't let it hapsaid the teacher, fiercely, and the litte girl said she would not and took her seat -Texas Siftings.

Schoolmaster to new wholar : " Now, my be industrious. Remember, what you have once learned no one can take away from you, New log: "Yes, sir; but it'll be just th if I don't learn anything at all. I'd like to know what anybody could take away from me

An English critic of the revised New Testa ment thinks that elegant modern English should have been adopted, and would begin the parable of the prodigal son as follows:
"A gentleman of opulence and fortune had two offspring of widely differentiated characters."

Scene at Harvard. Chinese class. Student who has just failed in a Chinese sentence, to (calmly proceeds)—"That teachest!" Prafessor)—"What! you dare to—" Student (calmly proceeds)—"Thou teachest a most difficult language." (Red fire, curtain.)

Said the teacher: ***And it came to p when King Hezekiah heard it, that he cent his Now what does that mean, children, he rent his clothes (**) Up wont a little hand.

Well, if von know, tell us " "Please ma'am," said the child, timidly, "I s'pose he birel 'em

"Which is the most delicate sense, feeling or sight?" asked a professor in Columbia Col-lege. "Feeling." responded the student, "Give a proof of it with an example," said the professor. "Well, my chun can leel bis mus-tache, but nobudy can see it," responded the

A young lady graduate read an essay en "Employment of time." tion was based on the text, "Time wasted is existence; used is life." The next day sho The mext day she purchased eight onnes of zephyr of diffe shades and commeaced working a sky-blue dog with seagreen cars and a pink tail on a ce of yellow canvas. She expects to have it done by next Christmas.

The following was evolved recently from the brilliant brain of one of our inniors, who has evidently been thinking seriously of his rhetoric: 'Most lies are hyperboles, hole is a figure, hence most lies are figures But figures can't lie. Ergo, a lie is not a lie, quad est di monstruadam.

A gentleman met au " uncertain" acquain tance who said. "I'm a little short, and should like to ask you a committeen in mental with "Proceed," returned the gentlemen. "Well," said the "short" man, "suppose you had ten dollars in your pocket, and I should ask you for five dollars, how much would re-"Ten dollars," was the prompt onswer.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that "Llaufau pwichgunyugergobwichl-landyssiliogogo," the name of a Welsh parish. ounced as is if written thes: "Tidanvirepoolchgwingergeboulchlandisiliogogo," but the majority of the people will keep right along pronouncing it as it is spelled .- Free Press.

ORTHOGRAPHIC A pretty young girl full of piqu Got down in the month so And when people laughed And she stayed in the house for a wings

Mr. Whittier, the poet, says he receives two-hundred applications for his autograph in the course of a year.

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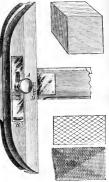
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JUST PUBLISHED. July, 1881.

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PART SECOND

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PART FIRST

He just been completed, and comprises 168 pages beginning a litt the metadection of Arthmetic and extending to the subject of Provendage. The treatment of their amount subjects man at reterrance. The metadect are subject to indige to the contract of the properties of the properties

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT UDICATORS AS TO THE MERITS OF

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matrated upins.

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O. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor. B. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1881.

Vol. V.—No. 12.

Hereafter no Business Cards, or renewals of those now in, will be received for usertion in this column.

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Lesson in Practical Writing.



By D. T. Anna

In the present lesson we enter upon the capitals based upon the sixth principle of the Spencerian analysis, and give with the copy the capital letters Q. U. and V. It is the practice of many writers and teachers to commence these letters with a full loop as follows



which, for professional writing, is admis ble, and often, as in eard and displayed writing, is desirable; but for all business purposes the abridged form, as given in the copy, is decidedly preferable to the more complex form, and should be practised and taught outside of professionals exclusively. The demands of business for rapidity in the execution of writing calls for the elimination of every line or shade not absolutely necessary to the legibility of writing.

The following movement exercises should be carefully and extensively practised before and during the writing of the regular copy of the lesson:



How to Teach Beginners to Write

LYMAN D. SMITH.

Editors of JOUBNAL :- Since you invite discussion on this subject, I would like to offer a few thoughts. As I have often said in these columns, I believe the teaching of single lines, pieces of letters, or extended practice upon whole letters, is bad for the beginner who wishes to acquire a knowledge of writing in the quickest and easiest manuer. On the score of movement, it is bad, as it teaches the raising of the pen continually. As each line, or part of a



COPPRIMET, BY IVISON, BLAZEMAN, TAPLOR& CO.

In connection with this lesson, we present the entire Spencerian analysis of writing, which has been engraved specially for Hill's new Album of Biography and Art, and therein presented in connection with a biographical sketch of Platt R. Spencer, the founder of the "Spenecrian." The plate is worthy of the careful study of every student and teacher of writing. It gives at a glance not alone the entire analysis, but the correct proportions, spacing and shading of the enletter, or single whole letter, is made, the pen must be raised-ao unnatural way to write, and one that should not be encour-The beginner will raise his pen quite often enough, if combinations or short words are given him as soon as the letters of these combinations or words have been learned singly, and needs to be drilled in the proper movement as early as possible, to prevent this; too much single-letter practice is not the practice that produces free and easy motion of the hand and arm. It

is bad on the score of form, as it is necessary that the beginner see the whole letter at the start in order to get a clear mental image of its form, and not its disconnected fragments. Single letters should be given just long enough to gain a fair knowledge of their forms, then given in combination with some other letter previously learned by single practice: this is writing. Combining letters easily without raising the nen at every step is more difficult to learn than the forms of letters. I can teach a beginner a good knowledge of the form of any letter in the alphabet in one-tenth the time required to produce that letter in even a fair manner. Don't try to teach children the minutest details of form. If they understand these points perfectly, there must come the long-continued practice with the pen to execute them perfectly. Expect from children about what children are able to do, and not what older and more experienced ones can do. As they ripen in age and practice, these finer points will be better comprehended, and the hand will be better able to execute.

In practical writing the finger movement is always combined with the lateral motion of the forearm; and this combined movement should be drilled upon from the start. The reason why so many of our publicschool children are unable to write with any degree of facility and rapidity, is, that only the finger movement has been taught them—that is, to form letters—and they have not learned the combined movement, that is, to slide the forearm across the paper, while the fingers are at the same time extending and retracting to make the oblique lines of the letters. The tendency of the pupil at the start is to draw the letters with a slow finger movement, and, instead of sliding his hand from letter to letter, to twist it round to the right, thus eramping his movement at every step. Exercises should be constantly given to counteract this tendeucy, and to eall into play the late al motion of the foreurm. Constant drill upon lines and single letters ealls into play only the finger movement, and should not be relied upon exclusively for ele-mentary practice. Letters in combination should be given in the very first lessons; as soon as two letters have been learned, they should be combined. The combining of letters calls into play the combined movement, that is, the finger movement in form-ing letters, and the lateral movement in connecting them. The pupil ought not to be compelled to spend his first two or three years in school in merely drawing letters for the purpose of the study of form, and graduate without having half learned to write. It is all very well to say that a child must ercep before he can walk; but be should learn something besides creeping before he leaves school.

It may be asked, Why not take up one thing at a time, and let the pupils draw the letters with the finger movement, hundreds of them, "egulation style, nutil they become familiar w th their forms, and then drill them in the writing movement. Because, in using the finger movement exclusively, pupils invariably fall into a cramped drawing movement. Practising the lateral movement right along with the finger movement coonterarts any such treadency. As I said shove, it is comparatively easy to teach form, but to write with fluvery and ease requires constant practice from the start in the true veriting movement. In this way every letter or combination of letters that the pupil writes is not only a study of form, but a drill in momement. Form and movement cannot be separated without vajury to the one or the other.

Give the child at the start practice in the correct writing movement, just as y give him correct forms to imitate. His first attempts will be erode, and very inferior to the copy; his "movement" he uncertain and wavering; but, by constant practice in the right direction, he will gain strength and confidence, and, as the muscles become gradually trained to obey the will, the letters will gradually assumthe form the pupil is aiming for, and the writing will gradually assume strength and To the great business world, writing is not a fine art, but a language : legibility and rapidity are its requisites; and the pupil should learn to write a legible hand with a fair degree of rapidity before leaving school. If the pupil is taught to write and not to draw letters, by the time he has gone through a common-school course, he will have a practical handwriting that will be his best letter of credit to business life.

Explanation of Programme "B."

(Continued.)

(Continued.)
IF HOLE-ARM-MOVEMENT.

RY C. H. PEIRCE.

3. PHILOSOPHY OF MOTION.—There is a certain power or sleight-of-hand that every ne must possess, if he would make the excution of capitals easy and graceful. To execute any pen-work, however, is not, in the strictest sense of the word, "difficult" or " hard to do." To say that certain work requires great shall is in proper keeping, because we can then infer that a systematic course of training is the essential through which great results are achieved. Skillful work is the outgrowth of INTELLIGENT PRACTICE, coupled with patient, carnest, determined repetition. If the student, from the outset, seeks to learn to write by superficial scribbling, do not condemn him, but rather show him a better way.

Intelligent practice is the only true guide, and every step taken in a well-conceived plan of instruction will grow results which are sure to lead to perpetual advancement.

This power of execution, this slightfulhand, I give the name of Phinosouray or Morrius, and is one strong point embodied in the phrase, "intelligent practice." I consider it the connecting link between extended uncornents and capital letters. It is a power behind the throne; and without a proper understanding of it, I have failed to discover that encouragement attends the average student or makes the work casy for even the most precessions.

In the teaching of long division all must learn that there are four points necessary for a full development. So, also, do we find four principles in the Philosophy of Motion. Given in the order of simplicity:

- 1 Motion off the paper.
- 2. Motion larger than results.
- Tune same on as off the paper.
 Going from circle to straight line.

MOTION OUT THE PAPER. By this is, meant that in the formation of all capitals a certain speed or power must be reached hefore a better can be smoothly executed. Therefore is usual to count 1, 2, and produce the letter or part of a better on the 3d count. For example, take the equital loop in its simplest form, or the capital J, and count 1, 2, 3, completing the work on 3d count. This is illustrated in juncping, while standing at a given point. The arms are given evertain non-entum, that is, as a rule, determined by count, 1, 2, 3, or 1, 2, go.

MOTION LARGER THAN RESULT.—This is deemed necessary in order to issure a cer-

tain amount of capacity, and at the same time generate cough reserve force to carry the hand through a letter without materially

impeding its progress.

Illustration.—The laborer must not only possess the required strength or capacity to perform a duy's work, but must also have reserve force, that

he may not become exhaustted, but can recupcrate in a single night.

3. Time same on as off the Paper.—This

point is explanatory.
In all mechanism, time
has ever been considered
an indispensable requis-

Let no one attempt to change the speed and then look for the best results.

A. GOING FROM CIR-CLE TO STRAIGHT. LINE—TO produce the desired curve in capital, it is necessary to move the hand in a circle, or nearly sn, say an oxal form—depending entirely on the letter to be produced—before placing the per on the paper. Just preceding

however, it is necessary to attempt verging into a straight line in order that the proper curve may be produced.

Mustration.—The bee, after gathering houey, invariably flies in circles until she has her bearings, and then darts away in a "beeline" to her home.

Why is this so?

(Criticisms and questions solicited.)
To all amateurs I would most carnestly recommend the study of this CESTRALrowers, that you may gain the desared goal more easily and quickly than by hap-barzad practice, while at the same time it may save many from discouragement, and perhaps abandoning the work altogether, or becom-

ing only ordinary in their productions.

To the professional, who may ask this question, 9 Why is it that I can execute good capitals and have never bead of the PHILDSOPPLY OF MOTION? I would an saver, that it is possible to do many things, among which may be mentioned the working of a problem in cube root without knowing the pressure when the property of the prop

Capitals.—These follow in the order of simplicity, and, according to the letters given in the "Peircerian" System, are as follows:

[Note:—Of course you will not attempt to form the stuplest capitals until the capital loop is well formed on the hasis of the philosophy of motion. In your practice notice in what point or points you are most deficient, and correct as per rule.]

Y, U, Y, N, M, X, Z, Q, W, J.
Then practice on capital O, to establish
philosophy of motion, and follow with capital stem. After satisfactory results take

I, S, L, II, K, C, G, T, F, P, B, R, A, D, E.
Like all other work, these are passed singly for the first time. Second, a line of each one to determine the greatest failures, or to find out how many good letters can be produced out of a certain number. Third and last effort, to cain the proper association as to beight, shant, spacing, shadinggeneral midronity, comparison of like parts in different letters, and a judicious selection from the variety of equitats found in No. 4 of the "New Spencerium Compendium".

(To be continued.)

Standard Practical Penmanship. Owing to the labor of engraving, the pub-

lication of this work has been delayed beyond expectation, and it is not yet ready; but we are confident that all orders will be filled hefore Cbristmas. It will, in our opinion, he the most complete and valuable guide to good writing, with or without the aid of a teacher, that has ever been push

lished, and will be muiled as soon as issued for \$1.00.

If you are a subscriber to the JOURNAL and have found it interesting and valuable, do your friends and us a favor by asking them to subscribe.



Daniel T. Ames,

Editor of The Penman's Art Journal designer and artist in pen drawing.

From Hill's Album of Biography and Art.

Daniel T. Ames, the chirographic artist of New York, holds the same relation to pen-drawing that Spencer did to practical enmanship, and that Williams did to flourishing. Both of the latter stood at the head of their respective departments, and so does the subject of this sketch. Both Spencer and Williams systematized their wor gave it to the world for copy, and Mr. Ames has done the same. The town of Vershire, Vt , was his birth place in 1835. Here he sisted upon a farm in the summer and attended a district school in the winter. At the age of sixteen he entered as a student the Chelsea, (Vt.,) Academy, where he attended the writing-classes of Prof. S. L. Lyman, and later of O. W. Smith, then the most skilled and successful master of writing in Vermont. For several winters he taught district and village schools in Vermont. In the spring of 1854 he became a student and instructor of penmanship and other branches at the Topsfield (Mass.,) Academy, where he remained four years, and, having graduated, he commence study of law with Judge Cobb, at Stafford, Vermont. Finding that the proper undertanding and trial of law-suits often required a knowledge of book-keeping, he cutered, in the full of 1859, a student at the Oswego (N. Y.,) Commercial College. Mr. Ames experience and skill as a teacher of writing, and other branches, led to his almost immediate employment as an instructor in the college of which he soon became part proprictor and ultimately principal. In 1861, having sold his juterest in the Oswego College, he purchased two commercial schools at Syracuse, (N. Y.,) and opened the Ames National Business College, which he conducted very successfully until the spring of 1868, when he sold his college to his competitors of the Bryant & Stratton College. He at once re-entered upon the study and practice of law at Syraense, and became a member of the New York bar in 1869. Subsequently he became a partner in the firm of H. W. Ellsworth & Co., of New York City, and assisted in the revision and publication of the Ellsworth system of practical penmanship, then largely used in the New York City schools. From this co-partnership he retired in 1871, and opened rooms as a publisher of works upon ornamental penmanship and as general pen artist.

Since that date with the aid of photo-engraving and photo-lithography, Mr. Ames has done more than any other person in the United States to systematize and utilize the art of ornamental penmauship, being assisted by the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, as mouthly publication of large circulation, which he evalishhed; in 1877, and "Annest Compendium of Peractical and Ornamental Penmauship," which he published in 1878, and latter, his book of "Alphabets," which, like his other works, has attained to a large sale and great popularity.

To the lower of the artistic, and the beautifel Mr. Ames studio on Broadway at
Phulon street, just below the Post-Office, is
one of the most interesting places in the
city to visit. Here a corps of pen artists
are, busy cogrossing in elegant style for
raming, albunus, and in other attractive
forms, resolutions, memorials, retainonials,
diplomas, etc., as well as designs to be
pl otto-engraved, and used for commercial
purposes, while the walls are hung with
elaborate and ornate sperimens of pen-drawing.

Possessing a good command of language, decision of purpose, clear judgment, legal knowledge, and a keen discentiment for determining the authorship of different hand writings, the services of Mr. Ames, of late years, have often been sought in the various courts of justice as an expert examiner and witness, respecting questioned writing. Upon the following pages may be seen copies of two of Mr. Ames' pen-drawings.

The drawings above alluded to are the "Garded Memorial," and the "Lord's Prayer," reduced opics of which appear on another page of this issue. Copies of which, printed upon fine plate paper, 19824, are given free, as premiums, to subscribers of the JURINAL, or sent by mail for fifty cents each.

Commercial Colleges and Writing Academies Across the Sea.

BY WM. H. DUTT.

You wanted, you said, some information as to Commercial Colleges and writing, across the seas, and you got the easily given promise, while I have now the toil of fulfilnent. The toil is the greater, because I have so little to say. I must be not marrator only, but to an extent creator also. Many things prevented any acquisition of knowledge about foreign "business schools;" pleasure was my quest, not tenchers, or pu pils, or methods. Truth to say—had I been on the hunt for them, there were but few such schools to find-of my own knowledge I can speak of two only. One was in Belfast, Ireland's trim, pushing, new worldlike city, astride the Lagan. tions sign, Belfast Mercantile Academy projected itself across a square space, caught my eye whilst enjoying a carriage ride with friends. Bidding them a hasty adicu for a time, I was soon in the Academy in the presence of the principal, a fine-looking Irish gentleman, whose modified Scotch accent proclaimed him of the race which has made the North of Ireland what it is, as contradistinguished from the South, and which, be it said in passing, is the peer of any anywhere. Characteristic Yankee curiosity, in its characteristic mode of expression by way of questioning, opened to me such information as the gentleman had on the subject of business schools, and furnished an opportunity for an interchange of views.

The "Mercantile Academy," I soon found was not a Mercantile Academyat all, according to American notions; nor indeed, according to any well-considered notions of what such a tile should indicate. Its popils were children—hoys and girls, from ten to sixteen years of age; not young men on the threshold of like, getting ready for busness careers, such as are found with us in institutions of this hind, and its curriculum was as unmercantile as was the character of its students. Latan, Greek, and the Sciences, in fact, the ordinary branches belonging to





Juruce Paine Ames,

has completed these curse of study presented by this Institution, and bears, as good moral character In Testimony of which an have awarded this

and affixed cur names and the scal of this Institution in the City of Supar State of Culifornia, on this ________day of ________A. B.

The above cut is photo-engraved, one-half size, from a Diploma, lately got up for Xapa Collegiate Institute, Xapa, Cal., and is given as a specimen of Diploma work. The original was executed with apen, at the office of the Journal. The pen shading around the lettering of the head line, and the tinting in the panel, around the word Diploma was done with our patent T square. Orders for similar work promptly filled.

a liberal education were those taught in this "Mercantile" Academy—the branches distinctively Commercial played but an incidental part. There were reasons, of course, for the plan pursued. First of all was the notion, as I learned, prevalent amongst the Irish (and among many other people, too, the orthodox theory), that education means a study of the classics, and that if hoys and girls are to go to school at all, they must study Latin and Greek, or the time is altogether lost. Coupled with this is the other notion, which goes naturally with the first, that a classical scholar, and even a person no scholar at all, can easily pick up bookkeeping in the counting-room. As to penmauship, if one can write legible, it matters little whether he can write neatly or elegantly. In fact, according to my Irish friend's theory, both book-keeping and penmanship are matters of practice, and a little experience suffices to make experts in them.

But he gave me as a further reason why so much attention was given to the classics This explanation that a competitive examination was held in Belfast once a year, participated in by the scholars from all the ools, that school whose representative stands highest in Latin, gains the best reputations. Reputation, of course, brings scholars, and scholars brings tuition fees, and hence this Mercantile Academy is mercantile only according to methods, which will bring "money to the purse" of my Irish friend, its principal. Fearing to earry my Yankee proclivities too far with this genial personage, I did not ask him why he uamed a classical a mercautile academy, but concluded that he wanted a good sounding title, and adopted that which with us means so much. You must not suppose that I gathered all the information, without readering to the giver thereof a quid progro. So far as my scanly time would pernuit, I descented upon Mercantile Colleges in America—their history, their requirements, the sphere of their influence, and their success. The result of my brice lectureseemed to be, if not information, at least a surprise to my andience of one. I dare not hope, however, that it can have any great influence towards the establishment of the American idea on Irish soil.

From this one, a fair sample of the socalled Commercial schools in Great Britain. learn them all. Higher education is there. it would seem, of the first importance, the Commercial only secondary. That of Belfast was the only, sign aunouncing a husiness college that I saw until I had about finished my travel. There are numerous schools advertising a Commercial in conjunction with a Scientific and Classical education, but these I had neither the time nor the inclination to investigate. The sign of Smart's Wring Academy, on Regent St., London, of which Mr. Packard has given you a history, caught my eye, but as I was, on that particular day, on a special jaunt, I deferred attention to it until another time. and that time never came.

I bad but one other commercial school experience. On the night before sailing from Liverpool for "my own, my native land," while taking a stroll through a drenching rain, my attention was attracted by a small glass-sign, with a light inside of it, announcing "Smart's Writing Academy," To investigate further was a kind of pastime which then suited both the weather and my

mood, and so I wended my way through a narrow hall, up a narrow stairway and into a small room, about 18:20, part of which was divided off by a green cutain, so as to make an office or private room. Here I found Mr. Smart, a young man of twenty-one or two years of ane, engaged with two or three pupils. Upon introducing myself, we retired, a this invitation, to the cutained space, and there talked an hour or more. His father, I leaned, was a brother of the Smart in London, and he, therefore, (ny informant) was the "original Smart," while the opposition across the street was, as he

also assured me, a fraud. It did not take long to discover that this College principal's main fund of conversation was the opposition across the way. great mistake, as it seems to me, shared in by some of our college proprietors, who have so much to say against the opposition college that they have no time or breath to sueak of themselves. I was disposed, however, to make due allowance for the mistake made by Mr. Smart, as he was young in his business as well as of vouthful years. He had an exalted opinion of his ability and versatility as a writer, in which respect he is not nulike some penmen on our own side of the water. He seemed desirous of an opportunity to show his talent in the New World-in my humble opinion, a rather hazardous undertaking for him, as he would be likely to find many on these shores to outstrip him.

On the continent, amidst foreign tongues, I found such difficulty in the pursuit of knowledge as to needful matters, that I gave no thought to Commercial Colleges. Had I bethought me that such a subject was likely to have a readable interest in this JOURSAL, I might have made an incursion into some of the Dutch, German and French Schools. As it is, however, I feel sure that we are as far ahead of the old countries in Commercial Schools, as we are in hotels, railroads and newspapers. So that a discussion of foreign experience of this kind, while it might amuse, enabl profit the readfress of the Joursal, but him to the second of the study while it might amuse, enabl profit the readfress of the Joursal, but him!

In my sight-seeing, I went to Birmingham to visit the Gilbt Pen Maunfactory, and will only add to my already long-drawn out article, that if any of the eraft should be favored by a trip abroad that they should visit this interesting establishment, and see how the little instrument, which is so mighty in more than one sense of the word, is made,

A Little Nonsense.

If wit is badinage, what must it be in youth?

"If Jones undertakes to pull my ears," said a loud-spoken young man, "he'll just have his hands full." Those who heard him looked at his ears and smiled.

"I have come to the conclusion," said Brown, "that the less a man knows the happier he is." "Allow me to congratulate you, Brown," said Fogg.—Boston Transcript.

"I'm going to Havre," quoth Bob to his friend,
"Being ill, it may make me much better."

"I wish you much joy, and may fortune attenn,
"Who is she, and when do you get ner

It is estimated that only one in a hundred persons, who engage in business in New York, are successful.

HE PENMANS

Collection of Autographs

A BROOKLYN BOY'S GREAT SUCCESS

HOW THE SIGNATURES OF CHOWNED READS, PRIME MINISTERS, DUKES, PRESIDENTS GENERALS, POETS, NOVELISTS AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED PERSONS HAVE

Edward W. Bok, of Brooklyn, age eighteen, has a bobby which he rides with deligence and persistence. His ruling passion is the collecting of antographs. pursuit he is daunted neither by unanswered letters nor verbal refusals. Beginning on August 27, 1-80, with his father's signature he has accomplated a collection of about 200 names. This is of exceptional interest Mr. Bok possesses the signatures of emperors, presidents, dukes, prime ministers, generals, poets, novelists, scientists, orators,

financiers, and professional men and women of eminence. Nearly all the names are those of persons of prominence at the present day. Some have been obtained in answer to requests three or four times repeated by letter. Others ave been secured by personal interviews, and s have been secured for the

collector by his friends. Mr Bok is employed in t',e office of the attorney of the Western Union Telegraph Company at No 195 Broadway. His father recently deceased, was widely known as a linguist abroad, and at the time of his death held the position of translator for the same company. When the son failed in securing answers to his requests, the father often wrote personally for the autograph, thus obtain ing many names not usually seen. In such collections Mr. Bok states that autograph-limiting is increasing here to a surpris ing extent, but it is said by distinguished visitors not to have assumed oneteath of the proportions here that it has abroad. Albion W. Tourgee and Thomas A. Edison wrote Mr. Bok that they accumulated drawers full of requests for autographs and ceassionally devoted a day simply to signing their names. Another prominent man receives an average of 39 letters a day asking for his autograph.

The chirography of many of the distinguished men whose names Mr. Bok pos sesses would be the despair of a writing-master. His collection is probably one of the best in the country

in the distinction of the writers. In a document appointing Dr. Bok Vice-Consul in Holland appear the signatures of the Emperor William and Bismarck. six inches beneath the wavy lines of the "Wilhelm" is the crabbed, stiff "You Bismarck." This distance is required by law between the signatures of the Emperor and a subject. An official document appointing Mr. Bok's father Consul in the Province of North Holland is signed "Willem" in a rather effemmate hand, the 8 ture of King William 111, of Netherlands The only appointments receiving the royal signature are those in the diplomatic corps The latter document is certified by a Minister of Justice. The signature "Fredrick, Pr des Nederlandess" appears on an appointment of Mr. Bok, Sr., as the Grand Master of the Dutch Lodge. Next in the

list of royal personages in the plain, bold signature of Kalakana, obtained at the Hotel Brunswick through a member of his suite. The Duke of Sotherland signed his name in the young collector's book at the Windsor, remarking, somewhat irritably, " I don't see the sense of collecting auto graphs." Two letters bearing the stamp of the Privy Seal Office are signed with name recembling Pigott, which is in reality Argyl. He was requested to obtain the antograph of the Queen and Prince of Wales, and replied: "I regret that it is not in my power to supply you with the autographs referred to in your letter of the 25th of June." "W. E. Gladstone" in firm characters is written on an envelope as a frank. The envelope contained a note from his secretary saying that Mr. Gladstone received too many upplications to

and inclosed sheet that came in reply to a letter. Mr. Bok has several signal U. S. Grant with one of his wife, Julia D. Grant, and the signatures of several members of his cabinet, including Hamilton Fish, W. W. Belknap, B. H. Bristow, and George M. Robeson. Accompanying these are the autographs of ex-President Hayes and his wife, W. A. Wheeler and the Cabinet-Messrs, Evarts, Sherman, Devens, Ramsey, Goff, Maynard, Key, Thompson, Three letters produced no and Schurz. effect on Mr. Thompson, but he yielded at onal interview. The late President Garfield sent simply his autograph at first, but in response to another request through Mrs. Garfield he wrote:

Menton, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1880.

Dear Master Bok: In answer to your request, I take pleasure in suying that I am very truly yours,

J. A. Garfield.

collecting. Three letters drew no response from the late General Burnside, but his autograph was finally procured from a friend. General McClellan gave his signature after some personal persuasion. General Haucork's letter is peculiar in its chirography. There are long down strokes, very heavily shaded, starting abruptly at different angles General Roscerans, John C. Fremont, Fitz John Porter, and Generals Kilpatrick and Banks, are among the other Union Generals; and Beauregard, Early, Johnston, and Longstreet among Confiderates In connection with a letter from Dr. Schliemann the explorer of Troy, the fact is interesting that Dr. Bok rescued him from the breakers when he was wrecked on the I-land of Texel, off the coast of Holland, and resuscitated him. The two became, afterward, warm friends.

of suffering, when his life has been to his own knowledge trembling in the balance, have re-vealed in him a patient courage, a depth of tenderness and an unselfish devotion to others; a roral clarify of judkment; a trust in God; and a loyalty to family, friends, and country that have been known only to the few who that have been known only to the few who and, whilst developing the true greatness of his character in their eyes, have bound him to them by ties of the most sincere and infection-ate regard.

Thank God, I believe the life of this noble man will be spared. Your obedient serv't. WILLIAM H. HUNT.

Mr. Bok bas also President Arthur's

signature, and intends as soon as events

permit to scenre those of bis Cabinet. A

the difficulty of writing with no subject to

write about. The bold signature of P. H.

Sheridan is attached to a letter which is

regarded as a great triumph in autograph

etter from General Sherman complains of

The lists of poets is headed with "A. Tennyson." This was the result of nine letters costing fifteen cents each. Long fellow, on the contrary, is known among autograph hunters us one of the promptest to reply. Lowell sent his name after one or two letters. Bryant's was procured from a friend. Robert Browing sent a quotation; John G. Whittier's round signature is appended to a verse of poetry; and Holmes signs a verse of "The Chambered Nautilus." Alexandre Dumas writes in Freuel, "I weary myself, this is how it begins; be wearies me, this is how it ends. Such is in two words the story of the first fault of women.

Jules Verne and de Lesseps also answered in Freuch. A. C. Swinburne sent a short note. Another sheet bears the following:

Women can resist a man's love, a man's fame, a man's fame, a man's personal appearance, and a man's money, but they cannot resist a man's tongme when he knows how to talk to them. From the "The Woman in White," by WILKIE COLLINS.

Another sheet bears simply:

Edward W. Bok, caligrapher, from Charles Read, Kakographer

William Black, Anthony Trollope, Mrs Oliphant, and George Bancroft are among the signatures of other literary persons

Professor Max Muller wrote from Oxford No language without reason. No reason without language." Ruskin wrote in response to a letter from Dr. Bok:

It is a great joy to hear of a good son if these days of disobelience. I wish I could write my name better for him; had I better



ns photo-engraved for Hdl's Albam of Biography and Art, from a pen and ink drawing 22x28, executed at the other of the MAUNIAL. Larger Copies have been printed by photo-hthography upon fine plute paper, 19824, one of which is given as a premium to every subscriber to the JOUNIAL Copies model to others than subscribers, for 50 cents each.

send autographs to each, but that the envelope bore one of his regular franks. An order of admission to the House of Commons bears "John Bright" in fine legible "At your father's wish, Chas Bradlaugh," was the reply to a letter from Dr. Bok after his son had failed. The name is almost inclosed in the flourish of the " C." But the letter is to be returned to him for the date, as this is a matter of prone importance to professional autograph

When the Marquis de Ruchambeau was receiving Governor Cornell and his staff at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he was astonished by the apparition of Mr. Bok, autograph ok in band, and the result is, "A. de Rochambeau" in delicate feminine characters. "Edw. Thornton," in a coarse, bold hand, was signed both on the envelope

An illustration of the high pressure at which General Garfield was living at this time is found in the repetition of the con cluding syllable of pleasure-"pleasureure."

Mrs. Garfield wrote: I have never objected to having my placed beside General Garfield's. It is ant, therefore, to grant your request, knot regards, very truly yours,

LUCBETTA VANDOURY GARRIED Signed notes from the members of the Calouet, Messrs. James, MacVeagh, Liucoln, Windom, Hunt, and Kirkwood, were written in July or August, and all dwell upon the conditions of the President. Secretary Hunt wrote as follows under the date of Sept. 1:

Sin: Everyone who knew the qualities of President Garfield before an attempt was made upon his life by an assassin, recognized his intellectual power, his enlarged patriotism and his generous nature. But two weary months



imitated my own father in writing and many other things it had been better for me. I hope your son will read what I write more of late years with at least as much attention as my ore popular work

Charles Darwin, in a curious, jerky hand, writes a letter, saving :

My collecting led me to scien ce, and I hos that it may have the same effect on you; there is no greater satisfaction than to add h ever little to the general stock of knowledge

-New York Tribune

"The Charge of the Lightning Judge."

BY J. H. W. RILEY

Up from the bench the other day, Bringing to Nemos freeh dismay.

As he thought of his failures off before,
Rose the highting Judge, to charge oneem
The mir was warm and the hour was late
And the Judge started off at a rapid rate,
And soon was going like the wind,
With Semos fifteen worths behind.

And faster still from that swift tongue rolled. The words, like a torrent unconfrolled. Till through the count-room seemed to pour Two bondred words a minute or more. And there in the shoule of the wanting light, Shoring his quall with all his might. Shoring his quall with all his might. Start was the country of the cou

Then swift from his pen the dashes flowed Like chieken-tracks in a modely road; And as he thought of the terrible need, He scratched away with his utmost speed. But soon on his face came a pleasant smile. As he liegan to eatch the Judge's style. And as phrase-, and word- sign came to min He soon was scarce ten words behind.

The first that came into his head were group Of books and circles, and than the books The first that came into his head were groups Of books and circles, and then the loops: Now a page by ings him up close, or, perchance, Carries him two or three words in advance; And so, page after page, away be sped, Sometimes shading, and sometimes AIRCM1? And when they reached the rul—do you mind? The Judge was fitteen words behind?! —Shart-hand Hosiarus Journal.

How Postage Stamps are Made.

[From the Secretific American,] The number of ordinary postage stamps issued in 1881 was 954,128,410, and value \$21,040,643. The method of printing postage stamps is as follows: The printing is done from steel plates, on which two hundred stamps are engraved, and the paper used is of a peculiar texture, somewhat resembling that employed for bank-note: Two men cover the plates with the colored inles and wass them to a man and girl, who print them with large rolling hand-presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time, although ten presses can be put in operation, if necessary. The colors used in the luks are ultramarine blue, Prussiau blue, chrome yellow and Prussian blue (green), vermilion, and carmine After the sheets of paper on which the two hundred stamps are engraved have been dried, they are sent into another room and enmored. The gum used is made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables mixed with water. Gum-arabic is not desirable, because it cracks the paper badly. The sheets are gummed separately; they are placed back upward upon a flat wooden support, the edges being protected by a metallic frame, and the gum is applied with a wide brush. After having been again dried, this time on little racks which are fanned by steam-power for about ag hour, they are put in between sheets of pasteboard, and pressed between hydraulic presses, capable of applying a weight of two the asand tons. The sheets are next cut in balves; each sheet, of course, when cut, contains a hundred stamp. This is done by a girl with a large pair of shears, entting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to the perforating-machine. The perforations between the stamps are effected by passing the sheets between two cylinders provided with a series of raised bands, which are adjusted to a distance apart equal to that required between the rows of perforations. Each rug on the upper cylinder has a series of cylindrical projections, which fit corresponding depressions in the bands of

the lower cylinder; by these the perforations are punched ont, and by a simple co trivance the sheet is detached from the cylinders, in which it has been conducted by an endless hand. The rows running longitudinally of the paper are first made, and then by a similar machine the tranverse ones. This perforating machine was in vented and patented by a Mr. Arthur, in 1852, and was purchased by the Government for \$20,000. The sheets are next dressed once more, and then packed and labeled and stowed away in another room, preparatory to being put up in mail bags for dispatching to fulfil orders. If a single stamp s toru, or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of one hundred is burned. Five hundred thousand are burned every week from this cause. The sheets are counted oo less than eleven times during the process of manufacturing, and so great is the care taken in counting, that not a single sheet has been lost during the past twenty years

The postage stamp would seem to be ouly a hundrum sort of article, which fulfils a very useful, but withal extremely prosaic, purpose. Yet we learn from the Chicago Inter-Ocean that it can be made a delicate and subtle medium of delightful flirtation or romantic love, when skillfully manipulated by the sender of a letter and intelligently interpreted by the receiver, who by one swift glance at the stamp may rustantly learn, from the manner of its affixture, whether to expect bliss or misery from the contents of the inclosed missive. The explanation of the whole matter, as given by the Inter-Ocean, is as follows: " Some iugenious persons have given a meaning te the location of a postage stamp on a letter. For example, they say that when a stamp is inverted on the right hand upper corner it means the person written to is to write no more. If the stamp be placed on the left hand upper corner and inverted, then the writer declares his affection for the receiver of the letter. When the stamp is in the centre at the top, it signifies an affirmative answer to a question, or the question as the case may be; and when it is at the bottom, or opposite this, it is a negative, Should the stamp be on the right hand corner, at a right angle, it asks the question if the receiver of the letter loves the sender: while in the left-band corner means that the writer bates the other. There is a shade of difference between desiring one's equaintance and friendship, for example: the stamp at the upper corner on the right expresses the former, and on the lower lefthand corner means the latter. The learned in this language request their correspondents to accept their love by placing the stamp on a line with the surname, and the respons made, if the party addressed be engaged, by placing the stamp in the same place but reversing it. The writer may wish to say farewell to his sweetheart, or vice versa, and does so by placing the stamp straight up and down in the left-hand corner. And so on to the end of the chapter." There are in the world about six thousand varieties of stamps. The museum at Berliu contains between four and five thousand specimens, balf, of which are from Europe, and the rest are from Asia, Africa, America, and Australia. Among the many kinds of decoration which have been used on stamps are coats-of-arms, stars, eagles, lions, the elligies of five emperors, eighteen kings three queens, one grand duke, several titled rulers of less rank, and many presidents.

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL for May is the handsomest paper that enters our sauctum this month. Twelve large fourcolumn pages filled with valuable instructions, beautiful specimens, and everything that tends to promote the art of chirography. Terms, \$1.00 per year; single numbers ten cents. Mention the Monto when writing. Address Penman's Art JOURNAL, 205 Broadway, N. Y .- Barney-Bea Munitar.

Illinois College has four Egyptian students, and Roanoke has four Choctaws.

An American Sailor's Muscle. HOW A VANKEE GOT THE BEST OF THE QUEEN'S NAVY.

We recently heard an interesting anecdote by which one can deduce a novel and dorn it into a tale, of how second thought so often prevents vast complications. There is a Yankee skipper from Maine, well known as a coal trader-Captain Pitcher. He is like most Maine men, largely proportioned and powerful. Some years ago he ran the Krauz from Washington to Bostou, but has been abroad since trading between this country and the Continent. As the story goes, a British troopship, commanded by an irritable, impetuous officer of the Queen's " navee," was at anchor in a foreign port. Captain Pitcher's bark was being piloted in. through some mismanagement fouled the jibboom of the troopship, doing, however, little or no damage. The old officer, in a fury of rage, howled: Come on board, sir."

The Yankee skipper, not exactly knowing what to do under the circumstances, pulled in his gig to the ladder of the troopship and mounted to the deck. He was somewhat startled when, as he stood upon it, the old officer called:

"Sentry, arrest that man."

The skipper was astounded, but quickly answered:

"I am an American citizen. I am unarmed, but no man shall arrest me.' "Arrest him, sentry. Don't you hear

me ?" roared the captain. The sentry advanced to seize the skipper. but was met with a left-hander that would discount a piledriver. Quickly the Yankee made for the gangway, striking down every man who interfered, leaped into his gig, and pulled off to his bark. Straight to the American Consul he went, and put his case before him. The latter told him he would attend to the matter, and the next day the skipper called. The Consul sat at the centre of the table; to his right was the English officer, no other than Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., in all the splender

of his uniform "Admiral Hope, Captain Pitcher," int: dozed the Consul

"Captain, I am delighted to meet you, responded the Admiral. "And now let the war go on."

He spoke in the soavest manner, and with the sweetest of smiles. The skipper bluntly said that he thought the English officer should apologize.

"Not at all; not at all, my dear friend. You came on board of my ship, whipped the entire Queen's navy, and escaped without a seratch. Is not that sufficient entire faction? Don't let us bave any Alabama claim business; please don't ask an apology; you are too good a fellow, I know, to force it.1

"Well, Admiral," began the Captain, greatly mollified; "well, Admiral, I sorter guess that perhaps it's all right."

" Of course it is. We are diplomats, and I have some splendid brandy in my cabin. These are excellent eigars; we will adjourn to our brandy and segars, and our two nations will postpone war. If all of your sailors are like you, I should prefer that the war be indefinitely postponed

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL is a publication that should be in the bands of every lover of true progress in the art of penmanship. The long, varied, and successful experience of Prof. D. T. Ames, in all matters relating to pen art, affords a guarantee that his Journal will be in the highest degree meritorious. Each unmber, besides all important news about penmanship and penmen, contains one or more elaborate designs in lettering or flourishing that to the student of pen art are worth more than the subscripou for a whole year. We consider the JOURNAL the ablest penman's paper that has ever come under our notice.-Short-hand and Business Journal.

The Earth Drying Up.

m the New York Time

There is abundant evidence that the amount of water on the surface of the earth has been steadily diminishing for many thousands of years. No one doubts that there was a time when the Caspian Sea communicated with the Black Sca, and when the Mediterranean covered the greater part of the Desert of Salmra. In fact, geologists tell us that at one period the whole of the earth was covered by water, and the fact that continents of dry hand now exist is proof that there is less water ou our globe now than there was in its infaney. This diminution of our supply of water is going on at the present day at a rate so rapid as to be clearly appreciable. rivers and smaller streams of our Atlantic States are visibly smaller than they were twenty-five years ago. Country brooks in which men now living were accustomed to fish and bathe in their boyhood, have in many eases totally disappeared, not through any act of man, but solely in consequence of the failure of the springs and rains which once fed them. The level of the great lakes is falling year by year. There are many piers on the shores of lake-side ciries which vessels once approached with case, but which now hardly reach to the edge of the water. Harbors are everywhere growing shallower. This is not due to the gradual deposit of earth brought down by rivers or of refuse from city sewers. The harhor of To-ronto has grown shallow in spite of the fact that it has been dredged out so that the bottom rock has been reached; and all the dredging which can be done to the harbor of New York will not permane thy deepen The growing shallowness of the Hudson is more evident above Albany than it is in the tide-water region, and, like the outlet of Lake Champlain, which was once navigable by Indian canoes at all seasons, the upper Hudson is now almost bare of water many places during the summer. In all other parts of the world there is the same steady decrease of water in rivers and lakes, and the rainfall in Europe, where scientific observations are made, is manifestly less than it was at a period within man's mem-

What is becoming of our water? Obviously it is not disappearing through evapora iou; for in that case rams would give back whatever water the atmosphere might absorb. We must accept the theory that, like the water of the moon, our water is sinking into the earth's interior.

The Noise of the Finger.

Or. Hammond says that when you poke the end of your finger in your var, the roaring noise you hear is the sound of the circulation in your finger, which is the fact, as any one can demonstrate for himself by first putting his fingers in his ears, and then stopping them up with other substance, Try it, and think what a wonder of a machine your body is, that even the points of your fugers are such busy workshops that they roar like a small Niagara. The roaring is probably more than the noise of the circulation of the blood. It is the voice of all the vital processes together—the tearing down and building up processes that are always going forward in every living body from conception down to death.-Madison Co. Record.

The Very Worst Yet.

A maiden went into the water To bathe; but her manuna she sater. And after some effort she enter, And back to the scabench she brater, Like a lamb led away to the slater, She told her she always bad thater An obedient dutital dater, And if she had done as she'd tater, She'd have staid on the shore; and she'd ater Resist her desire for the water.

See special club rates in first column of page 10s. The premiums are certainly worth more than the cost of subscription t large clubs

THE PENMANS TO ART JOURNAL

Good Writers who Write Badly.

Among jourunlists and "literary fellers" generally, says the Brooklyn Eagle, one is prepared to look for remarkably illegible scrawls. That this is not always the case numerous autographs in this collection prove. The late Bayard Paylor was a fine perman. George William Curtis' signature, although showing some signs of ununal care, is written in an easy, running hand, as legible as print. Whitelaw Reid, although not a fancy writer, evidently gives his compositors no troible. Admires of Charles A. Dona would bardly imagine that his fine editorials are written in a small,

neat hand, and with a en dipped in violet ink, instead of in gall William Collen Bryant wrote legibly in an oldfashioned style, though rather nervously toward the last. That A. Oakey Hall could write well, even under trying circumstances, appears from a polite note of his, dated about a week before e thought lit to disappear suddenly from New York, some years ago. Eli Perkins is a better penman than any one would believe upon hisown unbacked assertion. Bob Burdette, of the Burling Hawkeye, could, with the necessary knowledge of mathe maties, obtain a position in any mercantile house as book-keeper. Longfellow writes in a really beautiful Italian hand, and Whittier and Holmes rival him it their own peculiar styles. George Washington Childs has a style of penmanship which would appear as well at the bottom of a check as in the verses of one of his far-famed elegies Murat Hubstand is our tainly the worst, writer in the world, and the sight of what purports to be his signature would lead one to doubt the truth of his whole paragraph.

Good witting implies good judgment, good taste, a corriect eye, and power for close applications, which are the real elements of success in any pursuit. In these respects good writing is certanly highly indicative of the character of the writer. Omaha spends about \$30,000 a year in in structing 5,000 school children.

The average expenses per annum of the class of '81 of Yale was \$956. The oblest existing literary society in the

United States is at Yale. It was organized in 1768.
Harvard College has the largest freshman class in its history, numbering 250. Amherst has 97, Williams 85, Yale 255, Brown 70, Tafte 32, Destroyath 45, School Journal

Miss Margaret Hicks, who has recently graduated from the course in architecture at Cornell University, is said to be the first wo man who has ever adopted architecture as a configuration. The common schools of Germany are well-known to be thorough in their methods and excellent in the results they attain. These are won by teaching rather than text-books. The cost of text-books for one pupil in a course of

eight years is only \$.67.—X. F. School Journal.

The salutatorian at Yale last year was a German, the valedictorian, a Hebrew, the prize

The salutatorian at Yafe last year was a German, the valedictorian, a Hebrew, the prize declaimer, a Chinaman. But when it came to real classical culture our native land came to the front. The pitcher of the Yafe Baseball Club was an American.—Ex.

"You don't know how it pains me to punish you," said the teacher. "I guess there's the most pain at my end of the stick," responded the boy, feelingly, ""T any rate, I'd be willing to SWAP." According to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Georgia, the "Empire State" of the South, expended for the support of common schools \$411,153—a sum less than one-nineteenth of that expended for the same purpose by the State of Ohio.

The average age at which students enter American colleges is seventeen; a century ago it was fourteen.—The Orcident,

A Kinkinnati editor has just written a kolum n about the promunkiation of Kickero.

Teacher: "If your father should give you ten cents a week for ten weeks, how much money would you have at the end of that time?" Boy: "I shouldn't have nothing. I'd er spent it all for a pistol and a box o'cape and a quar-

ter o' a pound of pow der."—N. Y. School Jour

The number of Students at the Vienna University is now 3,457, exclusive of 494 montrached students or considerably more than at the German Universities of Berlin and Leipsig, Thirty-five are Americans.—Notre Dame Schol astic.

A scholar in one of the Binghunton public schools who had "been over the map of Asia, was reviewed by his teacher, with the follow ing result: "What is geography?" Scholar: "Abig book" Teacher: . What is the earth composed of ?" Scholar ;
' Mud." Teacher : ' No; land and water." Schol-Well, that makes mud, don't it ?" Teacher What is the shape of he earth!" Scholar: ke earth!" Scholar: 'Flat." Teacher: "You know better; if I should dig a hole through the carth, where would I come out " Scholar " Out of the hole,"-Note Danie Scholastic

Practical arithmetic: You can't add different things together," said an Austin school-teacher, If you add a sheep and together it does not make two sheep or wo cows." A little the son of an Austin avenue milkmau, held up his hand and said. "Th may do with sheep and cows, but if you add a quart of milk and a quart of water it makes two quarts of milk. I've seen it tried. The pres

women students at the University of California, has, the San Francisco Bullitin says, centries the office on the part of the young men. These young women have been among crest students of the institution. They

the eleverest students of the institution. They have carried off a large proportion of the prizes and honors, and they are working with great

PRONUNCIATION

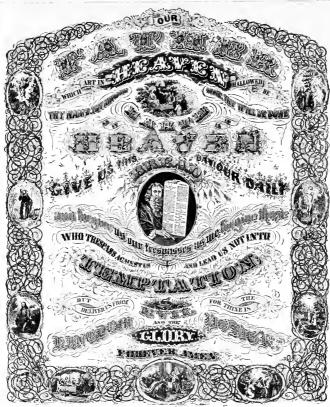
Maritime, combatant, exquisite, myths, Communist, tympanim, vehement, withes Behemoth, gondola, mischievous, cuff, Silhonette, simony, sinecure, slough.

Admixtion, abdomen, acumen, facade, Althea, alurum, aroma, tirade; Archangel, carotid, enervate, unique, Miscanstrue, Parisian, precedence, critique.

Fair etiquette, and recitative, In a hold confidant the burlesque should re

lieve.
A robust jaguar, in a good magazine.
Is seen chewing the queue of a poor mandaria.

American Educator.



The above cut was photo-engraved for Bill's Allam of Biography and Art, from a pen and ink drawing 24/20, executed at the office of the dictinent. Larger copies have been printed by photo-lithography upon for plate paper 1973, one of which is given as a pertainmin to every solution to the Association to the Association and another for fifty cents result.

Educational Notes,

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York.—Brief educational items solicited.]

Education embraces the culture of the whole man with all his faculties. The School Board of St. Louis has added to the course of studies at the public schools of

that city, a series of oral lessons on etiquette.

The total expenditures upon industrial schools in England amount to \$1,580,000

Schools in England amount to \$1,580,000 There are now about 15,600 of these schools Yale has recently added a curious collection of 17,600 German pamphlets, many of them

old and rare, to her library,—The Occident.

The Philiadelphia Record says, that of the 55,000 primary scholars in that city, rarely fifty per cent go into the secondary schools. Forty two per cent of those who day a from the primary into the secondary schools never go any further.

There are now four hundred American schools in Turkey, which are attended by about 15,000 scholars.

Texas has appropriated \$150,000 for the purpose of erecting buildings for the State University at Austin.

sity at Austin.

A Sunday-school buy, upon being asked what made the Tower of Pisa lean, replied.

Because of the famine in the land."

It is only a schoolhoy who can enjoy bad health; and even he must have it bad enough to keep him out of school.

Teacher: "What does it mean to say that a person bears off the palm t" Boy: "It means that he takes the cake."

What is the difference between a fixed star and a meteor. One is a sun and the other a subter.

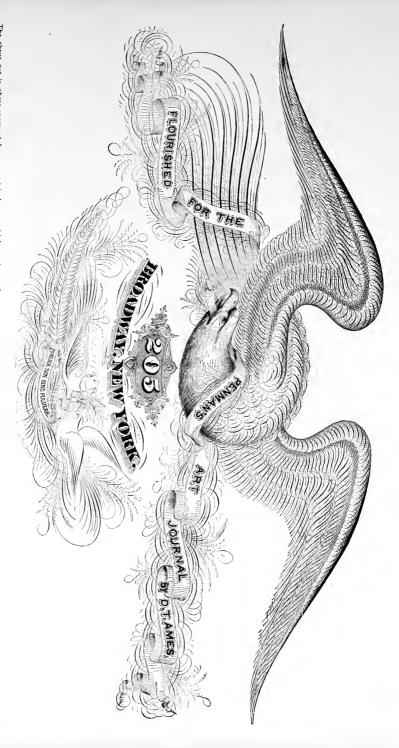
Fresh: "May I have the pleasure?" Miss Society: "Ouk." Fresh: "What does "we' mean?" Miss S.: "O, U, and L."

"Pins," said little Johnny, "have saved many people's lives," "How soy" asked the puzzled schoolmaster. "By not swallowing them," replied Johnny.

A Waterloo Sunday-school little miss was asked by her teacher. "What must people do in order to go to heaven?" "Die," I suppose," replied the little one.

A school teacher asked "What bird is large enough to carry off a man?" Nobody knew And but one little girl surgested "a lark." And then she exclaimed: "Mamma said papa wouldn't be home until Monday because he'd gone off on a brik."

Mr. Alcott is reported by the Portland Adcrediter to have siid at the Concord School, that "Actualry is the Thungness of the Here." The Advertice adds "An ordinary person distikes to set up an ophion against so high an authority, but sometimes it does seem as though Actuality is really the Hereness of the Thing."



The above cut is photo-engraved from an original pen-and-ink specimen of our own design and execution; the size of the original is 23 x 48. We have the same photo-lithographed and printed upon good plate-paper 24x32 inches in size, and it is given as a premium, free, to any subscriber or renewer of subscriptions to the JOURNAL. Copies mailed for fifty cents.





Published Monthly at \$1 per Year D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIET

205 Broadway, New York Slogle copies of the JOURNAL sent on pecumen copies furnished to Agents free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	month.	3 mus	6 mos	1 year.
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advance; for six mo in advance. No de-	pag again	one year	. рауанне і	invited h

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS

We hope to render the JOUNNAL enfliciently intereg and attimetive to seeins, not only the patronage those who are interested in skilliol writing or teaching at their critical and active co-spension as correspon-te and agends; yel, knowing that the laborer is work to be the control of the laboration of the control of th

To every new subscribe, or renewal, including \$1, w fill multile JOTENAL, one year and send a copy of the Gardest Memoral, "David," Lond's Puper" [David Flourished Engle, "9x12-the "Centromal Picture or Vergress, "2xx, or the "Mounting Stag," 2xx2, Va 2.00, all four will be sent with the first copy of the JOUR

AAC.

To any person sending their own and another use ubscribers—each stage §2, we call usual to each to the person of the person of the person of the person of the sender, a copy of either of the followbleadnon, call of which is maning the finest sense of pennancially ever published, viz.:

For twelve names and \$12 we will forward a cupy of Williams & Packard's Geins of Penmanship"; retails or \$5.

TO CLUBS:

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PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL
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London, Englan

Notice will be given by postal card to subs-the expiration of their subscriptions, at which paper will, in all cases, be stopped until the sub-to-removed.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1881.

The Close of Volume V

With the present number the JOURNAL closes its fifth volume. The past year has been one of substantial progress, both as regards the number of its subscriptions, which has nearly doubled, and its own liter ary and artistic improvement: during the year it has mon four occasions been necessary to increase the size to twelve pages, it order to give place to the large amount of valuable matter that was presented for its columns

It has been most gratifying and encouraging to its publishers to note the growing esticen that has been unmistakably manifested on the part of patrons and the public generally during the past year; from every quarter have come not only kind and flatterng commendations, but substrutial support in a very general and generous effort on the part of patrons to induce their friends and others to become subscribers; in many places, where there was a single subscribe at the beginning of the year, there are now many, and it has been a not unusual occurrence that clubs, numbering a hundred or more, have been forwarded by teachers from a single school; particularly encouraging has been the growing and very substantial support outside of the "profession," so to speak, by teachers and pupils in public chools, school officers, parents having children whom they desired to interest and improve as to their writing, and young and middle-aged persons seeking self-improvement,-indeed so general has become the NAL that it can scarcely, with propriety, he longer styled a class paper, poless its class be constroed to comprehend all persons who write, for all appear to have become about equally interested and liberal as its patrons.

For the future we have no promise to make, but point to the record of the Jour-NAL for the past live years, and say that we hope and trust that Volume VI. will give satisfactory evidence to patrons that their liberality is not only appreciated, but is carnestly reciprocated by its publishers in an increased effort to render the JOURNAL worthy of the art and prefession it repre-

Five years since, when the publication of the JOURNAL commenced, it was the prevailing belief that a "penman's paper" could not long survive, that penmen were too few and impecunious generally to sustain such a paper; and many bastened slowly and cantiously to its support by remitting monthly for copies, as if expecting that each issue would be the last. But, in spite of all doubts and lukewarmness, it has ade a steady and healthy progress from the start, and has now come to be too firmly established to leave ground for a reasonable doubt as to its permanency; nor can there be a doubt that it has been a most powerful agent for awakening a proper interest, on the part of teachers, pupils, and school officers, respecting the importance of good writing and better teaching. It has also been fruitful of suggestious from the most noted authors and teachers, who have been its correspondents, as to the best methods of teaching and practicing writing.

No effort will be spared on the part of its editors to render it more and more interesting and valuable to all classes of its

Failure and Success.

In an address, delivered at the late anniversary of Packard's Business College, in the Academy of Music, the Hon. Channey M. Depew presented in a felicitous manner many most valuable suggestions relative to the causes which lead to success or failure in life.

Of six young men employed in one of the large establishments of this city, five arrive in the morning a little after the place opens. and during the last hour or half their eye is on the clock to see when the time will come that they can go. Should they be called upon to do more, or other work than that for which they were not specially employed, they decline, or do so with an unpleasant degree of reluctance-they were not hired to do this or that, etc!

They enter as walkers and become tramps, in charge of a tape counter-the yard-stick will always measure their attainments and progress. As an assistant bookkeeper, there they remain; they will do nothing for which they were not engaged, and are paid for. Their experience and qualifications therefore never extend beyond their counter, or special department, and since there is little or no increase in the degree of their usefulness, so there is little or no promotion or increase of salary. discouraged or disgusted with their lack of promotion, they seek employment elsewhere Their limited experience prevents their obtaining a more desirable position.

The sixth young man is at the place when it opens, and at once sets about doing any thing that needs to be done. He does not know that there is a clack in the establishment, he remains until his work is done. If from any cause an employee is absent, he volunteers to do extra duty and labor. is not long before he knows about every department of the business, and when a place more desirable than the one he occupies, is vacant, he is promoted to fill it

A manager or head of a department is wanted, he is called to the place. A vacancy in the firm occurs and he becomes its junior member, and, finally, if the senior member chances to have a lovely daughter whom he interest in and the patronage of the Jour- | desires to be well provided for, there is sure

to be a way opened for the young man to make ber acquaintance, and be ultimately becomes senior member of the firm.

"Blows Hot or Blows Cold. We clip from the Springfield, (Mass.)

Republican, the following advertisement: ORNAMENTAL BOSH,-It is unaccountable how any institute, seminary, or other school of standing can advertise as part of its course of instruction such neeless stuff as ornamental pen-istration such neeless stuff as ornamental pen-tagent in the stuff of the stuff of the stuff known or admitted among the arrs, professions, or employments. They are only off-pring of the "pen and ink tramp," and used by him simply to astonish the ignorant, to boom their importance, and to eke out a few more dollars. More than this nothing so utterly ruins refined writing as these parasites that, of C. HINMAN, G. C. HINMAN.

We remember a few years sloce, while in a city in New Jersey, having our attention attracted by an unusual display of all sorts of faney penmanship, accempanying an announcement that the undersigned (G C. Hinman) was about to organize a class for instruction in practical penmanship.

We believe, however, that there was a failure to secure a class, and that the printers still have unliquidated hills for advertising against this particular "pen and ink tramp." How it is with the boarding-house keepers we are not informed.

In view of these facts the above quoted advertisement seems suggestive of "sour grapes" rather than reformation.

Had the advertiser passed the severest restrictions upon the use of flourishes and superfluities intermingled with practical writing, he would have had our most hearty assent. But when he denounces ornamental peumanship, per se as " useless stuff," " not known among the arts, professions or employments," he betrays either a lack of sense or a smack of the knave.

Organiental permanship has come to be an art, admired and liberally natronized by people of the most cultivated and refined tastes. In our large cities numerous pen artists are now constantly employed at a liberal remuneration, designing and excenting all manner of artistic pen work. Memorials, testimonials, resolutious, etc., are engrossed with not only elegant lettering, but ornamented often with highly artistic and exquisitely executed pictorial designs, and now since the introduction of the various photographic methods of reproducing designs executed with the pen, penmanship has largely usurped the work of the brush and graver, and is the means not only of producing many of the more common commercial forms, such as business cards, letter and hill-heads certificates of membership stock, diplomas, etc., etc., but most of the illustrations in the illustrated periodicals of the day, the Daily Graphic is almost exclusively so illustrated, while Harper's and Leslie's great weeklies are largely so. penman's art is looking up, and possibly in its rapid strides, has left "the advertiser? so hopelessly in the rear as to lead him to seek patronage and consolation in falsifying and denonpring an attainment which he evidently does not possess to a decree requisite for bestowing upon him either ouer or profit. Honor consists in rising above, rather than degrading competitors.

Packard's Anniversary.

On the evening of November 22d, Packard's Business College held its twenty-third anniversary at the Academy of Music, which was filled with the clite of the city. On the platform were Mayor Grace and ex-Mayor Wickham, Judges Davis, Larremore, Cowing and Golney; Messis, Hunter and Wood, of the Board of Education; the Rev. C. H. Taylor, Professor Dorenns, Major Bundy, H. C. Wright, S. R. Hopkins, D T. Ames, and others. After some brief remarks in his usually happy style, Professor Packard introduced the Honorable Channey M. Denew, who delivered the address of the evening, which was most able, interesting, and appropriate to the occasion, full of practical advice for young men aspiring to an honorable business career. The address to the graduates, who numbered thirty-six, by the Rev. J. M. Bockley, was highly interesting and appropriate. Excellent music was furnished by Eben's 23d Regiment Band. The entire exercises were of rare interest and highly creditable to Prof. Packard and his college.

Our Premiums for 1882.

In addition to the premiums offered during the past year, we now offer a copy of the "Garfield Memorial" (see reduced copy on another page), printed on fine plate, 19x24. It is among the finest gems of pen art ever executed, and in view of the poble example and exalted attainments of President Gurfield, it is a most fitting picture for the adorument of any home or school-room in our land.

On other pages of this issue will also be seen copies of three others of the premiums offered. The remaining one, the "Centervial Picture of Progress," is too large to be reduced to a size convenient to print in the JOURNAL; it may, however, be safely regarded as equal to any here represented, in the quality of its execution, while in the extent and character of its design it very far excels them all.

It will therefore be seen that to every subscriber or renewer of a subscription, during the present month and 1882 there will be given a choice of any one of five premiums, viz:

The Garfield Memorial. - - -The Lord's Prayer, - - - 19x24 The Centennial Picture of Progress, 18x26 The Flourished Eagle, - - - 20x32 The Bounding Stag. - 20x32

Any premium additional will be sent for 25 cents; all five of them, with the Jour-NAL, for \$2 00.

The King Club

for the month comes from F. F. Judd. principal of the Commercial Department of Jenning's Seminary, Aurora, Ill., and numhers fifty. Mr. Judd is an accomplished pennan, and evidently a popular teacher.

The second club in size is sent by Harry T. Bidwell, a student at Soule's, Bryant and Stratton Business College, Philadelphia, Penn., and numbers therety-five. Mr. Bidwell says: "On Prof. Soule's suggestion that the JOPENAL would be of advantage to us, I undertook to raise a club in which I have been successful." We believe that a college or school principal who induces a pupil to become a subscriber to the JOURNAL does him a substantial service; many, and the most appreciative, and successful teachers are recognizing the fact, and through their influence large clubs are being forwarded

The third largest club, numbering seventeen, comes from P. R. Cleary, who has been teaching writing with marked success during some time past, at Albion, Mich.

Lesser clubs have been too numerous to mention, and sufficient to keep the editors happy.

Subscribe Now.

And begin with the new year and new rolume, while subscriptions may commence at any time since December, 1877 it is desirable to begin with the volume, as the neriod of subscription is then more readily remembered, and the numbers are in better and more complete form for binding. We are confident that there will be few papers published during the coming year that give greater satisfaction to their patrons than will the JOURNAL, and none that can offer more liberal and valuable premiums to their subscribers. Now is the time to subscribe and secure clubs.

Part Six of the New Spencerian Compendium

is now ready, and is one of the most practical and valuable yet issued, being devoted more largely to practical writing. It gives in full the "sixteen lesson course," which the Spencer Brothers have taught with marked success in Washington and elsewhere. Mailed to any address for 60 cents, the publishers price.



in and

NO 73 LUDLOW The following Breamble and Resolutions were unanomously adopted

HEREAR

AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THIS COMMAND the at all times manifested on unusual degree of interest in its welfare bestoning able and efficients crime giving liberally.

cient service, giving liberally for the promotion of all its objects by which he has placed

DEEPSENSEOF

That this organization recognizes the many kind, and efficient acts and the cornestness displayed mits welfare by - A proposed as it is of men who did their duty to their composed as it is of men who did their duty to their coming and the battle field when he was a mere childs

he proved to us by his acts that he is thoroughly include with the spirit of

me therefore deem it a dut HE IS HELD BY to render to him some token of

this oranization are due, and are hereby tendered

Captain Robert B. Alloss with the assurance that we shall amside his success our success.

and sing rely hope to sething attain to a high immercial his profession and be blessed with it large measure of happiness and prosperity

be suitably engrossed; framed, and presented to

at such time place any the Captain's Co. may designate Mingh Dinnin.

Chonus M. Roberts. Milliam Sheelan .

Alexander Weatherbee Mevi Iger. 99 James Me Donald

Thechan & aptaine . It Wfente

The above cut was photo-engraved from original pen and ink copy, executed at the office of the Penman's Art Journal, and given as a practical specimen of engrossing and photo-engraving. Size of original, 22 x 28.

THE PERMANS TO ARE JOURNAL

Penmen's Convention.

We invite attention to a communication in another column, from Robert C. Spencer, President of the Business Educators' Association, in which he suggests that the penmen meet in conjunction with the convention of that Association. We are disposed to favor that plan, inasmuch as a large number of the d accomplished penmen are identified either as proprietors of or teachers in commercial colleges, and would be equally interested in the proceedings of both convention A special convention of penmen might be held immediately before or after the convention of the B. E. A., which would render i convenient for those who desired to attend the sessions of both associations.

We shall be pleased to hear from peum relative to the plan proposed by Mr. Speueer, or suggestive of any other plan which they may deem preferable.

A Double Number,

In order that readers may be better informed respecting the character and value of the premiums which we offer with the JOURNAL, we have deemed it proper so far was practical, to give fac-similes of them in The Journal. Accordingly we have printed that double size, and there will be found in this issue reduced copies of four of the premiums, the fifth-The Centennial Picture of Progress-is too large to admit of the necessary reduction. It should be borne in mind, however, that larger prints of these works on fine plate paper present a far better appearance than can the smaller copies, printed on inferior paper, and on a common press. Either of the prints offered are fine pictures, and worth to any admirer of fine penmanship, more than the yearly subscription price of the JOURNAL.

Newspapers of the World.

It is estimated that there are published in the world about 20,000 newspapers, divided nearly as follows: In North America, 9,129: in Europe, including Great Britain, 9,000; in Asia, 387; in Africa, 50. It will be seen by this estimate that the Americans are deeidedly the leaders in the newspaper world, there being on the average a newspaper published to every 6,000 of its people; while Europeans are supplied at the rate of a paper to each 34,000; the Asiatics indulge their propensity for news to the extent of a paper to every 2,050,000; and 4,000,000 of Africans appease their literary lunger with a single newspaper. No wonder that missionaries go out from the New to the Old World

Giving Credit.

It is the desire and purpose of the publishers of this journal to give the full and proper credit to all who contribute to its columns, and to all sources from which matter is selected. In some instances this has not been done, from the unknown origin of articles, they having been taken from old erap-books or inclosed in letters to the JOURS VL.

We hereby request all parties, inclosing elippings for insertion in the JOURNAL, to note, when known, their origin.

To Advertisers.

We regret the necessity of calling the attention of many parties who have sent copy for small advertisements in the Jour-NAL unaccompanied by cash, to the fact that our terms for all advertising are positively cash in advance, and that it is entirely useless to send copy upon any other terms. Bills have been at once sent for such advertisements, and where not paid advertisements have been, and will be omitted from the doc SAL-

Back Numbers.

All or any of the back numbers of the JOURNAL, since and inclusive of January, and The Algis, Sailors Magazine.

1878, can be supplied. No number prior to that date can be mailed.

All the 48 back numbers, with any four of the premiums, will be mailed for \$3.25, inclusive of 1882, with the five premiums,

Exchange Items.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of other exchanges and periodical as

The Penman's Gazette, published by G. A. Gaskell, of Jersey City, N. J., is full o good reading.

The Scientific News, published by Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, is one of the finest illustrated, most attractive and valuable of air exchanges

The Pennsylvania Business College Journal, published by J. N. Curry, of Harrisburgh, is gotten up with rare good taste, and filled with interesting reading matter.

The Students Journal, published by A. J. Graham, 744 Broadway, is devoted principally to the interest of Graham's dard Phonography, and is one of the best edited papers among our exchanges

What has become of the Bookkeeper and Penman. It is now some months since we have seen a copy. Has it gone where the "woodbine twineth," or has it disdainfully skipped our sanctum in its monthly rounds

Browne's Phonographic Monthly and Beporters Journal is a twenty-page paper devoted exclusively to short-hand writing, and is full of interesting matter. It is published by D. L. Scott Browne, 23 Clinton Place, New York, for \$2 per year.

Bengough's Cosmopolitan Short-hand Writer, Toronto, Canada, is a sixteen-page monthly magazine devoted to short-hand writing. It is ably edited, spicy and interesting, and contains much valuable reading matter to those interested in shorthand. Mailed one year for \$1.

The Universal Penman, published by Sawyer & Brothers, Ottawa, Canada, for \$1 per year, is a sixteen page monthly magazine, devoted to penmanship, phonography, and drawing. It is well-edited, and it mus be interesting and valuable to all persons interested in these subjects.

Penman's Monthly Bugle is a large fourpage sheet devoted chiefly to industrial matters. It starts off with a creditable degree of editorial skill and vim, and at the low price of thirty-five cents, or fifty cents with premium for a year, it is the cheapest publication that we know, and should be read by everybody.

The Short-hand Business Journal, by John B. Holmes, Laport, Ind., is one the most reliable school journals that has ever come into our hands. His story of Melville Fairbank & Co., is a happy and truthful presentation of the value and necessity of a practical business education. Prof. Holmes ranks deservedly high as a practi cal educator, and especially as a teac short-hand Many of the best short-hand reporters of the country are indebted to him for skillful instruction

Minneapoles Weekly, Minn. The School Journal, New York.

The Rugby Journal, Wilmington, Del.

The Human Appeal, Cincinnati, O. The Occidental, Berkley, Cal.

Hinman's College Journal, Worcester,

Our Second Century, New York, La Voc Itel Nuevo Mundo, San Fran-

Educational Beriew, Pittsburgh, Pa. Davenport Business College Journal, Davenport, Iowa.

Great Western Business College Journal. Omaha, Neb.

Guyer's Stationer, Teachers' Guide, Teacher's Institute, Scholar's Companion,



Jennie E. Hanson, of New Haven, Conn., serites a handsome letter. C. N. Crandall is having good success

teaching penmanship at Valparaiso, Ind. Wm. McClave is teaching writing in the

public schools of Scrauton, Pa., and also onducting evening classes.

L. Fellers is principal of the commercial department of the University of the Pacific, he writes a good practical hand.

Fred F. Judd is teaching writing, and the commercial branches at Jenning's Seminary and Aurora (Ill.) Normal School

L. Madarasz is teaching writing at the Sterling (Ill.) Business College. He is one of the best card-writers in the country.

The Gulf Coast Progress pays a high compliment to penmanship exhibited at the late Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., by Eugene Crichton.

E. W. Burus, of Holyoke, Mass., recently favored us with a call, he is a fine, practical writer, and is now dealing in paper stock

In our last issue we noticed "Martin's Compendium of Ornamental Art," giving as author, J. M. Martin, which was a mistake, it should have been C. L. Martin.

The Titusville (Pa.) Morning Herald speaks highly of the Business College lately opened in that city by 11. C. Clark, and which has nearly one hundred pupils in attendance

Messrs. Josh & Bemish, proprietors of the Island City Business College, Galvestou, Texas, are highly praised by the Galveston Daily Journal for their faithful and specessful school work.

C. C. Cochran, who for several years has held the position of Prof. of Commercial Science in the city schools of Pittsburgh, Pa., is conducting a Business Night School in that city. Prof. Cochran is an accomplished and successful teacher of commercial branches

O. C. Vernon, who has for some time past been teaching writing classes at Sigonier, Ind., is highly commended by the press, and was at the close of a recent ourse of lessons, the recipient of a very complimentary set of resolutions from the members of his class.



T. H. Met'ool, of Philadelphia, Pa., sends a superbly executed flourished bird.

An elegantly written letter comes fr J. F. Whiteleather, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mary II. Jenkins, public school teacher, in Pittsburgh, Pa., writes a beautiful let-

W. P. Macklin, of St. Louis, Mo., sends a creditable specimen of lettering and drawing.

D. Cliuton Taylor, in the U. S. Surveyors Office, Virginia City, Nev., writes an elegant letter.

A. G. Ward, Rock Island, Ill., writes a haudsome letter, and incloses several skillfully executed drill exercises.

Jas. Fueller, Jr., sends an imperial photograph of a very skillfully executed piece of lettering and pen-drawing.

G. R. Demary is teaching writing at Medina, N. Y. He encloses several creditable specimens of practical writing.

C. H. Peirce, of Keokuk, Iowa, sends a package of exercises in figures by 45 of his pupils, which are remarkably good.

J. W. Pierson, of Mercer, Ohio, writes a very handsome letter, in which be inclose several superior specimens of practical writ-

F. H. Hall, teacher of writing in Shields Troy (N. Y.) Business College, writes one of the most elegant letters received during

the month. A photograph of what appears to be a very fixely executed pen drawing of a lion seroll and lettering, comes from G. T. Oplinger, Slatington, Pa.

An elegantly written letter and several superior specimens of flourishing and drawing comes from L. A. Barron, associate proprietor of Rockland (Me.) Commercial Col-

E. A. Morgan, Washington, Iud., who advertises by mail in another column, writes a letter in good style, and is highly commended by the press where he has taught chisses Cro. C. Cook, a student at the Pennsyl-

vania Business College, Harrisburgh, Pa., sends a very handsomely executed specimen of flourishing and lettering, also of practical writing

A beautifully written letter comes from Lyman D. Smith, teacher of writing in the public schools of Hartford, Conn., and author of "Appleton's Standard System of Peumanship.

Several well executed specimens of practical writing, and a skillfully executed flourish, was received from J. W. Harkins, a pupil at A. H. Hunnan's Business Colege, Worcester, Mass.

S. Ed. Riley, of Colasa, Ill., who has just completed a course of instruction at Musselman's Business College, Quincy, Ill., writes a handsome letter, in which the ease and grace of movement displayed is quite remarkable

An elegantly written letter comes from our friend, W. H. Duff, of Duff's College, Pattsburgh, Pa., which goes with his por grait, also inclosed, into our serap book where they can be seen and admired by all who may honor our sanctum with a visit

P. R. Cleary, teacher of writing, Albion, Mich., sends a photograph of a finely executed piece of peu-drawing. The central figure, a female head, is exquisitely drawn, while the lettering and serolling that surrounds it are in good taste, and well exe-

H. A. Mumaw, with the Menuonite Publishing Co., Elkhart, Ind., incloses photographic copies of three very finely exe ented pen drawings, two of which are portraits of Lincoln and Washington. Mr Mumaw has also compiled and published a valuable little book of 112 pages, entitled "Fireside Readings," which is composed of selections from various well-known and popular authors. The work is sent by mail, in cloth for 50 cents, in paper for 30 cents

Special Inducement.

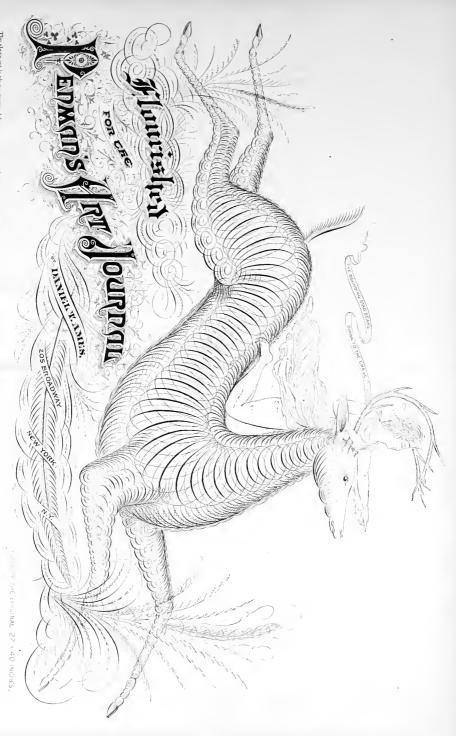
To any person receiving a specimen copy of this issue, we offer to mail the remaining two numbers for 1881 and all the numbers for 1882, (in all, fourteen numbers of the er), and a choice of the four premiums for \$1.00. Give it a trial.

Carhart's Class-Book of Commercial Law.

Is meeting with almost unprecedented eess as a text book in Business Schools. This is no more than it deserves. It meets a want long felt by teachers of short courses of Commercial Law, Such teachers who have not seen a copy, should send for it. Advertisement in another column.

A good handwriting opens more avenue for employment, and more frequently leads to business success than any other of complishment.

Show your "hand," if it is clear, legible, and rapid, there are pleuty of places open



The above out is phonocoughwed from our own per and his copy. The size of the original is \$75.00 inches. It has been phone indegraphed, and is printed upon four plate paper 24-52 inches in size, and is one of the five permittines a choice of which is given to every new subscriber, or renewer of a subscription to the dorthy. It any one not a subscriber it will be sent for 30 every. The pen shading around the lettering was done with our patent shading I square.



W. G. H., Augusta, Me .- Do written cards require postage at letter rates? Ans. Yes; everything that is entirely in writing must pay at the rate of three cents for every balf onnce.

E. H. W., Atlanta, Ga.-Which is best adapted to left-hand writers, the back or forward slope ? Ans .- We believe that the direct slope is the best and easiest to acquire and practice, and especially will that be the fact when one is deprived of the use of the right hand after having learned to write with it.

H. C. D., Baltimore, Md .- In the execution of large specimens of pen-work, would you commend the use of a drawing board, or would you work with the sheet loose upon the table ? Ans. - We should never execute any kind of pen-work without fastening the paper upon a drawing board; work can be done better and with greater facility

D. C. J., San Jose, Cal.-Is it practical to execute good business writing with the whole arm movement? Ans.-It is not. Writing so executed will lack precision, it will be sprawly, and will usually abound with flourishes; the whole arm constitutes a lever too long for proper control in common writing, and is adapted only to making large capitals, and writing upon a large scale, and off-hand flourishes.

We are regularly in receipt of the Prin-MAN'S JOURNAL, one of the most useful monthly publications upon the entire subject of pennanship to be found in the world The artistic pen drawings that illustrate the pages of this superb periodical, are any one of them worth more than the subscription price. Teachers send for it by all means Published at 205 Broadway, N. Y., price \$1 per year .- Claysville (Pa.) Sentinel.

"I don't see how you can have been working all day like a horse!" exclaimed the wife of a lawyer, her husband having declared that he had been thus working. "Well, my dear," he replied, "I've been drawing a conveyance all day, anyhow."

Penman's Convention.

OTTICE OF SPENCHHIAN BISINESS COLLEGE, J. MILWALKEP, WIS., Nov. 16, 1881.

Editor Penman's Art Journal:-I no tice that there is some agitation through your columns in favor of a distinctively Penmen's Convention. I am, I think, by no means indifferent to the best interests of a profession in which I have had the honor for some years to labor, and shall be glad to co-operate in all practicable ways for its advancement. It is possible that a strictly Penmen's Convention would be successful, and the best, all things considered, for that branch of art and education; but on that point I entertain grave doubts. It seems to me that a much better plan would be to organize a Penmen's Section of the Basiness Educators' Association, to meet at the same time and place. In this way I think a much more general attendance and greater interest would be secured in both, and much mutual advantage would result.

The next meeting of the Business Educators' Association will be held in Cincinnatia The date is not yet fixed, but the last of May, or first of June, has been suggested.

As President of the Association, I ventur to offer the above suggestion to my brethren of the pen, and volunteer my services in making such arrangements in their behalf at Cincinnati as will be most agreeable to them What say you to this ?

Fraternally,
B. C. SPENCER.

Complimentary to the Journal.

As an evidence of the great popularity and universal appreciation of the JOUNNAL, we take the liberty of presenting, through its columns, a few of the muititude of kind and flattering sentiments expressed on its behalf by the press and its patrons:

FROM THE PRESS.

The PENNA'S ART JOURNA, published by D. T Ames and B F Kelley, 205 Broadmay, New York, at the low price of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per year, is unlambiled by the handsonset and best persolical of its kind published in the English language. We have no hestation in saying that three numbers lying before its are worth a year a subscription. numers a ying before its are worth a year's stillnergibina. It condains articles from the perso of several of the beging persons and remainer hal levalers of the country, together with eartfully detailed minor articles and notes of great interest to penume and teachers. We heartfully commend this excellent paper built students, but repectally to times in the commercial department of this institution, and ad-Assethen to farm clubs at once and send on their sub-scriptions -[The Notre Dame, Ind., Scholastic.]

The September number of the PENMAN'S ART JOUR The September manufer of the PREMAN A ART JOHE.
Alt is not objected interest and value. In this number the editor has furnished his readers with a most pryderal paper on "Bad writing: 18 Gusse, Effect, and Corresbun," We have carefully examined this nuclear and a fully convuced of its practical utility and value for good or well as post pearners. It is of their worth many Guers as well as poor pearmen. It is of their wornt many tunes the price of the paper, and yet it is but one of many ex-cellent articles which we find most ably discussed in this particular issue.—[The Bookkeeper.]

It is evidently edited by one who understands his business, who is not only a culturaphist himself, but who also knows how to get up nauter for a really interesting paper for his brother pennan. The low price of subscription should occure it a large circulation.—(Notre Dame, Ind.,

The FEARAN'S ART SUCRAVA IS ACCOUNT IN The American distribution of the American Journal being filled with much interesting reading in aude from that pertaining to the art of permanadap, completely "fills the bill" in its line.—[Vt. Argus ig reading must

There is probably no min on the continent better quatified than Professor Ames to conduct such a percollent. The products of his skillful pen are miny and beautiful, and show that he is truly an M. P.—not Mentler of Parhameni, but Master of Penmanship - Student's Journal.

hancen, but Matter of Tennanathy—"Student's Journal, It is a splead eight-page nonthly, contaming be-soms a pranamakip, fac aimilies at the fluest pean wak, and care fully wratten articles on peananaship and the commercia branches, making it a most valuable and interesting jour-nal—"[The Teachers' Gorde.]

It is the leading publication representing professional senance, and an exceedingly attractive and helpful jour-nal for all who would become good writers. It is numer-ors becaused specimens are, alone, worth several times the cost -{Harkness' Magazine.}

It is a live, practical journal, devoted most exclusively to pennanship. It is profusely illustrated, and handle-llos notels neglected subject in a masterly manner.—[Canadion School Journal I

It is a model paper in its mechanical make-up, and its outents are invaluable to every pennian and book-keeper. emtents are much. —{My Maryland.]

The PENHAN'S ART JOURNAL, of New York, require centic to recommend it - [Young Canadian, Montres

edingly handsome monthly. -- [Boste

It is a valuable publication,-IKansas City, Mo., Pio.

FROM PATRONS.

Henry C spores, Sporesian Business College, Washington, D C; "The Jointyxt, is the medium of fresh necessary with the property of the medium of fresh necessary with information, besidiars of grand-local headed teachers and penume in regard to their profession, and a registery of benefit and attractive, lithius through a first property of the proper

ageomated of the JULINALE.

Hoo, Ira Maybow, Delvoit, Mich; "I have been more and more interested in the successive basines of the JULINALE from the first number. It second to use to be followed in important tails-ion. I travel it will increase to use to be followed permanship; as a Art, but that a applied permanship; as a consure-rial between the successive of insureses extension, whose great himself the property of the successive of insureses extension, whose great himself the property of insureses extension, whose great himself the insure the indirectors of insureses extension, whose great himself the property of the property o purtance is not yet fully appreciated."

paramer is not yet fully appreciated." I am more than pleased with its fine appearame, and it certifoly seems that since we have at last got the right man at the belin, we shall have what bus long been needed, a good pea-mon's journal."

C. R. Runnells, Chicago, III. "The PERMAN'S ART JOURNAL is such a publication as the art which it advo-cates demands. It is able and benutiful, and should be in the bands of every teacher us well us admirer of the art."



The above cut is photo-engraved from an original specimen executed by H. W. Shaylov, Principal of the Portland, (Me.) Business College. Mr. Shaglor has long held a front rank among the successful writers and teachers of the country.

It is finely illustrated, and is the very liest of its class in America. This is the fifth year of its publication, and during this period it has exerted a widespread and powsource incorrect in this exercise a wavegetous and pro-ceeded solutioner in every department of permaneding. To the teacher it has given the experience and advice of the best masters. To the learner it is full of matraction. To the artist of presents the marst and lost specimens of the permanes art. We believe that mayone interested in fine and correct writing—and every one should be—can in ne way better invest a dollar than to subscribe for the JOUR-NAL —{Berman's Monthly Hugle]

It is one of the ablest conducted and hest natu papers in America, its typographical appearance is, in-deed, fine, and the brantial designs and thely finished cuts illustrative of the art of pennanship are a credit to the publishers. Any persons assluing to receive a big return on their investment will feel well paid by sending \$1 for the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL -[Go Western, Onndon, Neb.]

West to, comming over.

It has been out privilege to have persised some of almost all publications that have been before the public on this subject for the past twenty years, and we have never yet seen mything to equal the PLNMA'S ART. Jot RAL in artistic design, and valuable information reference to practical and organizatal permanolop-[Terre Haute, Ind., College Journal.]

It gives must be provided be some in permutoship. All its methods are explained in the most straightforward man-ner, and instead of the great amount of twinical must year that has one fended the subject of permanelying the Jul 16. AM gives simple, indural leasons.—The Pleasemton, Kana,

As professional pennan or aspirant for pen insues can afford to mass a single copy. The urtaks not from the pens at some of the birst pennen in America. As for the engravings, it is enough to say that Prof. Ames has charge of that department.—[Tray, X. Y., Daily Press.]

It is a handsome-looking eight-page quarto full of good reading on permanelup and other kin-feel subjects. Three dearing knowledge in the art of penaciuslop will be much in the PESPENS ATT JOHNSKE—[Elizabeth, N. J. Daily Journal

No better paper of the kind has ever appeared in the country, and its circulation is already becoming largered distributed. It deserves and well no doubt rule hearty support of every enterprising permant—

It is ably edited and skillfully illustrated. Its editor It is only enter and skilling invistated. By editor, Mr. Ames, is a master in his probession, and will indoubt-icily make the JOHNAL the chief of its class and a valu-able and to all teachers of writing—[New York School

The Privatan's ARE JOURNAL is un inter heautifully illustrated paper devoted exclusively to the Art of Pennaschip Mr. Ames, as its editor, is a pen-artist of maryelous skall.—[The Enterprise, New York.] It festers and extends a love for good nemmarship and contains beautiful specimens of the art which sharen and studied. [Kingston, that, Dally News]

It is one of the neutest and most interesting publications we have had the pleasure of perusing in a long time.— Nucleal's Co. Herald, Nelson. Nob.]

mable paper for all the lovers of pen art, and we can see the genose of Ames, which is say ing enough - [Petanan's Help]

It is beautifully printed and illustrated with fine p ustop, and is of great value to overybody.-[New Ha den. Ohm, Enterprise 1

as a me only mass exponent of mismess contration and the art of pennanthip in the country,—{Tackarl s College Tell-Tale]
In man excellent paper, filled with good, practical lessons in writing and pen drawing.—Matcon, Ill. Journal.]

W. P. Coque, Kingwille, O. "I can imagine nothing more elegant to better. It alounds so choose articles that review of the associate and bot frender; and is fish in whole-more instruction, while the embed shiners are superfulior of art, not only is oblected of progress, but written by the exercised between and cuming band of gentle and trans taking?

J. C. Bryant, President of the Buffalu Business Colleg 5. C rryant, Presented of the Buthan Business College. "The John Saxt, is a Beauthally gotten up, and so well filled with sensible and apery matter, that I feel it almost a duty to double my subscription. I meet not express a begin that will be a permanent success, for three can be no failure if you keep up the present standard."

G. A. Gaskell: "The variety of the excellent fuc tim-He of your pon work you me giving, in well as its closes reading matter, makes at In my opollen, superior to my of the predessors. No perman, all or young, veleran or brighner in the profession, our read the journal without deriving great benefit

J. W. Swank, United States Treasury Department J. W. Swang, United States Creavity Department, Washington, D. C. "Your Jottivavi, is a "jewel." It is the best dressed, the most obly edited, and confains more read hard pan "indirination in its columns than any paper of its class that has ever been published in this

D.J. B. Sawyer, Principal of Dominion Business Institute, Ottawa, Cana da: "Your paper is doing a greatwark by keeping up a spirit of canadaten monog pennan. It is whale souted and absolutely modella. Survecting generations will bless and cherish the name of Amer."

S. S. Packard, New York. "You have shown the disposition as well as the ability and teste to give us a first class paper for one dollar a year, which in point of artistic appearance, and general adaptation to its work, is not we celled by any publication in the country.

Copy-books.

Contributed by R. L. MEREDITH.

Copy-books are intended to aid the intelligent teacher in his work and give to the student a series of systematic and graded copies. Yet it should be understood that they are merely an aid to successful teaching. They can never take the place of the living teacher. Necessity demanded for our public schools a graded course of writing, and copy-books have practically succeeded in supplying the demand. It is well known, however, that they cannot, in and of them selves, produce practical business penmen There must be something more than a more copy for the student. The copy represents the science of penmanship applied, but it does not teach the seience; hence the pupil who has naught but copy-book practice can never expect to attain the science of penmauship. He learns no law, except that of similarity, and when the copy-book is hid aside he has only an indistinct memory of the forms of letters left to guide him. His motto must necessarily be, "So high and so wide," to the exclusion of all freedom of movement

In my humble opinion there is altogether too much copy-book practice in the public schools of our country. The copy-book is taking the place of the live, energetic teacher, and, instead of advancing the cause of penmanship, it becomes the means of retarding it.

Teachers and Boards of Education, having adopted a system of copy-books, place them in the hands of the pupils and expect, by giving a half-hour's daily practice, with out any instruction in movement or analysis and very little in position, that the pupil will acquire a style of writing that will be an honor to the schools of this grand Republic.

It is refreshing to know that in some of our schools a special teacher of penmanship is employed who can guide the pupil to intelligent practice, but the majority our schools give little or no attention to the teaching of writing.

The High Schools of our country ought to graduate business peumen, and when they fail to do so the public ought to demand better justruction

New Books.

HILL'S ALBUM OF BROGRAPHY AND ABT, by Prof. Thomas E. Hill, author of "Mannal of Social and Business Forms," published by The Hill Standard Book Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. This is a work of 327 timely printed and elegantly illustrated quarto pages, giving biographical sketches of six hundred and twentyeight, and portraits of two hundred and twenty-two of the most renowned religionists, warmors, inventors, financiers, scientists, humorists, actors, explorers, poets, lawyers, physicians, statesmen, orators and artists of the world. The subject-matter of the work, in its extent and skillful manner of presentation, bears unmistakable evidence of great labor and profound research, as well as a liberal expendance of money on the part of the author. The embellishments are upon a scale most liberal and excellent in taste. The work, as a whole, is one that must be largely sought and highly prized by all classes, not alone as a handbook of valuable and interesting information, but as a beautiful and appropriate ornament for the paylor or drawing-room. It is a fitting companion of Hill's Manual, which has proved the most popular and ready-selling work of its day, having already reached its thirtieth edition, and into the hundreds of thousands of copies sold. Like the Manual, the new work is to be sold only on subscription through agents.

Persons wishing to become agents or desiring the work, may procure all desired information by addressing the publishers, 103 State street, Chicago, III.

If you want card stock of any kind address the New England Card Co., Woonsocket, R. I. See advertisement in another



manship ever published. Sent post-paid, to any address on receipt of \$4.50, or as premium for a club of twelve subscribers to the JOHANAL

The above cut represents the title page of the work, which is 11 x 14 in size.

Ames' Compendium.

of Practical and Ornamental Pennaushin is designed especially for the use of pro-fessional pennen and artists. It gives an unusual number of alphabets, a well graded series of practical exercises, and specimens of off-band flourishing, and a great number of specimen sheets of engrossed title-pages, resolutions, certificates, memorials, etc. is the most comprehensive, practical, useful, and popular work to all classes of professional penman ever published. Sent, postpaid, to any address on receipt of \$4.50, or as a premium for a club of 12 subscribers to the JOURNAL.

The following are a few of the many flattering notices from the press and pafrons:

FROM THE PRESS.

We have never seen a work containing so many alphabats and designs of a vague, to be hearts. The volume to come at more a standard compendium of practical an ormanental permanship. We heartily commend the great work to our freeds who sack the best designs.—Notional Journal of Education.

Alternate Sourmery Associations of the water for the waste of the lasses of permen and layers of fine art than any other ook ever published. It is more than a summary of all or wasts herefore published pertaining to ornamenta summarship—Star of Hope, Williamsport, Pa.

If given us all the old chiragraphic effects and new pot-erus. Whoever wishes to learn the mystery of the can carry hime, fouresters and all wonderful pen ambies me-vial find as much just he wishes to misster —New York Cristman.

If exceeds in extent, variety, and artistic excellence, as rell as in its peculiar adaptation for the use of pennion adartists any work we have ever examined—New Fork

The entire volume is a model of beauty, and deserves the admiration and exteem at all who approved perfec-penmanship at its proper worth.—Durly Telegram, New York.

We have no besitation in pronouncing it to be in a aure of all the works on the subject ever produced emman or student can afford to be without it.—The P.

The work is got up in next and classic style, and a valuable to artists generally for its artistic mera and de-signs — The Mather' Journal.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the Journal are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to bim to say so and tell

The Hartford Courtust says of the Chinese student in this country, that when they have cutered a school or college, or taken up a study. they have forthwith proceeded to step to the head of the school and to master the whole of the study. It has been amazing to see how in a strange country, speaking a foreign and pecu-liarly difficult language, they have managed in so many ways, on so many occasions, to beat their American boy associates.

It is one of the finest publications of this class which here come under our motion -The Manufactures on

It is the most complete and artistic work of the kind were saw, -John, Ill., Marking News, The art of penmanshap is triansplant in Mr. Annouk.—New York Evening Past.

FROM PATRONS.

You have certainly taken a long step in indy another nullbors. You have formshod the most beam and arists designs for resolutions, memorals, test saids take pages, etc., thus placing before pointed after what has long been needed. No pointant, but once see this work, will willingly be without it.—t/c $C \to Codg$, Now York.

Be special advantage over other publications of a in the process through which you exhibit the pro-sisted of the rograce's art. It exhics great co-reparation, and thorough knowledge of the field y-phy.—Prof. S. S. Packard, New York

I consider your COMPENDIPM a achiable contri-to the list of permanship publications, one which a finite and only the author's talent but the pre-tacle and genits of our times ¬Prof. H. C. Sp. Washington, D. C.

I think it has superar to any work of the kind yet a lished. If meets the wants of every live perman and eage to worker van afford to be without it.—Prof. A Check, Avench, N. J.

Lemmat express my opinion - 1 can only say if is lim-mense and no progressive personal in America can after to be without if —Prof. L. Astre, Red Wing, Minn.

It contains an almost cultiest collection of designated to the practical department of oreass and participally —Prof. A. H. Haman.

Lexported to see a very valuable work. It greatly ex-ceeds my highest expectations—Prof. R. Sauthers San Francisco, Cul.

I have never before examined a work of so much prac-ent value to pennen—Prof. H. W. Kibbe, Chest, N. 1

It is rectainly the book of all books upon the art of pen-auship — Praf. G. C. Stockwell, Newark, N. J. It is remarkable for its scope, variety, and originality.— Prof. C. C. Cartes, Minneapolis, Mann. It is the best known work on permanship published — tref Urtah McKee, Obreha (College) Ohio,

I had it even more than I anticipated which was some-lang excellent — G. C. Crimon, Bodon,

It is a work worthy of high estreman Prof. M. E. Blackman, Worcester, Mass.

It is a work that no penmuo in the land should be with-at.—Prof. B. L. Harnett, Etouru, N. F. R surpass a my most sanguine expertations. -- Prof. J. R. Gowher, Calumbus, Ohio.

It is not only ornamental but instructive $-Prof \ E \ S$ tlackman, Lancaster, PaIt has enabled me to do more and better work —Edwar rover, Hartford, Conn.

The COMPRESDICE is a beautiful thing -Prof. D. L. Insselman, Quincy, 111. It is a perfect model of peawork -F H Waters, Gar-

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

"Can I give my son a college relucation at be able to teach him as much of Greek and Latin, and Mathematics as the college could, but you never can so thoroughly imbue him with the idea that everybody else is a blamed

Teacher, to a little girl to whom he is endeavoring to explain substraction of fractions; "If you had a pie and I should askyon for a quarter of it, and you should give me what I wanted, how much would you have heft ?" couldn't have any left," said the little girl. (" Correct,")

ORTHOGRAPEIC

A beautiful moid in Carlisla On the back of her neck had a bisle; When her lover forgot, And larged the sore spot. Her screams could be heard for a misle.

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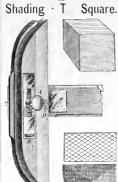
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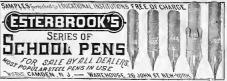
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